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A Methodology for Optimal Planning over Time

Volume II

Appendices A, B, C, D, and E in Support of Volume I

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FINAL DRAFT

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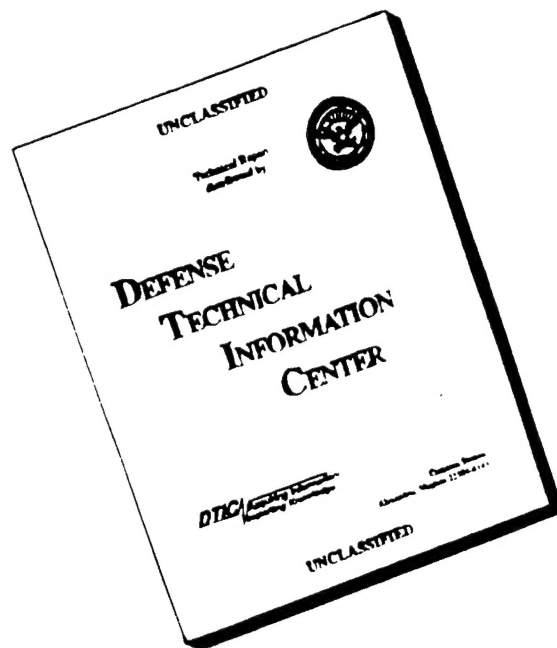
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1. Volume I, "A Methodology for Optimal Planning Over Time" and Volume II, "Appendices A, B, C, D and E in Support of a Methodology for Optimal Planning Over Time - Volume I," were prepared by the Research Analysis Corporation for the Combat Systems Group, United States Army Combat Developments Command, and document RAC study 011.310, "Aircraft Systems Least Cost Phase-In." Copies of these reports are forwarded for your retention and use.

2. The methodology described in these volumes was developed to meet in part the need of the US Army to determine an optimal plan for phasing in new aircraft systems to meet its worldwide commitments yet remain within budgetary constraints. It provides to planners a tool for use in planning situations involving consideration of large numbers of alternative systems and combinations of tasks.

3. The findings in this report are not to be construed as an official Department of the Army position unless so designated by other authorized documents.

FOR THE CHIEF OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Stanley R. Meeke", is positioned above the printed name.

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APPENDIX A

A SAMPLE PROBLEM

We have chosen a relatively small sample problem to illustrate an implementation of the branch-and-bound algorithm and its corresponding program. We will structure the problem from a user's viewpoint, formulate the objective function and the constraint set, illustrate the preparation of the data decks and user's subroutines, and explain the logic of the results. The problem to be described here has been discussed in a previous document.⁴

The Ace Trucking Co., in planning for next year's workload, estimates that the company can serve its customers with a fleet of 67 light trucks and 16 cross-country trailers. An alternative fleet was also considered consisting of 43 light and 20 medium sized trucks, together with only 7 cross-country trailers. Finally, the only other practical alternative considered was a mix of 42 medium trucks and 12 of the big trailers. The medium trucks, however, are of a new design and will not be available for next year unless the company is willing to pay a substantial premium. At first it appeared that choosing one of these three alternative fleets (shown in table form below) was

	light trucks	medium trucks	trailers
Alternative #1	67	—	16
Alternative #2	43	20	7
Alternative #3	—	42	12

Figure A-1 ALTERNATIVE FLEET MIXES FOR 1972

the only decision issue. However, it soon became clear to the planning group at Ace Trucking Co. that the investment decision should also depend on the utilization of the trucks in subsequent years, in addition to that utilization planned for the next year. And furthermore, the existing fleet of trucks was far from obsolete, even though maintenance costs on some of the older vehicles were beginning to climb. Realizing these factors, the planning group estimated the workload for their trucks over the next three years (beyond which they could not be confident of their estimates), and then prepared a requirements table like that in Figure A-2 below.

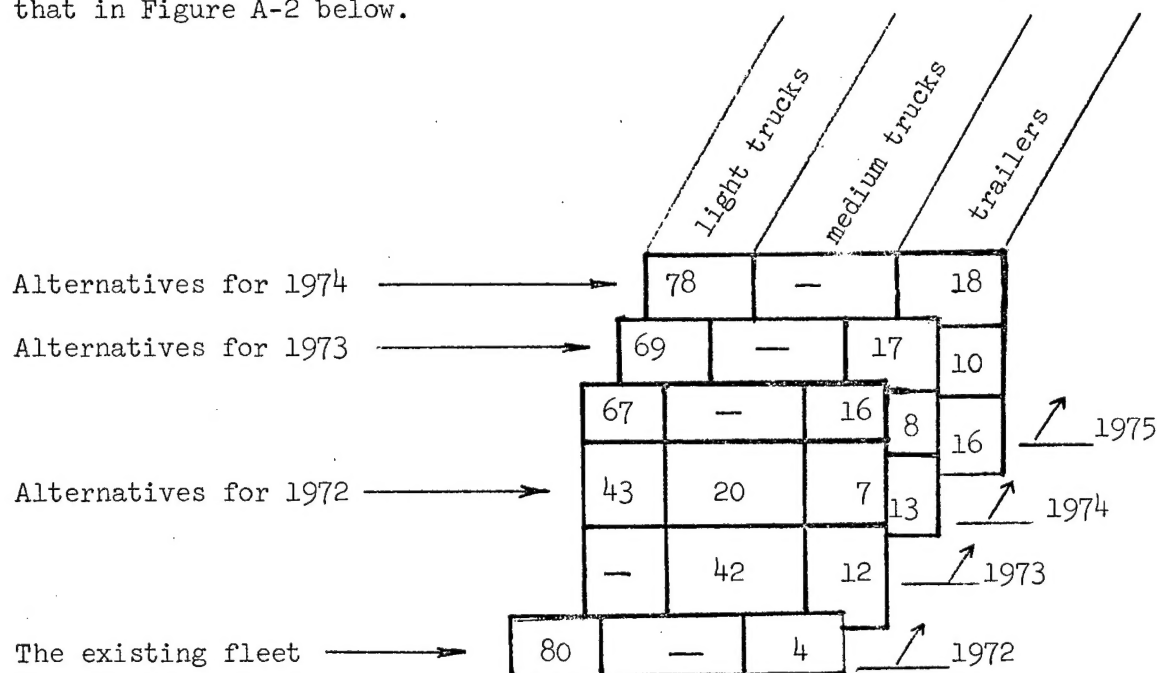


Figure A-2 CAPITAL EQUIPMENT (TRUCK) REQUIREMENTS
AS A FUNCTION OF TIME

The existing fleet did not include any medium sized trucks; 60 light trucks were two years old, but the remaining 20 were purchased only last year. The inherited trailers were also two years old. Finally, based on the projected cash flow position of Ace for the next three years, it was decided that a limit (cost constraint) be placed on new truck procurements for each of the three years.* Decision time for Ace

* Costs constraints were not imposed on this problem in the previous referenced description;⁶ hence, a slightly different solution was obtained.

Trucking Co. is January 1972, and the question is: what is the optimal plan over the next three-year period?

Initially, one should ask: how many alternative plans exist? If we permute three alternatives per year with three years, we develop 27 alternative plans — but this number ignores all permutations of the existing fleet as well as all concern for the "welfare" of the inherited fleet from year to year. In addition, there are questions like "buy" or "lease," ... "sell," "salvage," or "store," etc., making the number of alternative plans very large indeed (literally thousands even in this trivial problem). In fact, for real-world problems, it would not be atypical to have millions of possible alternative plans confronting the decision-maker, each involving a maze of cost factors — making evaluation of each and every plan rather impractical. Problems like this can be solved efficiently, without evaluating each and every alternative, using the mathematical programming techniques embodied within the Falk-Soland Algorithm.²

The objective function for this problem is developed from the general form of Fig. 3-1 (page 3-11) plus projected estimates of the cost coefficients for each cost category. We have only three vehicles under consideration but we artificially introduce a fourth vehicle (and call it MEDIUM*) to account for the premium charge if we buy MEDIUM trucks for the first year (1972). That is, the program will treat the purchase of MEDIUM trucks and MEDIUM* trucks separately, as if they were distinct. In figure A-3 we show the reduced form of the objective function. Note that,

- (1) There is only one (possible) R&D charge and that is associated with the MEDIUM* vehicles (called vehicle No. 1; the LIGHT, MEDIUM, and TRAILERS are numbered 2, 3, and 4, respectively).
- (2) We use no increase in operating cost over time (for simplicity) hence, we drop the second subscript in the c coefficients as well as the summation over k.
- (3) We have introduced the specific values for the number of vehicles (N=4) and the length of the planning period (Y=3) where they appear in figure A-3.

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(x) = & U_1(x_1) + \sum_{j=1}^4 a_j x_j^{b_j} + \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{l=1}^3 (-d_{jl}) s_{jl} \\
& \text{R\&D Costs} \quad \text{Procurement Costs} \quad \text{Savings due to mothballing of unneeded vehicles} \\
& + \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{l=k_j}^0 \sum_{m=1}^3 c_{jlm} w_{jlm} + \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{l=1}^3 \sum_{m=l}^3 c_{jlm} x_{jlm} \\
& \quad \text{(inherited fleet)} \quad \text{Operating and maintenance cost} \quad \text{(purchased fleet)} \\
& + \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{l=k_j}^0 \sum_{m=0}^2 (-e_{j,(m-l+1)}) w_{jlm} + \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{l=1}^3 \sum_{m=l}^3 (-e_{j,(m-l+1)}) x_{jlm} \\
& \quad \text{(inherited fleet)} \quad \text{Savings resulting from vehicle salvage} \quad \text{(purchased fleet)} \\
& + \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{l=k_j}^0 \sum_{m=k_j} (-f_{j,(4-l)}) w_{jls} + \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{l=1}^3 \sum_{m=1}^3 (-f_{j,(4-l)}) x_{jls} \\
& \quad \text{(inherited fleet)} \quad \text{Savings due to crediting the value of fleet owned} \\
& \quad \quad \quad \text{at the end of the planning period} \quad \text{(purchased fleet)}
\end{aligned}$$

Fig A3 - The Simplified Objective (cost) Function For the Sample Truck Problem

The constraint set is developed from the general descriptions given in Chapter 3 (starting on p. 3-1).

The material balance constraints become:

$$\sum_{\ell'=K_j}^0 \sum_{m=\ell}^3 w_{j\ell'm} + \sum_{\ell'=1}^{\ell} \sum_{m=\ell}^3 x_{j\ell'm} = \sum_{i \in M_{\ell}} \sum_{k=1}^{R_{i\ell}} u_{ijk\ell} p_{ik\ell} + s_{j\ell}$$

$$j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\ell = 1, 2, 3$$

Note that we have assumed no attrition ($v_{\ell-\ell'} = 1$), and have assigned the $t_{i\ell}$ factor = 1 for all mission groups.

The consistency constraints reduce to:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{R_{i\ell}} p_{ik\ell} = 1; \ell = 1, 2, 3 \text{ and } i = 1, 2, 3$$

The vintage constraints for the light trucks and trailers are:

$$w_{j\ell} = \sum_{m=0}^{9+\ell} w_{j\ell m}; j = 2, 4 \text{ and } \ell = -1, 0$$

where L_j has been replaced by 10 subperiods (years) for all vehicles and K_j by -1 for both inherited vehicles.

The master variable constraints are simply:

$$x_j = \sum_{\ell=1}^3 \sum_{m=\ell}^3 x_{j\ell m}; j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

Finally, since we have chosen to introduce cost constraints, we have

$$H_{\ell} = \sum_{j=1}^4 a_j^0 \sum_{m=\ell}^3 x_{j\ell m} + P_{\ell} - P_{\ell-1}$$

We (i.e., Ace Trucking Co.) will set the cost constraint, $H_{\ell} = \$150,000.$, $\$250,000.$, and $\$300,000.$, for the three years of the planning period, respectively. The linear approximation a_j^0 , to the procurement cost function will be selected after inspection of the actual cost vs. quantity curve.

A careful inspection of the total constraint set for this problem will indicate a total of 24 constraints (recall that there is no materiel balance constraint for $[\ell=1, j=3]$ and no vintage constraint for $[j=4, \ell=0]$). Similarly, a count of the number of variables (being careful to delete those which must equal zero because of specific exclusions in this sample problem) will indicate a total of 60. The reader will note that the GENLCP Program automatically computes and prints these totals for use in the BBCAV 2 Program.

We are now ready to prepare the data decks and user subroutines. The user subroutine GETPHI is shown in the program listing on page D-32. It is here that we describe the R&D and procurement equations for the four vehicles in the sample problem. Note that vehicle No. 1 (MEDIUM*) has an R&D (premium) charge of $\$300,000.$ * — the other three vehicles have no R&D charge and their procurement costs are simply described by concave functions of the form ax^b . Of course, other forms of concave functions could have been used.

* We have chosen to scale all costs by 10^6 . This means that all final cost data should be multiplied by 10^6 .

The only other user subroutine YRCOST (see page D-19) is prepared for use in the GENLCP program, then duplicated for use in REPGEN. As described previously on p. 4-10 of chapter 4, YRCOST is used to calculate the operating, mothballing, salvage, and truncation cost coefficients, c_{jk} , d_{jl} , e_j , $(m-l+1)$ and f_j , $(Y-l+1)$ respectively. For our sample problem, we use no increase in operating cost overtime ($R=0.$); a mothballing savings factor of $R_1 = 0.9$; a salvage savings factor of $\alpha = 0.5$; and truncation savings based upon a linear decay from an estimate of the purchase cost (input through the GENLCP data deck) and an assumed 10 year lifetime for each vehicle.

The data deck for the GENLCP program can now be prepared (see figure A-4).

In entry (card image) No. 1 we give the problem title, the first and last year of the planning period, and then specify the four vehicle tables, three task tables, and five period tables — the first two of which are inherited periods. Entry 2 is the VEHICLE header card for the first vehicle. Entry 3 describes the first vehicle as LIGHT, indicates an availability date of 1970 (i.e. an inherited vehicle) and finally a ten year vehicle lifetime. Entry 4 indicates that 60 light vehicles were purchased in 1970 and 20 light vehicles were purchased in 1971. Entry 5 indicates a \$3,000. purchase cost estimate for purposes of calculation of the truncation and salvage value, a ten year operating cost of \$120,000., zero R&D cost for the light vehicle, zero attrition for the light vehicle, and finally an estimated linear purchase cost coefficient of \$3,000., respectively. This linear purchase cost coefficient estimate was based upon a study of the corresponding non-linear procurement equation for the light vehicle. In general, one should choose the cost coefficient (slope of the straight line) such that the straight line intersects the non-linear curve at or about the estimated solution value. The consequences of a poor estimate will be described shortly. Entries 6 through 15 simply complete the vehicle tables. Entries 16 through 31 describe the period tables. The first two periods (1970 and 1971) are inherited periods. In period 1972 we indicate a cost constraint of \$150,000. in entry 21. Entry 22 specifies that there exists only one task in 1972 and its scale factor is 1.0.

1	SAMPLE	1972	1974	4	3	5
2	VEHICLE					
3	LIGHT	1970	10			
4		60	20			
5		.003	.12	0.0	1.0	.003
6	VEHICLE					
7	MEDIUM*	1972	10			
8		.006	.14	.300	1.0	.006
9	VEHICLE					
10	MEDIUM*	1973	10			
11		.006	.14	0.	1.0	.006
12	VEHICLE					
13	TRAILER	1970	10			
14		4				
15		.01	.16	0.	1.0	.012
16	PERIOD					
17	1970 1970					
18	PERIOD					
19	1971 1971					
20	PERIOD					
21	1972 1972	.15				
22		1	1.0			
23		1	1.0			
24	PERIOD					
25	1973 1973	.25				
26		1	1.0			
27		2	1.0			
28	PERIOD					
29	1974 1974	.3				
30		1	1.0			
31		3	1.0			
32	TASK					
33		1	3	3		
34	LIGHT	MEDIUM*	TRAILER			
35	67.0	0.0	16.0			
36	43.0	20.0	7.0			
37	0.0	42.0	12.0			
38	TASK					
39		2	4	5		
40	LIGHT	MEDIUM*	MEDIUM	TRAILER		
41	69.0	0.0	0.0	17.0		
42	45.0	22.0	0.0	8.0		
43	0.0	45.0	0.0	13.0		
44	45.0	0.0	22.0	8.0		
45	0.0	0.0	45.0	13.0		
46	TASK					
47		3	4	5		
48	LIGHT	MEDIUM*	MEDIUM	TRAILER		
49	78.0	0.0	0.0	18.0		
50	48.0	24.0	0.0	10.0		
51	0.0	50.0	0.0	16.0		
52	48.0	0.0	24.0	10.0		
53	0.00	0.0	50.0	16.0		
54	ENDTABLE					

Fig. A-4 The Sample Problem Data Deck for the GENLCP Program

The remaining entries in the period tables should be self explanatory. The task tables are input next. Entry 33 specifies that task No. 1 will have three vehicles and three alternatives. Entries 34 through 37 input the alternative set for the first year of the planning period (compare with the figure A-2). The alternative sets for the second and third years of the planning period follow. Note that because of the introduction of the artificial MEDIUM* vehicle, the complete set of permutations yield five distinct alternatives instead of the original three. This data deck ends with an ENDTABLE card in entry 54.

We now run (process) the GENLCP program and obtain the printout of Figure A-5; parts (a) through (f). Part (a) simply prints out some input information for checking purposes, and reorders the vehicles according to the magnitude of the R&D charge; note, in this regard, that the MEDIUM* truck is "called" vehicle No. 1 (X01) since it has the R&D charge.

In the first section of Part (b), a summary of the constraint equations for this sample problem is listed; the row type (E for equality and N for free), then the row name is printed in accordance with the symbolic naming convention of Fig. 4-3. The second section of part (b), and continuing in part (c), lists the variable, the columns in which it appears, and its corresponding coefficient. Similarly, the last section, labeled RHS, gives a summary of those rows (constraint equations) which have non-zero right-hand-sides.

Part (d) provides a cross-reference list of variable number versus variable name for use in the interpretation of the output from the BBCAV2 program. The last section of part (d) indicates that there are 25 rows and 61 columns in this sample problem. Note that in each case these are one more than was indicated previously because the cost row and the right hand side variable, respectively are now included. Finally the upper bounds, computed by the GENLCP program, are listed for the master variables; the minus sign here is superfluous.

Part (e) prints a cost summary on each vehicle along with the components of the inherited fleet. Then in the last section of part (e) and continuing in part (f), the task (alternative) tables are reproduced.

GENERATING THE MATRIX FOR THE LEAST COST PHASE-IN PROBLEM

FILENAME= SAMPLE STARTING YEAR = 1972 LAST YEAR = 1974

WILL INPUT 4 VEHICLE TABLES, AND 3 TASK TABLE, AND 5 PERIOD TABLES.

READING IN A VEHICLE TABLE
LIGHT 1970 10

READING IN A VEHICLE TABLE
MEDIUM* 1972 10

READING IN A VEHICLE TABLE
MEDIUM 1973 10

READING IN A VEHICLE TABLE
TRAILER 1970 10

READING IN A PERIOD TABLE
1970 1970

READING IN A PERIOD TABLE
1971 1971

READING IN A PERIOD TABLE
1972 1972

READING IN A PERIOD TABLE
1973 1973

READING IN A PERIOD TABLE
1974 1974

READING IN A TASK TABLE
1 3 3

READING IN A TASK TABLE
2 4 5

READING IN A TASK TABLE
3 4 5

VEHICLE NAME	VARIABLE NAME
OPTIONAL R+0 VEHICLES	
MEDIUM*	X01
OTHER VEHICLES	
LIGHT	X02
MEDIUM	X03
TRAILER	X04

Fig A-5(a) GENLCP Output For Sample Problem

NAME	SAMPLE
* E	SUMX01
* E	SUMX02
* E	SUMX03
* E	SUMX04
* E	PC01
* E	PC02
* E	PC03
* E	IW02PM1
* E	IW02P00
* E	IW04PM1
* E	X01P01
* E	X02P01
* E	X04P01
* E	T01P01
* E	X01P02
* E	X02P02
* E	X03P02
* E	X04P02
* E	T02P02
* E	X01P03
* E	X02P03
* E	X03P03
* E	X04P03
* E	T03P03
* N	COST

PCOLUMNS

(PARTIAL LISTING)			
*	X01	SUMX01	-1.0000
*	X02	SUMX02	-1.0000
*	X03	SUMX03	-1.0000
*	X04	SUMX04	-1.0000
*	P01	PC01	1.0000
*	P01	PC02	-1.0000
*	P02	PC02	1.0000
*	P02	PC03	-1.0000
*	P03	PC03	1.0000
*	W02M100	COST	-.0008
*	W02M100	IW02PM1	1.0000
*	W02M101	COST	.0116
*	W02M101	IW02PM1	1.0000
*	W02M101	X02P01	-1.0000
*	W02M102	COST	.0238
*	W02M102	IW02PM1	1.0000
*	W02M102	X02P01	-1.0000
*	W02M102	X02P02	-1.0000
*	W02M103	COST	.0345
*	W02M103	IW02PM1	1.0000
*	W02M103	X02P01	-1.0000
*	W02M103	X02P02	-1.0000
*	W02M103	X02P03	-1.0000
*	W02M100	COST	-.0015
*	W02M100	IW02P00	1.0000
*	W02M101	COST	.0112
*	W02M101	IW02P00	1.0000
*	W02M101	X02P01	-1.0000
*	W02M102	COST	.0235
*	W02M102	IW02P00	1.0000
*	W02M102	X02P01	-1.0000
*	W02M102	X02P02	-1.0000

Fig A-5(b) GENLCP Output For
Sample Problem

*	W020003	COST	.0342
*	W020003	IW02P00	1.0000
*	W020003	X02P01	-1.0000
*	W020003	X02P02	-1.0000
*	W020003	X02P03	-1.0000
*	W04M100	COST	-.0025
*	W04M100	IW04PM1	1.0000
*	W04M101	COST	.0147
*	W04M101	IW04PM1	1.0000
*	W04M101	X04P01	-1.0000
*	W04M102	COST	.0314
*	W04M102	IW04PM1	1.0000
*	W04M102	X04P01	-1.0000
*	W04M102	X04P02	-1.0000
*	W04M103	COST	.0430
*	W04M103	IW04PM1	1.0000
*	W04M103	X04P01	-1.0000
*	W04M103	X04P02	-1.0000
*	W04M103	X04P03	-1.0000
*	P030103	X02P03	78.0000
*	P030103	X04P03	18.0000
*	P030103	T03P03	1.0000
*	P030203	X01P03	24.0000
*	P030203	X02P03	48.0000
*	P030203	X04P03	10.0000
*	P030203	T03P03	1.0000
*	P030303	X01P03	50.0000
*	P030303	X04P03	16.0000
*	P030303	T03P03	1.0000
*	P030403	X02P03	48.0000
*	P030403	X03P03	24.0000
*	P030403	X04P03	10.0000
*	P030403	T03P03	1.0000
*	P030503	X03P03	50.0000
*	P030503	X04P03	16.0000
*	P030503	T03P03	1.0000
*	X010303	SUMX01	1.0000
*	X010303	X01P03	-1.0000
*	X010303	PC03	.0060
*	X010303	COST	.0085
*	X020303	SUMX02	1.0000
*	X020303	X02P03	-1.0000
*	X020303	PC03	.0030
*	X020303	COST	.0093
*	X030303	SUMX03	1.0000
*	X030303	X03P03	-1.0000
*	X030303	PC03	.0060
*	X030303	COST	.0086
*	X040303	SUMX04	1.0000
*	X040303	X04P03	-1.0000
*	X040303	PC03	.0120
*	X040303	COST	.0070
*RHS			
*	RHS1	PC01	.1500
*	RHS1	PC02	.2500
*	RHS1	PC03	.3000
*	RHS1	IW02PM1	60.0000
*	RHS1	IW02P00	20.0000
*	RHS1	IW04PM1	4.0000
*	RHS1	T01P01	1.0000
*	RHS1	T02P02	1.0000
*	RHS1	T03P03	1.0000
*ENDATA			

Fig A-5(c) GENLCP Output for
Sample Problem

REFERENCE LIST FOR COLUMN NUMBERS AND NAMES

1	X01	2	X02	3	X03	4	X04	5	X05	6	X06	7	X07	8	X08	9	X09	10	X10	11	X11	12	X12	13	X13	14	X14	15	X15	16	X16	17	X17	18	X18	19	X19	20	X20	21	X21	22	X22	23	X23	24	X24	25	X25	26	X26	27	X27	28	X28	29	X29	30	X30	31	X31	32	X32	33	X33	34	X34	35	X35	36	X36	37	X37	38	X38	39	X39	40	X40	41	X41	42	X42	43	X43	44	X44	45	X45	46	X46	47	X47	48	X48	49	X49	50	X50	51	X51	52	X52	53	X53	54	X54	55	X55	56	X56	57	X57	58	X58	59	X59	60	X60	61	X61	62	X62	63	X63	64	X64	65	X65	66	X66	67	X67	68	X68	69	X69	70	X70	71	X71	72	X72	73	X73	74	X74	75	X75	76	X76	77	X77	78	X78	79	X79	80	X80	81	X81	82	X82	83	X83	84	X84	85	X85	86	X86	87	X87	88	X88	89	X89	90	X90	91	X91	92	X92	93	X93	94	X94	95	X95	96	X96	97	X97	98	X98	99	X99	100	X100	101	X101	102	X102	103	X103	104	X104	105	X105	106	X106	107	X107	108	X108	109	X109	110	X110	111	X111	112	X112	113	X113	114	X114	115	X115	116	X116	117	X117	118	X118	119	X119	120	X120	121	X121	122	X122	123	X123	124	X124	125	X125	126	X126	127	X127	128	X128	129	X129	130	X130	131	X131	132	X132	133	X133	134	X134	135	X135	136	X136	137	X137	138	X138	139	X139	140	X140	141	X141	142	X142	143	X143	144	X144	145	X145	146	X146	147	X147	148	X148	149	X149	150	X150	151	X151	152	X152	153	X153	154	X154	155	X155	156	X156	157	X157	158	X158	159	X159	160	X160	161	X161	162	X162	163	X163	164	X164	165	X165	166	X166	167	X167	168	X168	169	X169	170	X170	171	X171	172	X172	173	X173	174	X174	175	X175	176	X176	177	X177	178	X178	179	X179	180	X180	181	X181	182	X182	183	X183	184	X184	185	X185	186	X186	187	X187	188	X188	189	X189	190	X190	191	X191	192	X192	193	X193	194	X194	195	X195	196	X196	197	X197	198	X198	199	X199	200	X200	201	X201	202	X202	203	X203	204	X204	205	X205	206	X206	207	X207	208	X208	209	X209	210	X210	211	X211	212	X212	213	X213	214	X214	215	X215	216	X216	217	X217	218	X218	219	X219	220	X220	221	X221	222	X222	223	X223	224	X224	225	X225	226	X226	227	X227	228	X228	229	X229	230	X230	231	X231	232	X232	233	X233	234	X234	235	X235	236	X236	237	X237	238	X238	239	X239	240	X240	241	X241	242	X242	243	X243	244	X244	245	X245	246	X246	247	X247	248	X248	249	X249	250	X250	251	X251	252	X252	253	X253	254	X254	255	X255	256	X256	257	X257	258	X258	259	X259	260	X260	261	X261	262	X262	263	X263	264	X264	265	X265	266	X266	267	X267	268	X268	269	X269	270	X270	271	X271	272	X272	273	X273	274	X274	275	X275	276	X276	277	X277	278	X278	279	X279	280	X280	281	X281	282	X282	283	X283	284	X284	285	X285	286	X286	287	X287	288	X288	289	X289	290	X290	291	X291	292	X292	293	X293	294	X294	295	X295	296	X296	297	X297	298	X298	299	X299	300	X300	301	X301	302	X302	303	X303	304	X304	305	X305	306	X306	307	X307	308	X308	309	X309	310	X310	311	X311	312	X312	313	X313	314	X314	315	X315	316	X316	317	X317	318	X318	319	X319	320	X320	321	X321	322	X322	323	X323	324	X324	325	X325	326	X326	327	X327	328	X328	329	X329	330	X330	331	X331	332	X332	333	X333	334	X334	335	X335	336	X336	337	X337	338	X338	339	X339	340	X340	341	X341	342	X342	343	X343	344	X344	345	X345	346	X346	347	X347	348	X348	349	X349	350	X350	351	X351	352	X352	353	X353	354	X354	355	X355	356	X356	357	X357	358	X358	359	X359	360	X360	361	X361	362	X362	363	X363	364	X364	365	X365	366	X366	367	X367	368	X368	369	X369	370	X370	371	X371	372	X372	373	X373	374	X374	375	X375	376	X376	377	X377	378	X378	379	X379	380	X380	381	X381	382	X382	383	X383	384	X384	385	X385	386	X386	387	X387	388	X388	389	X389	390	X390	391	X391	392	X392	393	X393	394	X394	395	X395	396	X396	397	X397	398	X398	399	X399	400	X400	401	X401	402	X402	403	X403	404	X404	405	X405	406	X406	407	X407	408	X408	409	X409	410	X410	411	X411	412	X412	413	X413	414	X414	415	X415	416	X416	417	X417	418	X418	419	X419	420	X420	421	X421	422	X422	423	X423	424	X424	425	X425	426	X426	427	X427	428	X428	429	X429	430	X430	431	X431	432	X432	433	X433	434	X434	435	X435	436	X436	437	X437	438	X438	439	X439	440	X440	441	X441	442	X442	443	X443	444	X444	445	X445	446	X446	447	X447	448	X448	449	X449	450	X450	451	X451	452	X452	453	X453	454	X454	455	X455	456	X456	457	X457	458	X458	459	X459	460	X460	461	X461	462	X462	463	X463	464	X464	465	X465	466	X466	467	X467	468	X468	469	X469	470	X470	471	X471	472	X472	473	X473	474	X474	475	X475	476	X476	477	X477	478	X478	479	X479	480	X480	481	X481	482	X482	483	X483	484	X484	485	X485	486	X486	487	X487	488	X488	489	X489	490	X490	491	X491	492	X492	493	X493	494	X494	495	X495	496	X496	497	X497	498	X498	499	X499	500	X500	501	X501	502	X502	503	X503	504	X504	505	X505	506	X506	507	X507	508	X508	509	X509	510	X510	511	X511	512	X512	513	X513	514	X514	515	X515	516	X516	517	X517	518	X518	519	X519	520	X520	521	X521	522	X522	523	X523	524	X524	525	X525	526	X526	527	X527	528	X528	529	X529	530	X530	531	X531	532	X532	533	X533	534	X534	535	X535	536	X536	537	X537	538	X538	539	X539	540	X540	541	X541	542	X542	543	X543	544	X544	545	X545	546	X546	547	X547	548	X548	549	X549	550	X550	551	X551	552	X552	553	X553	554	X554	555	X555	556	X556	557	X557	558	X558	559	X559	560	X560	561	X561	562	X562	563	X563	564	X564	565	X565	566	X566	567	X567	568	X568	569	X569	570	X570	571	X571	572	X572	573	X573	574	X574	575	X575	576	X576	577	X577	578	X578	579	X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VEHICLE NAME	VARIABLE NAME	SAL/TRUNC COST	O AND M COST	R AND D COST	RETENTION RATE	YEAR FIRST AVAILABLE	LIFE IN YEARS
MEDIUM*	X01	.0060	.1400	.3000	1.0000	1972	10
LIGHT	X02	.0030	.1200	0.0000	1.0000	1970	10
MEDIUM	X03	.0060	.1400	0.0000	1.0000	1973	10
TRAILER	X04	.0100	.1600	0.0000	1.0000	1970	10

COMPONENTS OF THE INHERITED FLEET

A-14

	1970	1971
NUMBER OF X02	60	20
NUMBER OF X04	4	-0

TASKS REQUIRED IN PERIOD FROM 1972 THROUGH 1972

TASK 01 - PERFORMED BY 1.00 FORCE ELEMENT(S), WITH SCALE FACTOR EQUAL 1.000

* VARIABLE X01 X02 X04 X

ALTERNATIVE

ALTERNATIVE	1	2	3	0	67	16
1	0	20	42	0	43	7
2	20	42	0	12		
3	42	0	12			

Fig A-5(e) GENLCP Output For Sample Problem

TASKS REQUIRED IN PERIOD FROM 1973 THROUGH 1973

TASK 02 - PERFORMED BY 1.00 FORCE ELEMENT(S), WITH SCALE FACTOR EQUAL 1.000

* VARIABLE X01 X02 X03 X04 X

ALTERNATIVE

1	0	69	0	17
2	22	45	0	8
3	45	0	0	13
4	0	45	22	8
5	0	0	45	13

A 15

TASKS REQUIRED IN PERIOD FROM 1974 THROUGH 1974

TASK 03 - PERFORMED BY 1.00 FORCE ELEMENT(S), WITH SCALE FACTOR EQUAL 1.000

* VARIABLE X01 X02 X03 X04 X

ALTERNATIVE

1	0	78	0	18
2	24	48	0	10
3	50	0	0	16
4	0	48	24	10
5	0	0	50	16

Fig A-5(f) GENLCP Output For Sample Problem

The reader should note that very little near new information is produced by the GENLCP program — for the most part, GENLCP merely formats, reorders, checks, and performs bookkeeping operations in preparation for entry to the BBCAV2-REPGEN algorithm.

The first data deck for the BBCAV2-REPGEN algorithm is prepared as illustrated in figure A-6. We first assign a solution name in entry 1. The first, second, fourth and fifth fields of entry 2 are omitted as described on page 4-26. The third field in entry 2 indicates that there are four concave cost functions. The zero in the sixth field suppresses printing of the subroutine calls; the 1 in field No. 7 prints a listing of the primal iterations of each linear program; and the 1 in field No. 8 prints the entire set of LP solutions. Fields 9 and 10 are the standard specifications for the size of the array BLIST. The 1 in field No. 11 prints the column numbers and their corresponding values for each node. The last field, set to 20, establishes the limit on the number of nodes that will be evaluated prior to termination.

Entry 3 has four fields which establish (1) a tolerance factor of 0.005 (i.e., the solution will be within one-half of one percent of the theoretical optimum), (2) a program time limit of 90.0 seconds prior to termination (the solution to the sample problem actually used only 48 central processor seconds), (3) that no initial solution (basis) will be input, and (4) that we wish to obtain a detailed output. The second data deck for the BBCAV2-REPGEN algorithm is prepared as illustrated in figure A-8. As discussed on p. 4-35, the REPGEN data deck is very easy to prepare since most cards are duplicates of the GENLCP data deck. After the title card, the vehicle tables are inserted with cards of type 2 deleted. The period tables come next using only the header cards and cards of type 1. Note that the period designators have been inserted on all cards of type 1 in columns 11 and 12. The ENDTABLE card in entry 24 ends the data deck.

When the BBCAV2 program in the BBCAV2-REPGEN packet is loaded and processed, the printed output gives complete information vis-à-vis the optimal solution as well as all intermediate nodal solutions. The printout is long and involved and is in a coded format. The REPGEN program in the BBCAV2-REPGEN packet will decode the BBCAV2 output and

```

1 SAMPLE---SIMPLE TRUCK PROBLEM---OPTIMAL
2           4           0           1           1           25   131           1   20
3      0.005      90.0      0.0      1.0

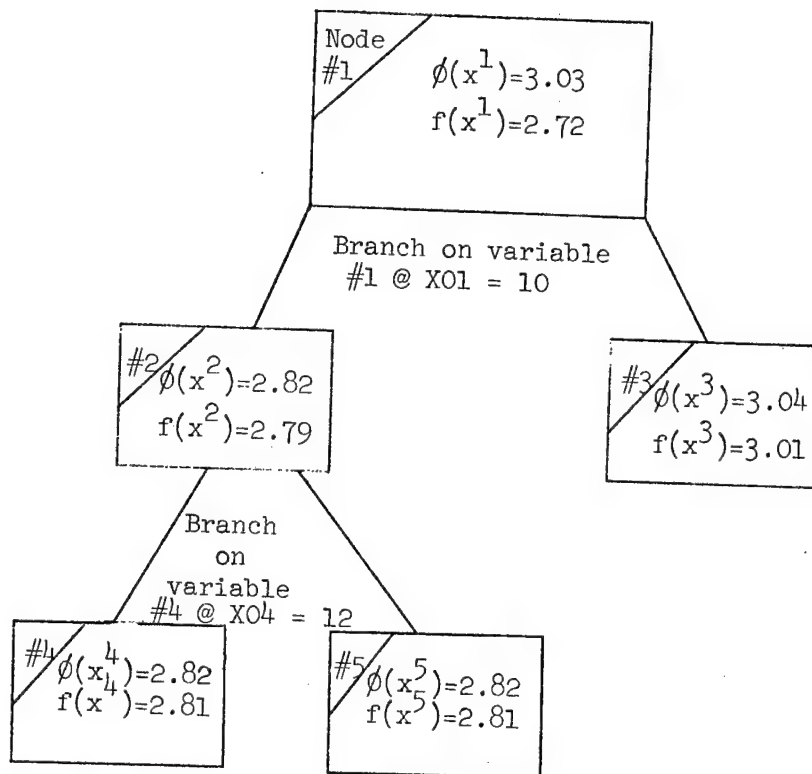
```

Fig. A-6 The Sample Problem Data Deck For the BBCAV2 Program

present all essential information, hence, we neither present nor discuss the BBCAV2 output. After some experience with these programs, the user may suppress all intermediate information if he so desires. We do present here a branching tree (like that of Fig. 2-2b) to lend further clarity to the intermediate solution.

The "tree" of intermediate solutions (see Fig. A-7) is illustrative of the iteration process of the branch-and-bound algorithm. Node #1 represents a complete linearization of the non-linear problem and establishes the first reference solution, $\phi(x^1) = 3.03$ million dollars. A lower bound to all solutions, $f(x^1)$, is also determined and equals 2.72 million dollars. The branching rule is then applied and variable #1 is selected, at the branching value of $X01 = 10$. The linear programs associated with node #'s 2 and 3 are then evaluated. Node #2 yields a better reference solution of $\phi(x^2) = 2.82$. Node #3 is found to contain no better solution than $\phi(x^2)$ because $f(x^3) > \phi(x^2)$, hence node #3 need no longer be considered. The next best branching variable is #4, at a value of $X04 = 12$. The linear solutions to nodes 4 and 5 yield identical results, indicating a solution at the bound. The process terminates here because the smallest lower bound is within one-half of one percent of the current reference solution. Detailed information regarding the optimal (and final) solution is obtained through the REPGEN program.

REPGEN in the BBCAV2-REPGEN algorithm is then processed resulting in the output of figure A-9, parts (a) and (b). Part (a) contains an overall COST INFORMATION summary together with a breakdown of the number of PURCHASED RESOURCES (vehicles). Part (b) illustrates a breakdown of the STORED (mothballed) RESOURCES and the TOTAL RESOURCES USED by period. From these tabulated results, we have constructed a bar chart in figure A-10 to better illustrate the optimal solution. In this display, the results of a cost minimization over time are illustrated by a bar for each year and each vehicle. The height of the bar is a measure of how



$\phi(x^i)$ = the actual (non-linear) solution for node i.

$f(x^i)$ = the lower bound (linear) solution for node i.

Figure A-7 A Branching Tree for the Sample Problem

SAMPLE	1972	1974	4	3	5
VEHICLE					
MEDIUM*	1972	10			
	.006	.14	.30	1.0	.006
VEHICLE					
LIGHT	1970	10			
	.003	.12	0.0	1.0	.003
VEHICLE					
MEDIUM	1973	10			
	.006	.14	0.	1.0	.006
VEHICLE					
TRAILER	1970	10			
	.010	.16	0.	1.0	.012
PERIOD					
1970 1970 M1					
PERIOD					
1971 1971 00					
PERIOD					
1972 1972 01.15					
PERIOD					
1973 1973 02.25					
PERIOD					
1974 1974 03.3					
PERIOD					
PERIOD					

Figure A-8: The Sample Problem Data Deck For The REPGEN Program

many vehicles were selected — the color black indicates vehicles existing or retained — a dotted section indicates vehicles purchased — a blank section indicates vehicles stored (mothballed) for later use. One can observe the trend toward a fleet of only medium trucks and trailers (perhaps because of the high labor costs of operating so many light trucks). The MEDIUM* trucks are not chosen for 1972 because of the high purchase cost for early delivery. The slack is taken up by a large purchase of trailers in this first year; the trailers are needed in the later years anyway. Storage of a few trailers is indicated in 1973,

SAMPLE---SIMPLE TRUCK PROBLEM---OPTIMAL

COST INFORMATION

		*	R. AND D	*	PROCUREMENT	*	OPERATING	*	SALVAGE	*	TOTAL

PERIOD	01	*		*	.112	*	1.060	*	.019	*	1.152
PERIOD	02	*		*	.199	*	.856	*	.026	*	1.023
PERIOD	03	*		*	.034	*	.956	*	.001	*	.989
TOTAL		*	0.000	*	.345	*	2.872	*	.047	*	3.170

TRUNCATION VALUE FOR RESOURCES = .348

SAMPLE---SIMPLE TRUCK PROBLEM---OPTIMAL

PURCHASED RESOURCES

		*	MEDIUM	*	LIGHT	*	MEDIUM	*	TRAILER

PERIOD	01	*	0.000	*	0.000	*	0.000	*	12.000
PERIOD	02	*	0.000	*	0.000	*	42.667	*	0.000
PERIOD	03	*	0.000	*	0.000	*	7.333	*	0.000
TOTAL		*	0.000	*	0.000	*	50.000	*	12.000

Fig. A - 9(a) REPGEN Output For Sample Problem

SAMPLE---SIMPLE TRUCK PROBLEM---OPTIMAL

STORED RESOURCES

	*	*	*	*
	* MEDIUM*	* LIGHT	* MEDIUM	* TRAILER

	*	*	*	*
PERIOD 01	* 0.000	* 0.000	* 0.000	* 0.000
	*	*	*	*
PERIOD 02	* 0.000	* 0.000	* 0.000	* 2.793
	*	*	*	*
PERIOD 03	* 0.000	* 0.000	* 0.000	* 0.000
	*	*	*	*

SAMPLE---SIMPLE TRUCK PROBLEM---OPTIMAL

TOTAL RESOURCES USED

		*	*	*	*
		* MEDIUM*	* LIGHT	* MEDIUM	* TRAILER

		*	*	*	*
PERIOD	01	* 0.000	* 67.000	* 0.000	* 16.000
		*	*	*	*
PERIOD	02	* 0.000	* 3.578	* 42.667	* 13.207
		*	*	*	*
PERIOD	03	* 0.000	* 0.000	* 50.000	* 16.000
		*	*	*	*

Fig. A - 9(b) REPGEN Output For Sample Problem

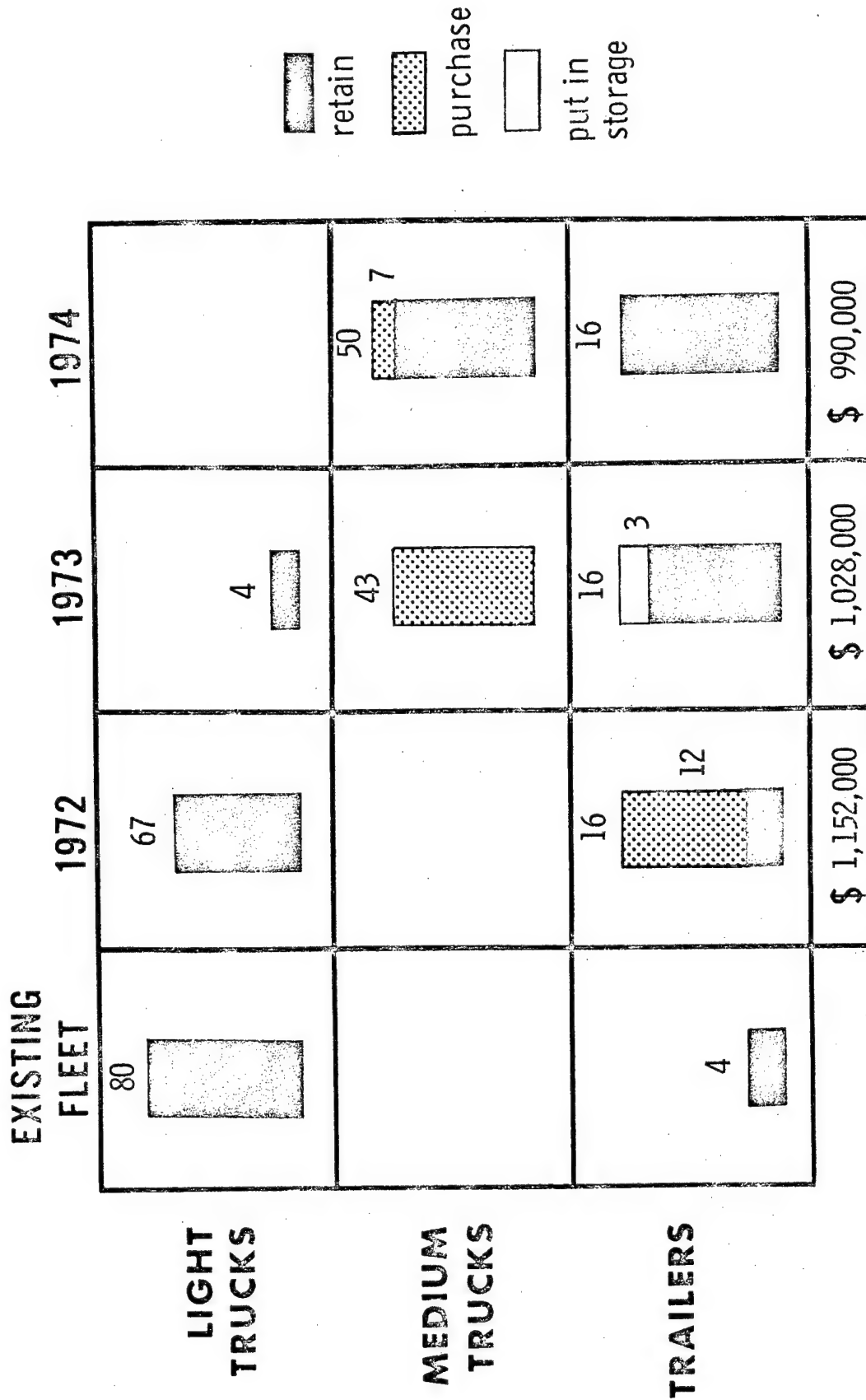
(perhaps a surprising result but, under the circumstances, a reasonable one since buying medium trucks or retaining a larger number of small trucks for this sub-period are very costly alternatives). Finally, one can observe the relatively high start-up costs due to the purchase of the entire trailer fleet in 1972, and then most of the medium truck fleet in 1973. Nevertheless, these high start-up costs yield the least total cost over the planning period.

The COST INFORMATION summary indicates a total real cost (that which must be allocated) of 3.17 million dollars. This differs from the branch-and-bound solution value of 2.82 million dollars by the truncation value; i.e., it is deemed proper to include the truncation credit for purposes of optimization, but this dollar credit (unlike salvage) is not considered to be available for other purposes. From the procurement cost summary, it would appear that none of the procurement cost constraints were binding; however, the reader should recall from p. 4-36 that these data were calculated from the linear procurement estimates and, upon close inspection of the BBCAV2 print-out, one could observe a binding cost constraint in the second period. As previously intimated on page A-7, this relatively poor correlation between linear estimate and actual value (in this case in the medium vehicles) can give erroneous results.* For cases in which the discrepancy is excessively large (judged not so in this sample problem) the programs should be reprocessed with a better linear estimate. The restriction of available funds in period two is probably the cause of the retention of the light vehicles, in lieu of the purchase of the full complement of medium vehicles for that period. Finally, one should observe that the RESOURCE summaries in general contain non-integer values — a consequence of the continuum of solutions to linear programming problems. It is incumbent upon the user to provide a physically meaningful interpretation to such results — as we have done for this sample problem in figure A-10.

* The difficulties introduced here due to a poor linear estimate can be avoided in the future by employing a recently developed modification to the current algorithm.⁵

Figure A-10

A Sample Optimal Plan for the Ace Trucking Company



TOTAL COST \$ 3,170,000

APPENDIX B
SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTIONS

APPENDIX B

MATRIX GENERATOR ROUTINE DESCRIPTIONS

GENLCP - reads and analyzes input data, creates column names and row names, determines non-zero values of the matrix of coefficients, creates the MPS360 file, and outputs the documentation listing.

YRCOST (J) - has parameter J, which is vehicle number, and determines for this vehicle all cost information (see Chapter 4 for detailed description).

YINTERP (NVR, NTR, NRY) - determines for all tasks (NTR) which of the NVR vehicles will not have been developed by the year NYR, and eliminates from those tasks all alternatives in which the "non-existent" vehicles are accomplishing something which could be done by an existing vehicle.

MATFILL (N, M) - creates from the MPS360 file the file for BBCAV2 which is an N-row by M-column matrix of coefficients, and also creates the reference list for matching column numbers and names.

MAIN PROGRAM ROUTINE DESCRIPTIONS

BBCAV2 - is the programmed implementation of the main logic structure of the branch and bound algorithm; selects node from branching tree, branches on it defining two new nodes, and determines when optimality has been achieved.

BOX1 - defines the initial node of the branching tree and establishes the problem framework in which the main program will iterate.

INITA (NCF, N, M) - reads the matrix file from tape and stores it on disk in the form acceptable to the LP; the parameters N and M define the number of columns and rows in the matrix, and the parameter NCF is the number of columns having nonlinear cost functions.

GETPHI (KFX, XPHI, PHI, SUMPHI) - evaluates the nonlinear cost functions (see Chapter 4 for a detailed description).

TABOUT (IRT) - outputs the general information concerning the node being evaluated, and if IRT = 1, also prints the nodes on the branching list.

READIN - transfers the input basis to the file which the LP uses for storing its current basis on.

NXBRN (XT, SIGMAT, NXB) - determines the best branching candidate, NXB, given the present X-vector, XT, and the node information, SIGMAT.

TIMEC - determines how long the program has been running, prints the time or interrupts depending on whether or not this time is less than the input maximum.

GETASQ (NOES, ELM, JSQ) - orders the elements of the vector ELM, of length NOES, in ascending sequence, keeping the index variable, JSQ, associated with the vector in the corresponding sequence.

GETC (KCX, BLT, ULT, CT) - determines the slope of a straight line on the cost function from the lower bound, BLT, to the upper bound, ULT, for the KCX variable and stores this in the cost vector, CT.

PRESET - initializes core storage at beginning of the algorithm.

SET (TMMAX) - initializes the time limit which is used by the routine TIMEC by adding the limit, TMMAX, to the clock time.

PARAMS - reads and stores the information on the parameter and bound cards of the input deck.

LP

LP is the linear programming system driving subroutine which directs the overall solution stages through:

SETUP - which initializes all data for the A matrix files and the solution bookkeeping.

MAPIN - which introduces any prior solution known for the problem.

INVERT - which solves the problem equations to generate the current solution represented by the basis inverse and the values of the basic and key variables in the current solution, or an artificial solution.

PRIMAL - which solves the linear programming problem.

MAPOUT - which stores the solution found and loads it into the output vectors IX and X.

LP begins with the overall common definitions for the LP system, and must be loaded first since the common statements /A/, /B/, /CORE/, /ROWTYP/, /IXX/, /XX/, /NAMES/ overwrite the smaller dimensions specified in later subroutines which can remain unchanged regardless of problem size.

AJ contains the operating core columns and the complete basis inverse B at $AJ(IORG) \equiv B(IORG)$, see below.

The first stage is to specify the A matrix files IA1 - used for the A matrix less GUB rows, INPUT - used as the source of the unpacked A matrix by columns, written in binary, one column per record, and IMAP - used by MAPOUT, MAPIN and INMAP as a file for the BCD MAP cards defining the basis, initial and/or final.

Files IA1 and IA2 are specified as blocked. Meaning that each physical disc write or read is of as many columns as the buffer sizes for IA1 and IA2 will allow, and not just one column, as actual written in FORTRAN. This considerably reduces the disc access time denoted as PP time on the CDC 6400.

NWAJ, the number of words in AJ is used to compute the number of columns available in core.

The second step is to initialize the LP calling parameters with the LP calling arguments. The matrix generator locates the cost row

ICOST as the last row MROWS which is INPUTM for the linear program common/INPUT/. The right hand side is JRHS, placed as the last column

NCOIS which is INPUTN for the common/INPUT/. The number of bounds NBDS is the number of changes NCHGS, the calling parameter, and the first NCHGS columns are bounded by BBCAV convention. The values of the bounds are in UBS.

The second stage ends with specification of LP system print and termination controls.

LP Cut-Off

STATUS terminates the program if any linear program takes longer than TMAX seconds or K5 iterations ITRN. The termination causes a MAPOUT allowing restart of the linear programming system but not necessarily BBCAV.

Diagnostic Snapshots

A snapshot of the current solution and column format can be had from XCHECK by setting K4 to

$$K4 = 1000 \times N1 + N2$$

giving a snapshot of iterations N1 through N2 inclusively. $K4 = 0$ suppresses XCHECK. The format is explained in the XCHECK subroutine writeup.

Print Control

This is achieved by K3.

$K3 = 0$ prints everything

$K3 = 1$ prints no LP system output except error messages.

Other values of K3 give a selective print of all or some of the respective outputs according to the prime factors of K3.

Specifically K3 should be a product of primes and

$$K3 = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 11 \times 13$$

gives all print options. To obtain selective control:

1. To print the MAPIN cards as read K3 has factor 3.
2. Inversion diagnostic data from INVERT on infeasibilities of the current solution as found, the columns rejected during

an inversion or reinversion and the final infeasibility if any, K3 has factor 13.

3. MESSG prints linear programming system verb entry names and entry times and several messages if K3 has factor 7.
4. STATUS prints the status of the PRIMAL iterations at beginning and end of K3 has factor 11.
5. MAPOUT places a basis inverse B, IBASIS, KEYS and BETA representing Restart data sufficient to avoid an initial invert on file INPUT if K3 has factor 2.
6. MAPOUT prints the solution status in packed format when called if K3 has factor 5.

Thus to obtain printouts of inversion diagnostics, a mapout, verb entry times and status data set $K3 = 5 \times 7 \times 11 \times 13$.

The third stage of the program LP calls the system verbs listed earlier.

The basis inverse is at B(IØRG) where IØRG is M^2 words down from the end of AJ, i.e. NWAJ. The remaining space in AJ is allocated to columns of which NCRMAX can be fitted in. There must be at least 5 columns slots available, three for CHECK to retain columns and two for work space. Fifty columns are recommended

Finally MAPOUT moves the current variable state to file IMAP, the solution to INPUT, the packed variable values to IXX and XX. IXX has the indices in ascending order of non-zero variables, and XX has the corresponding values. There will be between INPUTM and INPUTM + NBDS non-zero values followed by zeros.

Variable Lengths

In /IXX/, /XX/ IXX, XX should be set to 100 or INPUTM + NBDS if larger.

In /CORE/ AJ should be big enough to take the basis inverse $(INPUTM+1-L)^2$ words plus 10 to 100 columns at $(INPUTM+1-L)$ words each where L is the number of GUB rows.

In /ROWTYP/ IROWTP should be 100 or INPUTM+1 if larger than 100.

In / NAMES/ NAME should be 100 or INPUTM+1+S if larger, where $S \leq INPUTM$ is the number of inequalities and free rows.

In /A/ ALPHA should be 100 or INPUTM+1 if larger.

In /R/ BETA should be 100 or INPUTM+1 if larger.

All other commons are correctly sized in LP.

EXISTS

All exists from primal are via the subroutine EXISTS for the purpose of user parameter settings.

SETUP

This subroutine is the system verb which has the task of initiating the LP system when starting from scratch.

SETUP first of all initializes all LP system parameters, then examines the row types constructing a logical or slack column for each nonequality row and writes these to disc using calls to OUT of IO. An extra free row is incorporated for the phase 1 cost row and the logical columns for free rows are marked basic.

SETUP then reads the A matrix columns from the binary INPUT file and writes then out to disc using calls to OUT of IO. For each column the NAME vector is set to record the column type (free/null), the column GUB packet number or zero and the column bound index or zero. The right hand side vector is recorded in core in RHS.

Finally, SETUP rewrites IBASIS and the RHS vector to place the GUB row elements at the end. The count of GUB rows is recorded in L and the actual row count is reduced by L. The cost row marker ICOST is reset to its new position in the rearranged rows.

10

This subroutine handles all disc to core transactions and keeps track of column bookkeeping.

OUT writes two files of columns of the A matrix writing one column in each file per call. The first file IA1 contains columns less their GUB elements. The second file IA2 contains columns less their GUB elements and any zero elements and is written in a packed format.

IN reads file IA1 cyclically up to NT times, in search of a particular column rewinding when appropriate. It is normally accessed for sequential columns by CHECK but INVERT uses it to locate basis, at-bound and key columns marked in the NAME vector.

INPCKD reads file IA2 cyclically up to NT times in search of a column rewinding when appropriate. It is only accessed in random forward increments searching for key columns and thus uses a packed file.

After NT reads, sufficient to locate any column, both entries cause an error message and dump.

Once IN or INPCKD have located the required column and read it to a slot in AJ(), the column index is loaded to the corresponding position in JA, its reject memory in JAREJ is cleared and its mnemonic (unused) is placed in JAK.

Thus it is not possible to read a column into core without adjusting the bookkeeping of what is in core.

MAPIN

This subroutine is the system verb which sets the bookkeeping of the column status and allows a restart from a previous status. It is designed to read a file IMAP generated by MAPOUT and loaded by INMAP to file IMAP.

MAPIN reads settings of NULL, BASIC, KEY and ATRND designated at random one type per card up to 4 columns per card for each type. Each type sets the column status marker in NAME appropriately.

Restarts

MAPOUT writes the LP system status onto the end of the INPUT tape file when MAPOUT is called, and provides an INVERSE card for MAPIN use. The INVERSE card causes MAPIN to check for an inverse plus bookkeeping data and the solution status on the INPUT tape, and read it if present.

INMAP

Is the entry designed to read the input card stream for MAPIN cards and load them onto file IMAP. It is terminated either by an end of file or and END card.

Manual preparation of MAP cards is possible and extensive checks in MAPIN will detect and avoid most errors.

INVERT

This is the system verb which inverts or reinverts the current basis as defined in NAME records and completes the basis with artificials.

When INVERT is called, an inversion occurs only if the current iteration exceeds ITNINV. When it does ITNINV is increased by INVF, and an "INVERT" message is printed.

INVERT first clears the basis records and the GUB packet basis column count, sets up a unit basis and for each GUB row without a key chooses the first valid GUB packet column as key. It then cycles the column status records in NAME until it locates a basic, key or at-bound column, which is retrieved by IN. Key and at-bound columns are accumulated in GAMMA scaled by their packet righthand sides (if keys) or their bounds. If basic columns are in a GUB packet, the key is located by INPKD, subtracted from the column and the result transformed and pivoted into the basis in a row determined by PIVOT.

When all NAME records have been checked and the columns incorporated or rejected by PIVOT, the basis record is completed with logicals or if necessary with artificials. The artificials are then constructed in DELTA transformed and pivoted into the basis. Finally, FEASCH is called to construct and check the solution feasibility.

NB. The MAPIN used can be partial, complete, redundant or nonsense.

FEASCH

FEASCH is called by INVENT to compute $\beta = B^{-1}\gamma$ given γ in GAMMA and B^{-1} in B. The resulting β elements in BETA are checked for feasibility and the basis is adjusted if infeasible until the resulting BETA is feasible and the phase IPHASE is 1 or 2.

The method is to cycle each element of BETA from 1 to M, compute it, check if it exceeds a bound then check if it is positive. If it exceeds a bound, the basic column is set "at-bound," and the bound is subtracted from that PETA(I) which then becomes negative and infeasible. If it is negative i.e., infeasible, its sign is reversed and the column is replaced by its negative artificial*, to pick up the infeasibility directly, (the artificial need not be transformed) and pivoted into the basis in place of the old basic column. Finally, if GUB rows are present the last L entries in BETA are filled with the values of the key variables.

Feasibility of the keys is maintained by calling KEYCH to move the infeasible key (essential packet) to a basic position in a non GUB row and processing it as above as an infeasible variable.

If any infeasibilities have been encountered, or the resulting Phase 1 cost is larger than CTOL, Phase 1 initiates otherwise Phase 2.

* The negative artificial of a column A_i is $-A_i + e_m$ is the mth column of the identity matrix. The negative artificial of an artificial $e_i + e_m$, is $-e_i + e_m$.

PRIMAL

This subroutine is the main LP verb which solves the LP problem phases 1 and 2.

PRIMAL notes its entry and time using MESSG, then picks up the cost row for its current phase 1 or 2, the appropriate π row in the inverse and sets the phase 1 row to free in phase 1 or equality in phase 2.

The basic solution cycle is counted by ITRN. If ITRN exceeds K5 or if CP time exceeds TMAX a MAPOUT is called by STATUS followed by EXIT.

The solution cycle proceeds with COLUMN to find an in-core column JCOL. If JCOL = 0 no column is found and the phase terminates. If the cost is zero in phase 1 this is the feasible solution termination, if phase 2 this is the optimal solution, if non-zero in phase 1 there is no feasible solution.

Next ROW is called for a pivotal row IROW. If IROW = 0 no row is found and the problem is unbounded.

Next the pivotal element is checked for size and degeneracy. If it is too small NREJ is indexed. If 5 bad columns have occurred an INVERT is called to check the inverse. If more than 100 bad columns have occurred the problem terminates either in phase 2 as optimal, or with a dump. If the pivotal element is okay, the cost change $\text{THETA} * \text{DJ}(\text{JCOL})$ is checked. If this is smaller than CTOL, NDEG is indexed. If more than NDEGLM degenerate columns have occurred and there are no more good columns the column is accepted. Otherwise in either case the old column is rejected and a new column is selected by COLUMN ignoring the previous selections.

Next the step is saturated to the bound on the column. If it exceeds the bound and the column is not at bound, the column is set ATBND. If the column is ATBND, the column is set free. In either case there is no pivot and the solution is corrected for the bound change but there is no basis change correction and NREJ = 1 to suppress pricing in the next iteration.

If the step is within the bounds, a basis change will be made. The rejected column is located first in the basis of $\text{IROW} \leq M$, then in the keys of $\text{IROW} > M$. If $\text{IROW} \leq M$ there is no key change, the new

column is pivoted in by PIVOT at IROW. If the new column is AT BND the step is off the bound and the new column value EPSI is corrected to the bound value less the step. Then the new column is made basic, the rejected column is made free, and the solution step made and the new basic column value set to EPSI.

If $IROW > M$ there is to be a key change. If the GUB packet is essential, it has other basic columns and the key is changed for one of these using KEYCH, then $IROW \leq M$ and the previous case follows.

If the GUB packet is not essential it has no basic columns, so the key is changed to the new column and the old key is dropped. The new key value $EPSI = THETA$ and a normal step is made as before without a pivot and pricing in the next iteration is suppressed.

After every pivot the rejected columns are cleared.

At the end of the iteration cycle STATUS reports the solution change.

After every row and column selection, or at any optimality stage, XCHECK is called for a debug which occurs if $K4$ is set > 0 . See LP for details.

STATUS

STATUS prints out the status of PRIMAL iterations every cycle under the headings.

PHASE = (IPHASE) - the LP phase 1 or 2.

ITER = (ITRN) - the LP iterations count.

TRY = (NTRY) - the number of iterations with the same set of columns in core + 100 x maximum number of tries.

VAL OBJECTIVE = (BETA(IC)) - the solution value of the current cost row.

NDJS = (NDJS) - current count of negative DJ's an estimate of non-optimality of the current core columns.

NARTS - the current number of artificial vectors present.

VALUE DJ IN = (DJ(JCOL)) - the value of the DJ for the column chosen to enter.

COL IN = (JPØS) - the internal number of the column chosen to enter.

CODE = (NAME(JPØS)) - the status of this column.

COL OUT = (JOUT) - the column rejected.

CODE = (NAME(JOUT)) - the status of the column.

NSCAN - the current number of rewinds of file IAl the A matrix plus the number of columns active in core, or columns read on disc.

Note: If JOUT is zero, no column was rejected and its code is zero.
If JCOL is zero or IROW is zero, these are taken as termination markers and the NOTE obtained in the STATUS call is printed e.g. PRIMAL--END, etc...

If JOUT > NT artificial code is constructed equal to the $10^9 \times$ IROW.

ROW

This subroutine is called by PRIMAL to locate the pivot row IROW in the selected column JCOL.

ROW first transforms the in-core column JCOL to the current basis representation in ALPHA, reconstructing the complete column including GUB elements which occupy the last L positions.

The row selection depends upon whether the column is at-bound or not, for if at bound the column represents the slack vector and the step is negative. For either case the minimum THETA is found which

(i) drives the resulting solution to zero or

(ii) drives the rejected column out at bound, depending upon the sign of the potential pivot element ALPHA(I).

These are case 2 and 3 for a normal column and cases 3 and 2 for an at bound column. Upon exit THETA is the step in row IROW, core-column JCOL, (JP0S on disc) and ITYPE is 2 or 3 for the type of step.

If no row is found IROW = 0, ITYPE = 1 indicating an unbounded step and THETA = 1.E35.

COLUMN

This subroutine locates a potential column entry JCOL from those in-core, or calls CHECK to search all or part of the disc for more columns and uses these.

COLUMN counts NTRY selections with the current columns. If more than NCRMAX, or no columns exist in core it locates up to NCRMAX new columns with a call to DISC. If no columns are found the problem is optimal and JCOL = 0 at exit.

The in-core columns are then priced out, unless no pivot has occurred (NREJ or NDEG \neq 0) because of column rejection or DISC has just been called. PIKEY is always set to the current key price for the packet recorded in JPKTO. If a column is in a packet, its price is adjusted for the key price. All columns are priced apart from rejected columns.

The best unrejected column is now found by searching the DJ values. At bound columns have DJ reversed as they correspond to the slack column, and the number of negative DJ's is counted in NDJS.

If no good column is found, i.e. the best DJ is above the DJTOL threshold, DISC is called to search for more columns unless these columns are new, denoted by NTRY = 0 (no selections with these columns).

Upon exit JCOL is the in-core location of the best column found in-core (or from disc) called JPOS, or JCOL = 0 denoting no column. If JCOL = 0, JNCORE is reset to the number of columns in core (because DISC has deleted the count of columns that were there) in order to try to save a disc read in the next phase if any.

DISC

This subroutine checks the disc for more columns and selects those which are currently "not bad."

First DISC calls INVERT to see if the iteration count ITRN has exceed the next invert point and inverts if necessary.

DISC reads the columns in batches of NBCH columns serving 1 column/batch. If fewer than NCRMAX columns are actually used these are read directly into core where they stay, once and for all. Alternatively the current file IAL position JNT is found by INPOS and DISC examines the columns starting at JNT + 1, proceeding cyclically, changing batch every NBCH columns. If the new packet number PKT is different and nonzero the new key is located and read over any unused old key, or into the next vacant AJ slot, by INPCKD.

The column type is found in JTYPE and null (0), basic (2) and key (4) columns are skipped. Free (1) and at-bound (3) columns are read by IN to the next location JORG. The new column is priced out correcting for its packet if $\neq 0$, and if the new price DJNEW is worse (\geq) than DJOLD (the best of the current batch) the column is skipped. Otherwise this column is preserved as IORG in the batch records and the best batch column DJ as DJOLD.

Every NBCH column, column IORG is saved if it is better than DJTOL and IORG is reset to the next vacant column.

DISC will work if the packets are disjoint, (separated by zero packet columns), and also if the packets are mixed up, (alternate columns in different packets) but with much loss of efficiency due to multiple key searches and rewinds of file IA2.

DISC always pulls in the key of each packet first for each packet, using the packed file IA2 regardless of where the key is located in the packet.

Subroutine KEYCH

Changes the key for an essential GUB packet, to one of its basic columns in the packet, selecting the first one. The basis inverse, B, solution in BETA and current column in ALPHA are corrected for this rearrangement.

Subroutine SETBND, SETBNB, SETNNN, SETKEY

Sets and unsets the state of a column J in NAME (J), to either free (1), null (0), basic (2), at-bound (3) or key (4), respectively.

Function DOT, DOTS

Computes the inner product x'y in either double and single precision, respectively.

Subroutine MAPOUT

Writes the states of the null, basic, key and at-bound columns onto BCD cards, placed on file IMAP, and also places the current inverse B solution BETA and basis bookkeeping IBASIS and KEY onto the end of input tape INPUT to allow instant RESTART.

Function BOUND

Returns the value of a column bound, if bounded, or 10^{70} if unbounded, or artificial.

PIVOT

This subroutine pivots a new column ALPHA into the basis inverse B at row IROW. If IROW is zero the best pivotal row is found.

IROW is zero the basis is checked for empty slots or slots containing the column disc index JPOS. If the latter is found, this row is used as IROW since this is SETUP's method of fixing logicals for free rows. For null basis entries PIV and IROW track the largest ALPHA element and its row, and this is used as the pivot element unless it is less than PIVTOL where upon the column is dropped with IROW = 0 as a marker.

If IROW is non-zero, the pivot ALPHA (IROW) is checked against the PIVTOL for possible errors. If the pivot is not unity, the inverse row IROW is normalized by the pivot. Then for every non-zero ALPHA entry at I, that multiple of the inverse pivot row is subtracted from the Ith inverse row (skipping the pivot row).

KEYFND - function

KEYFND find the location in core of the key column for the specified packet. If none is found in core it returns a value zero.

If the calling argument is zero KEYFND locates any key in core which has no associated GUB packet columns. If no key is found in-core it returns a value zero.

Otherwise the value of KEYFND is the column location 1 to NCRMAX.

ESCAPE

ESCAPE causes termination with a snapshot of the working core followed by a call to file 0. This will generate an abort condition suitable to generate a system dump. If it is desired to do this, use:

DEBUG.

IGO.

EXIT.

DMP (LP, ESCAPE)

7

8

9

This will dump the core using the labelled system dump from subroutines IP to ESCAPE, which should be first and last respectively.

Consult the variable list for a definition of the global variables.

All calls to ESCAPE are preceded by an ERROR message of explanation of the fault condition.

XCHECK

XCHECK delivers a core snapshot if ITRN lies between N_1 and N_2 where $K4 = 1000 N_1 + N_2$. ($K4 = 0$ suppresses XCHECK.)

XCHECK prints using the following format.

- (a) Col 1 indexes the normal and GUB rows respectively.
- (b) Col 2 prints the basis IBASIS and KEYS respectively.
- (c) Col 3 is the current column representation ALPHA of JCOL.
- (d) gives the pivot position IROW.
- (e) Col 4 gives the current basic and key variables respectively.
- (f) step is THETA the proposed step, before bounding.
- (g) the column bound.
- (h) the selected column disc index.
- (i) is the list of core-column disc indices.
- (j) Col 5-14 is a list of 10 columns around the selected column in their current basis representation.
- (k) is a list of the column name codes at the XCHECK instant.

REPORT GENERATOR ROUTINE DESCRIPTIONS

REPGEN - the main program acts principally as a control program calling other routines to perform specific functions; determines if all solutions have been interpreted and initializes storage for each solution.

SETUP - reads input deck and reference list file into core storage.

INSOLN - interprets the meaning of each column in the solution and stores its value in the appropriate array(s).

YRCOST (J) - same as in matrix generator.

VALUES (N, ISTART, IEND, VAL) - determines cost information associated with each "X" or "W" type column in the solution; N is the number of the vehicle type, ISTART is its first year of existence, IEND is its last year of existence, and VAL is the number of those vehicles.

CINFO - this routine organizes, tabulates and outputs the table of cost information.

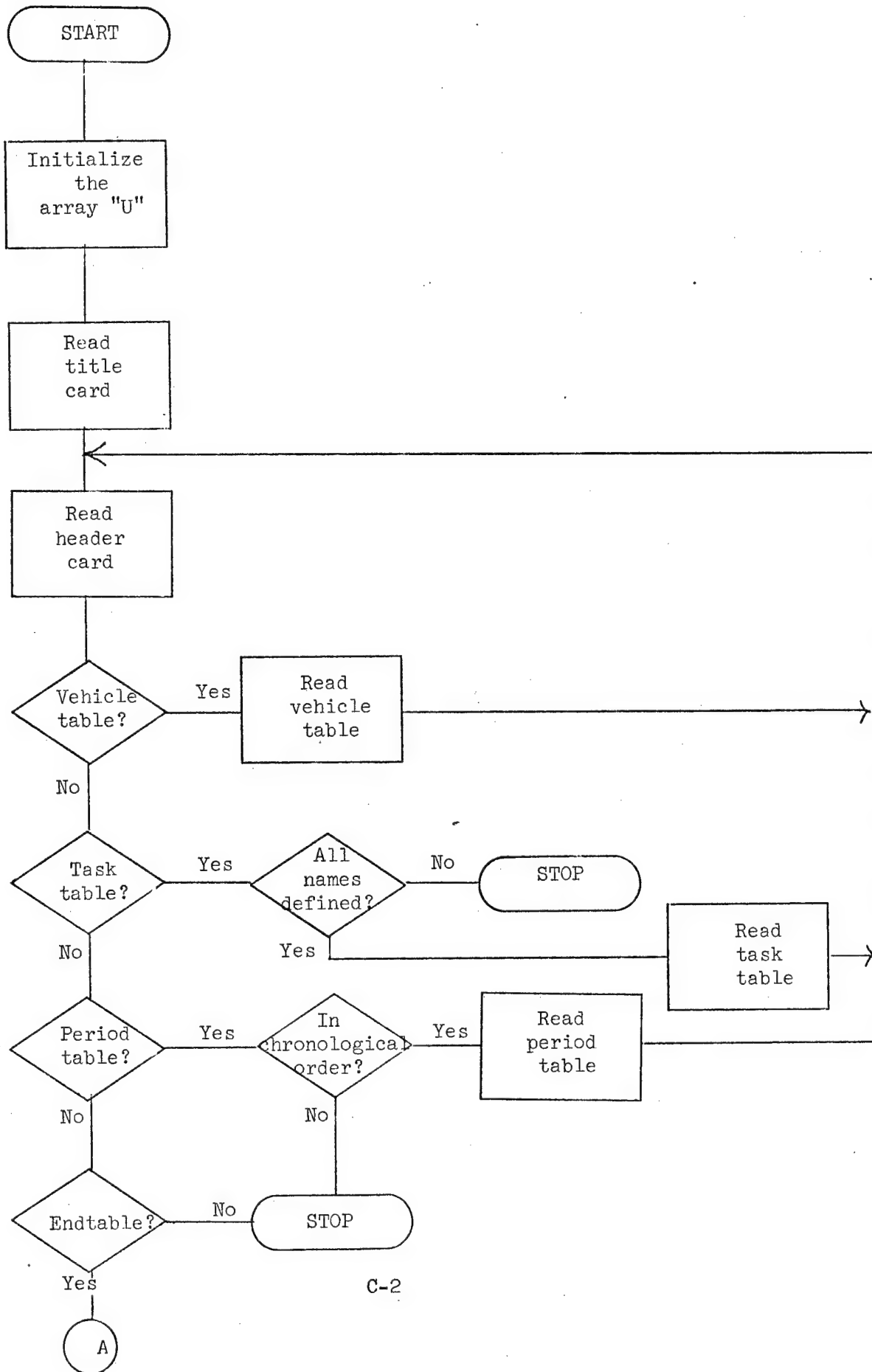
PINFO - this routine merely formats and outputs the last three tables of information; purchased resources, stored resources, and total resources used.

APPENDIX C

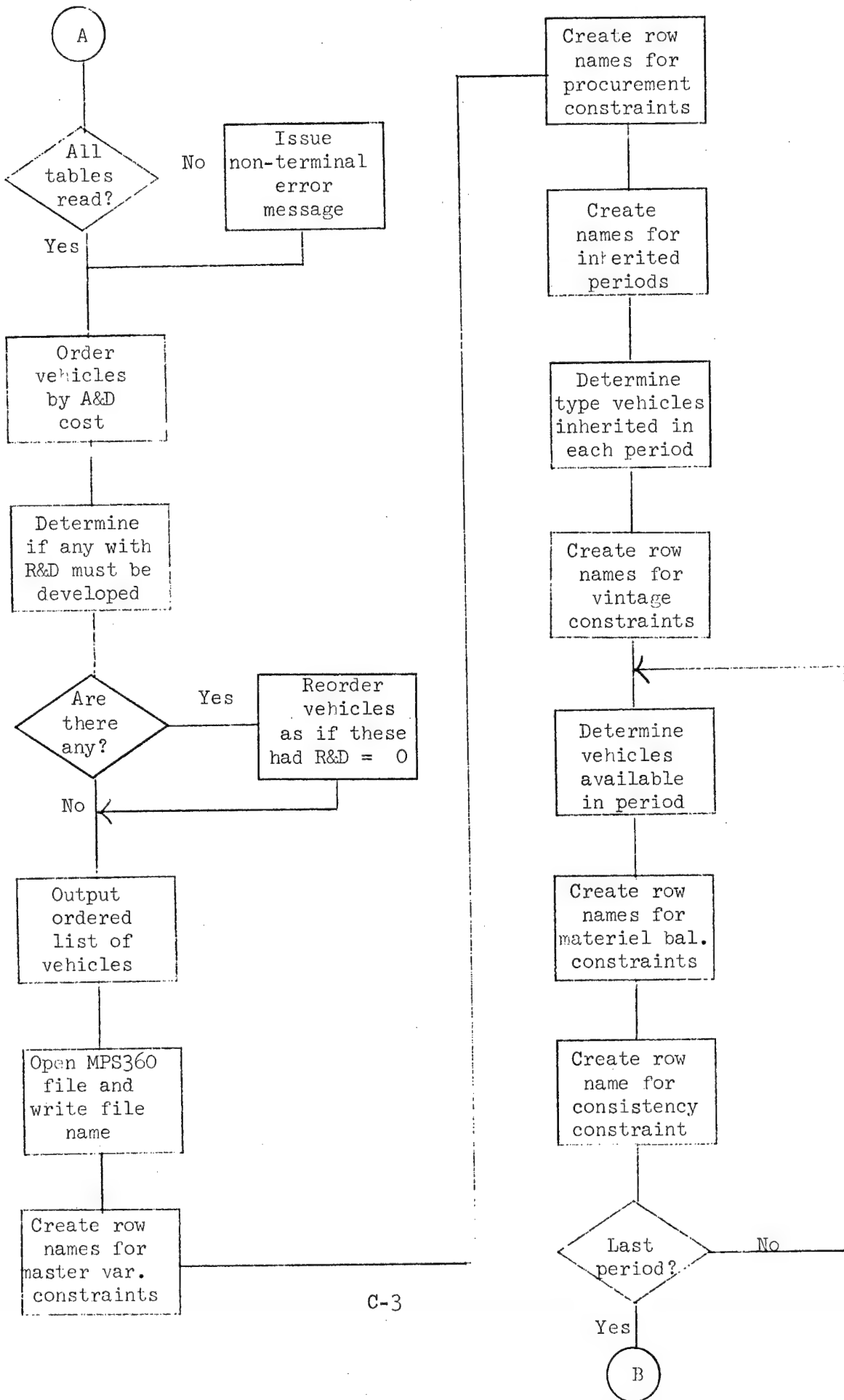
FLOWCHARTS

GENLCP.....	C-2
BBCAV2.....	C-12
REPGEN.....	C-82

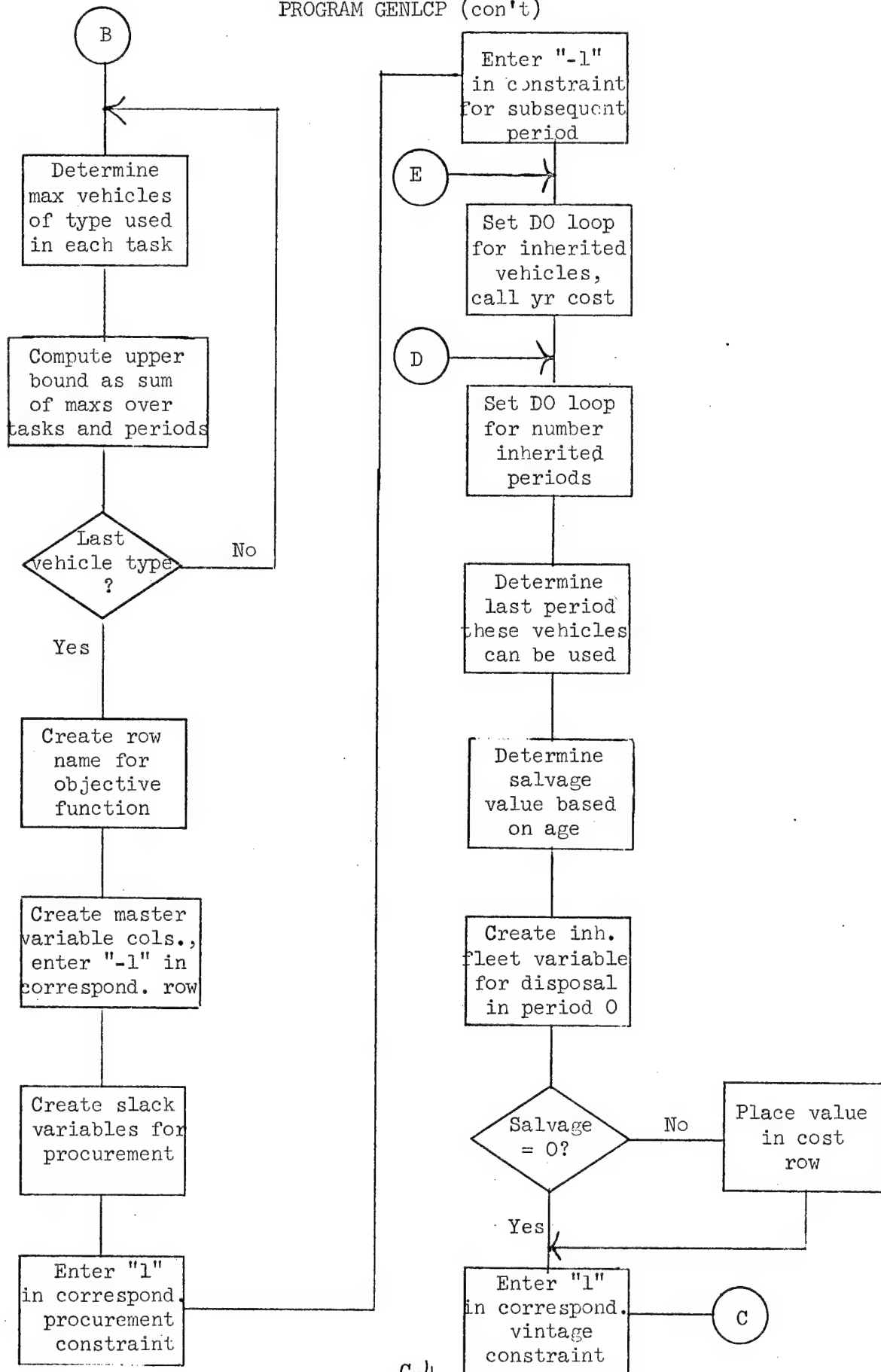
PROGRAM GENLCP



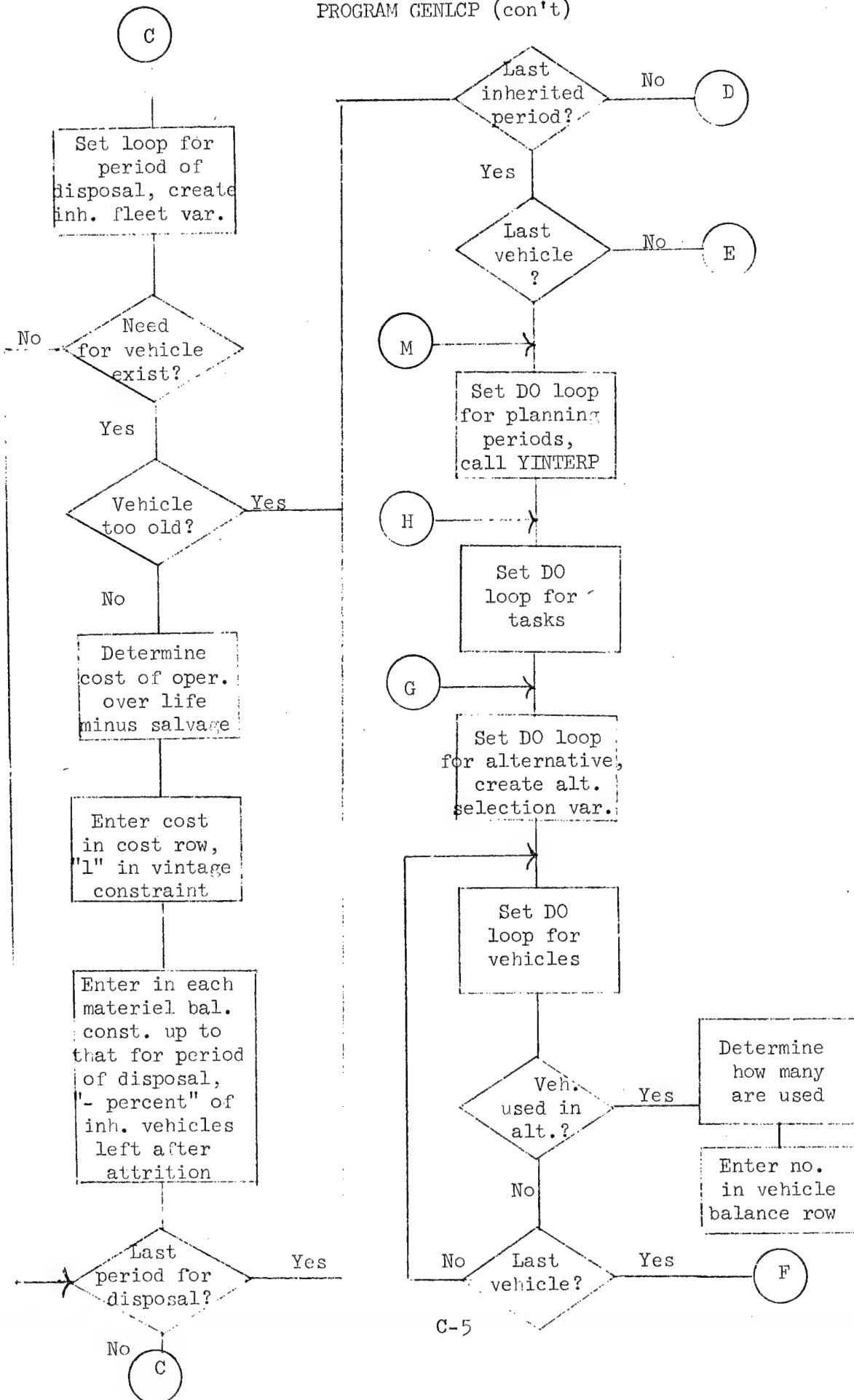
PROGRAM GENLCP (con't)



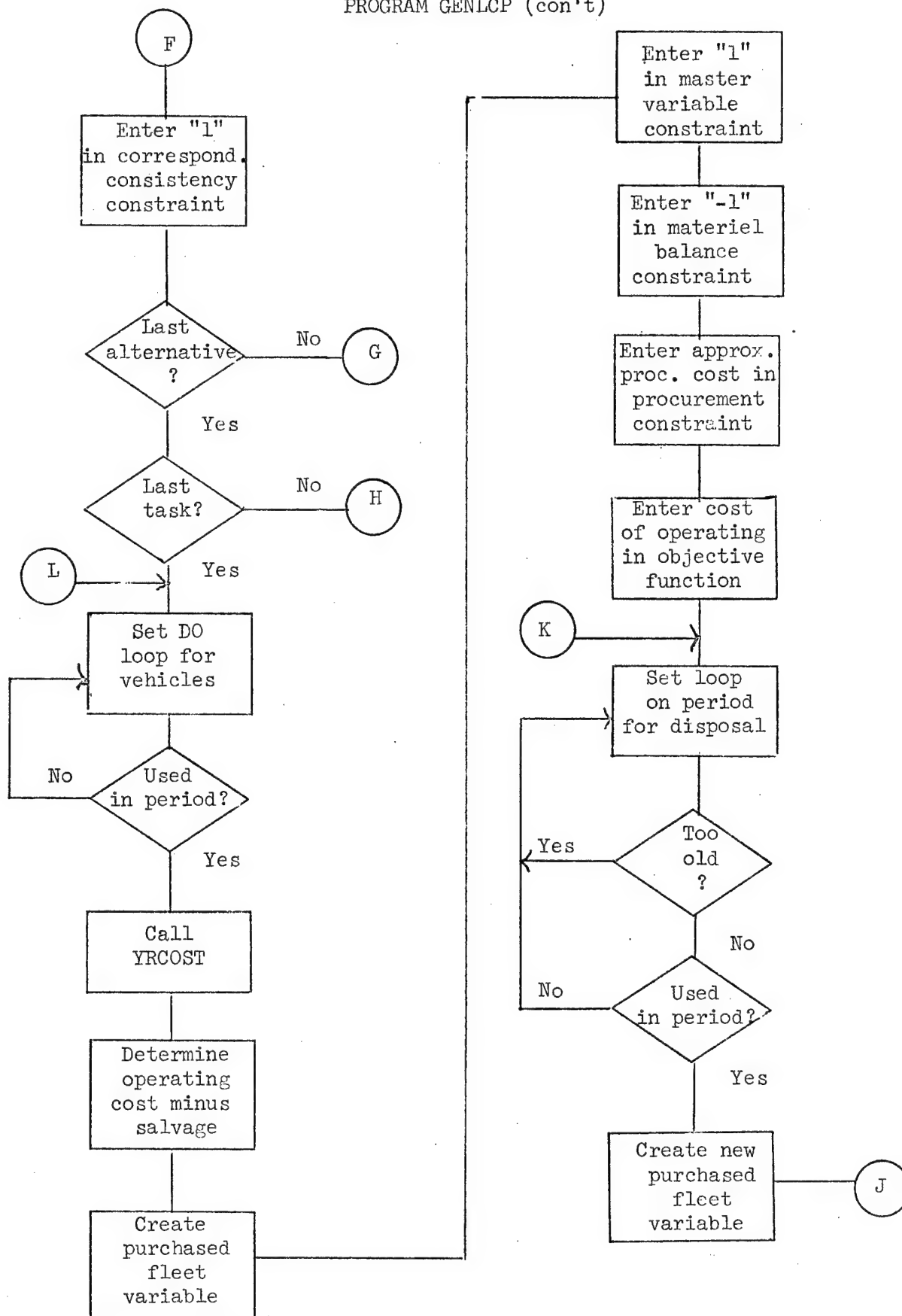
PROGRAM GENLCP (con't)



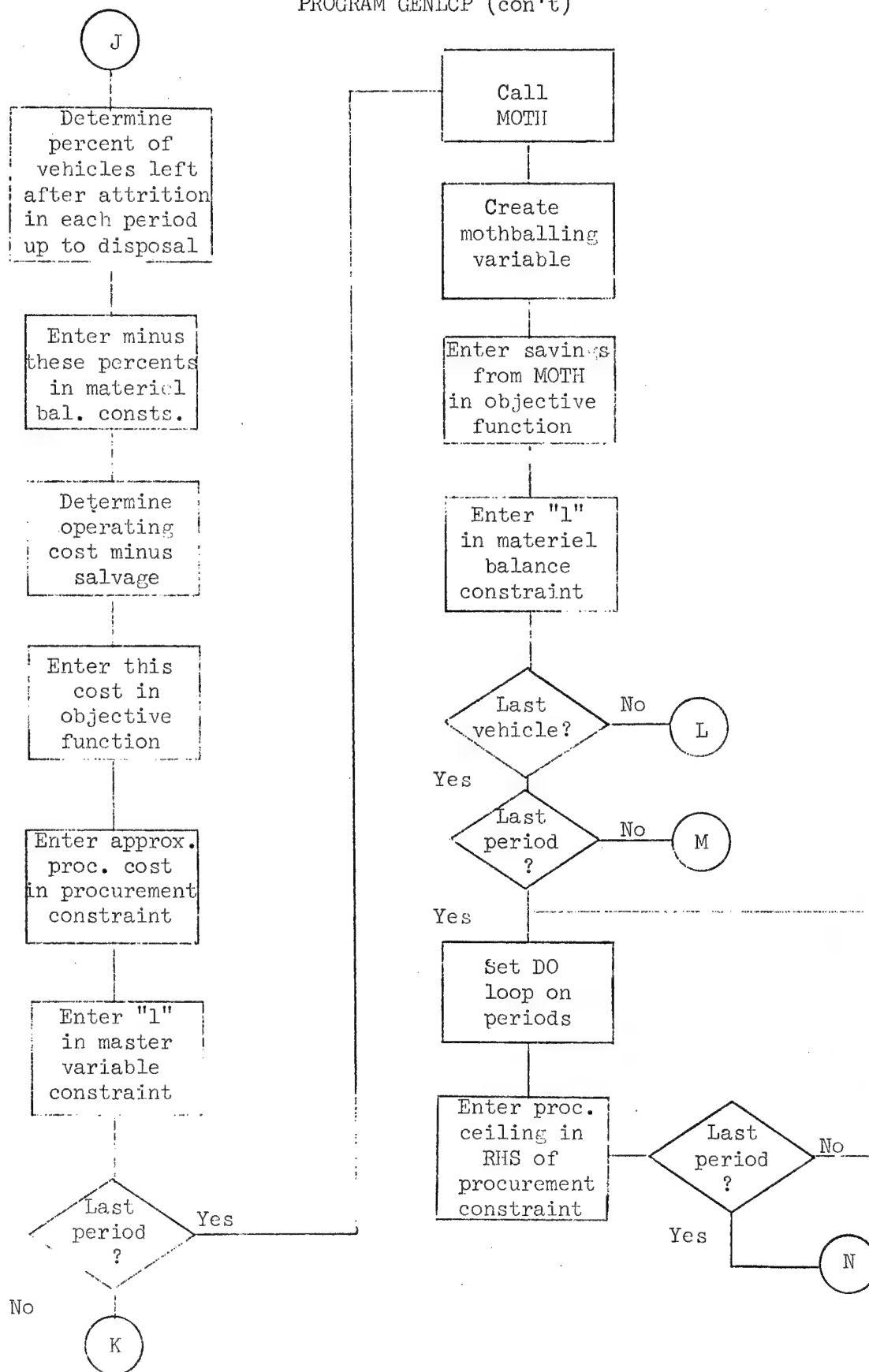
PROGRAM GENLCP (con't)



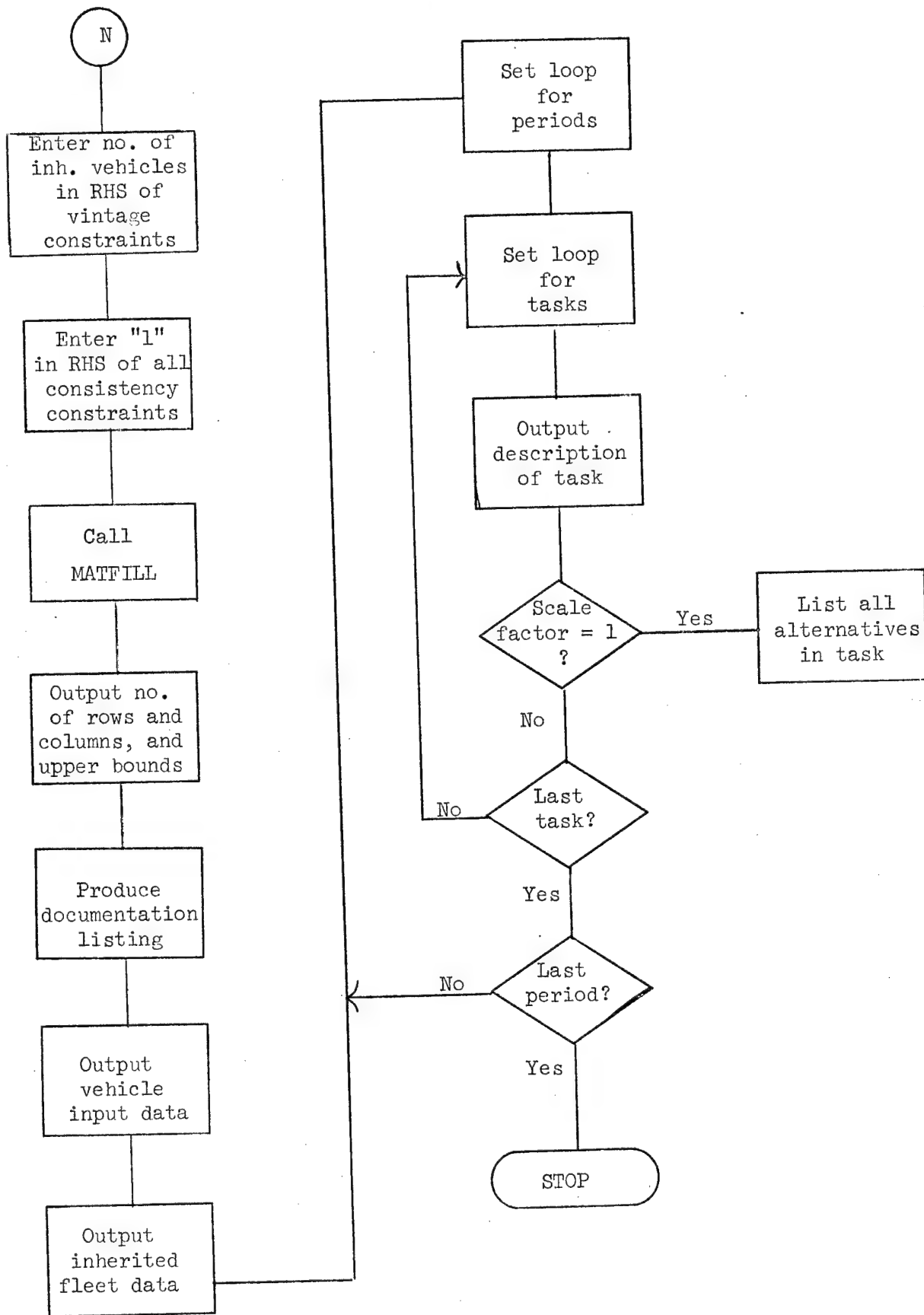
PROGRAM GENLCP (con't)



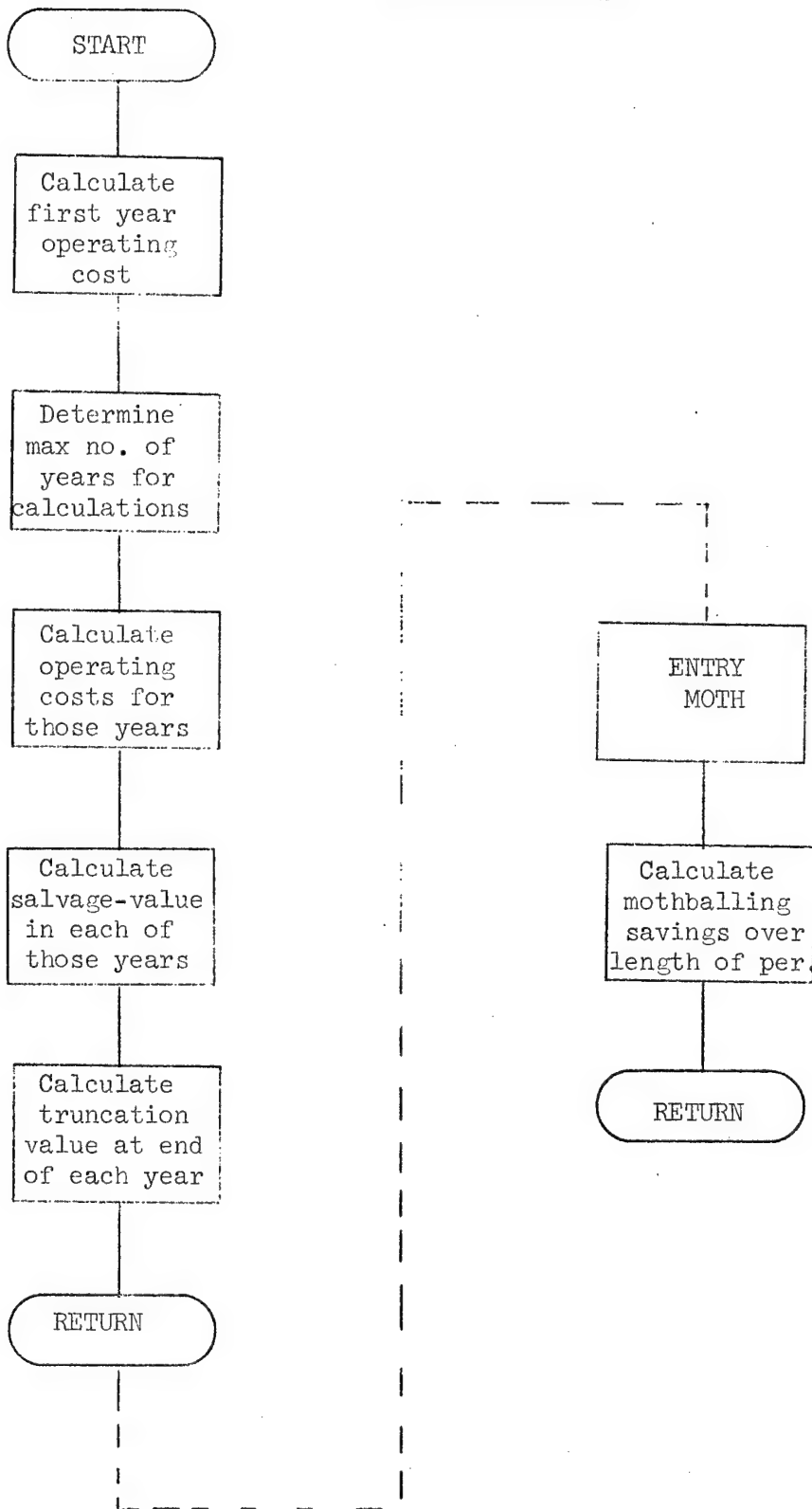
PROGRAM GENLCP (con't)



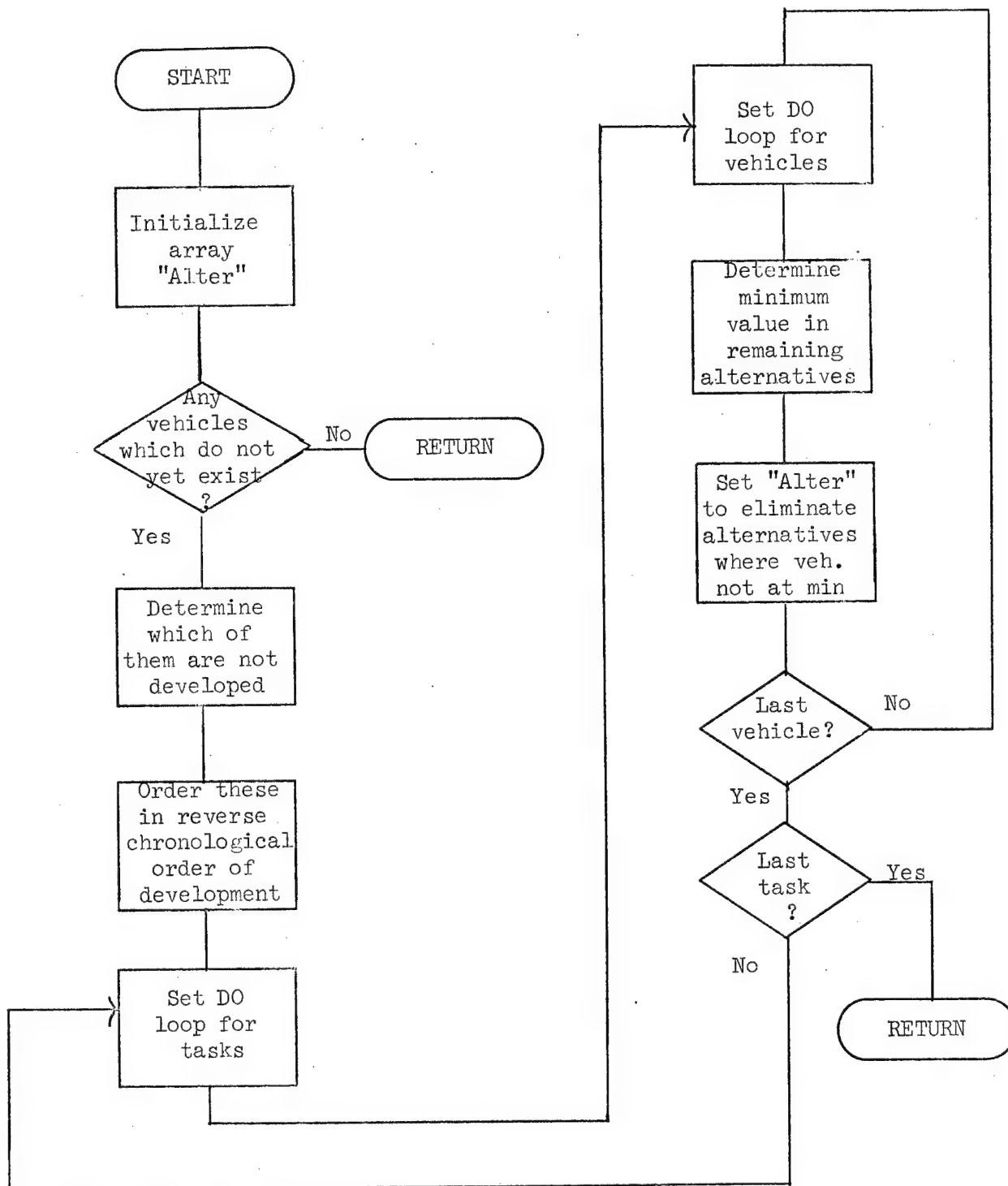
PROGRAM GENLCP



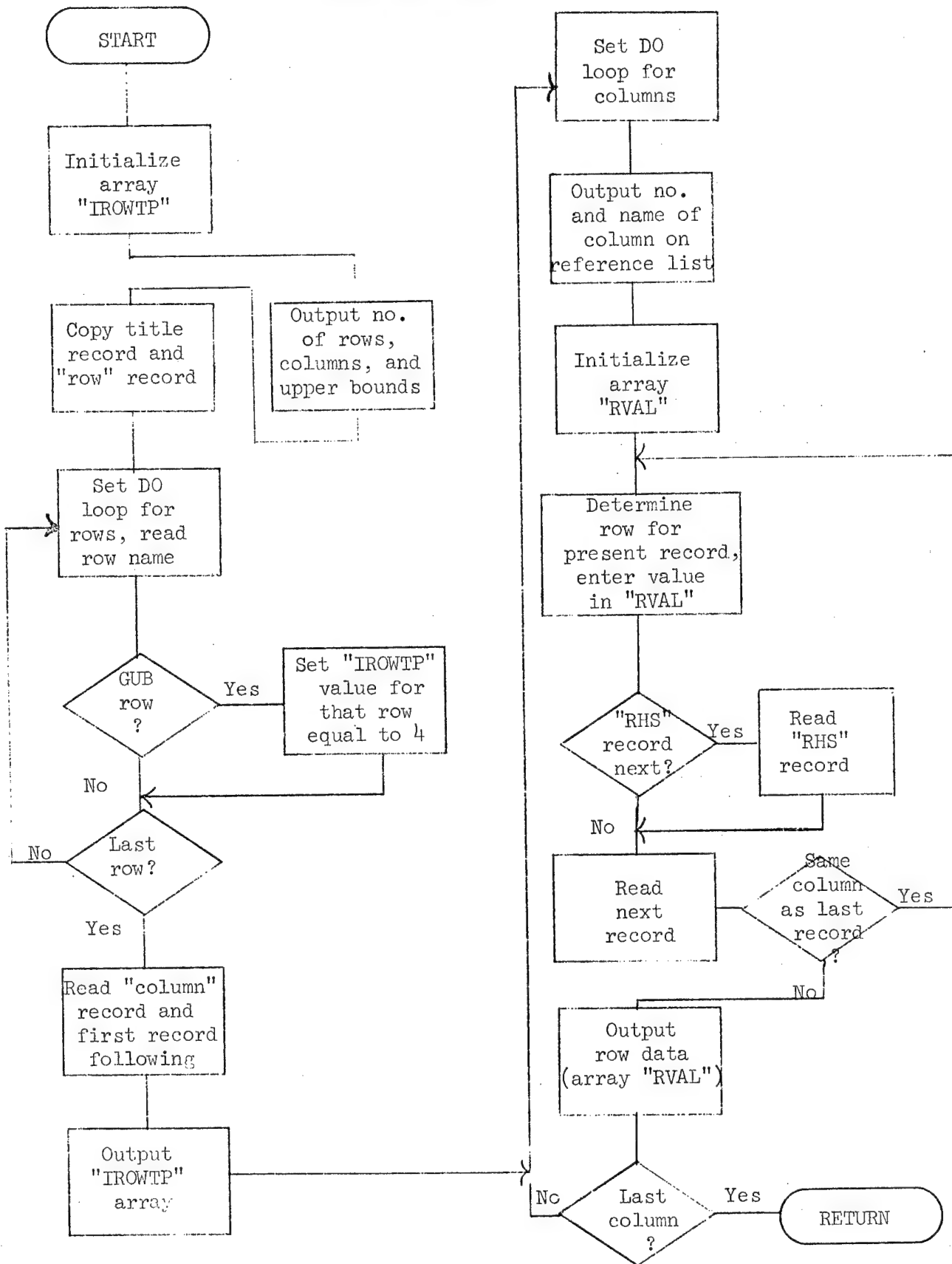
SUBROUTINE YRCOST



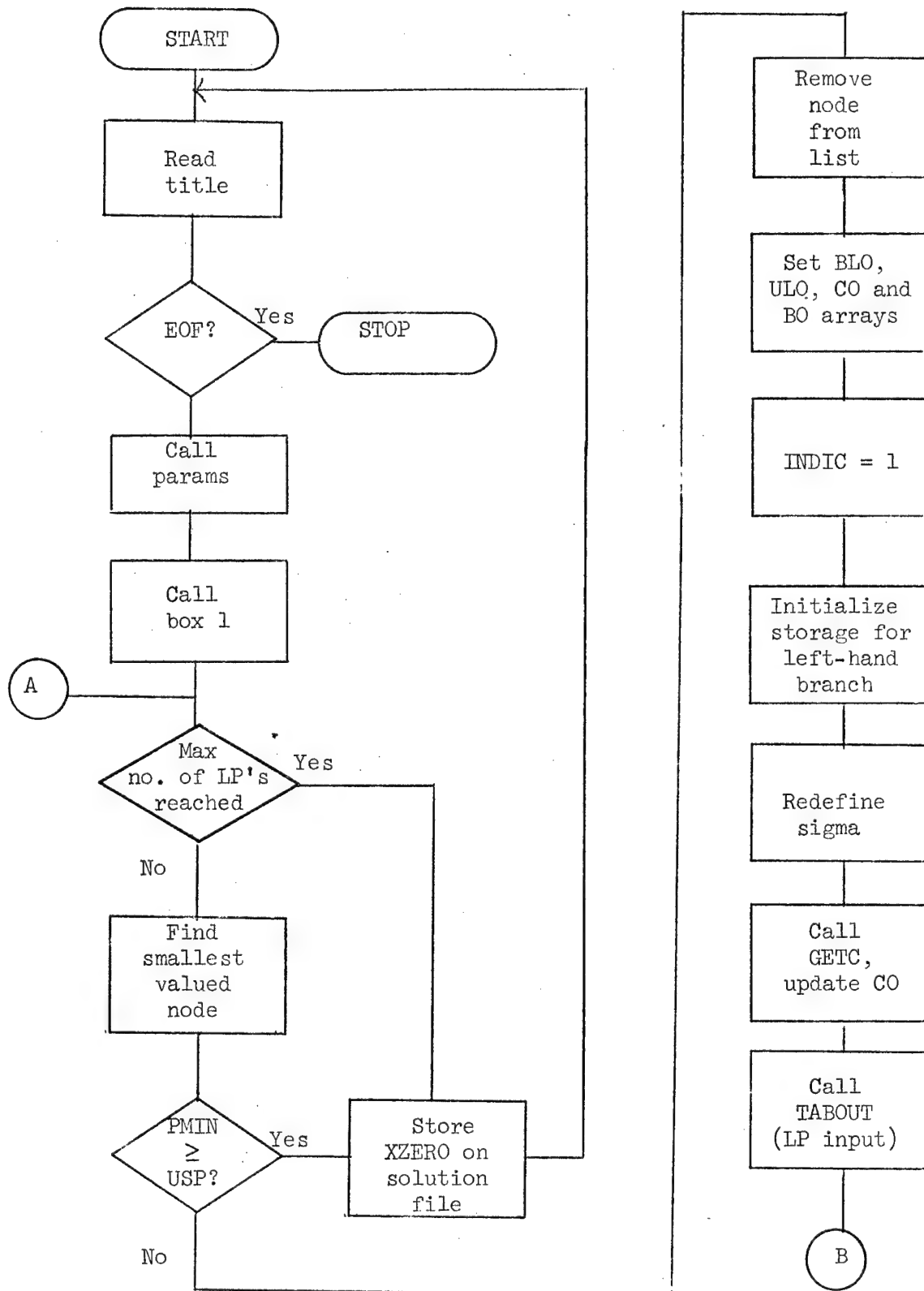
SUBROUTINE YINTERP



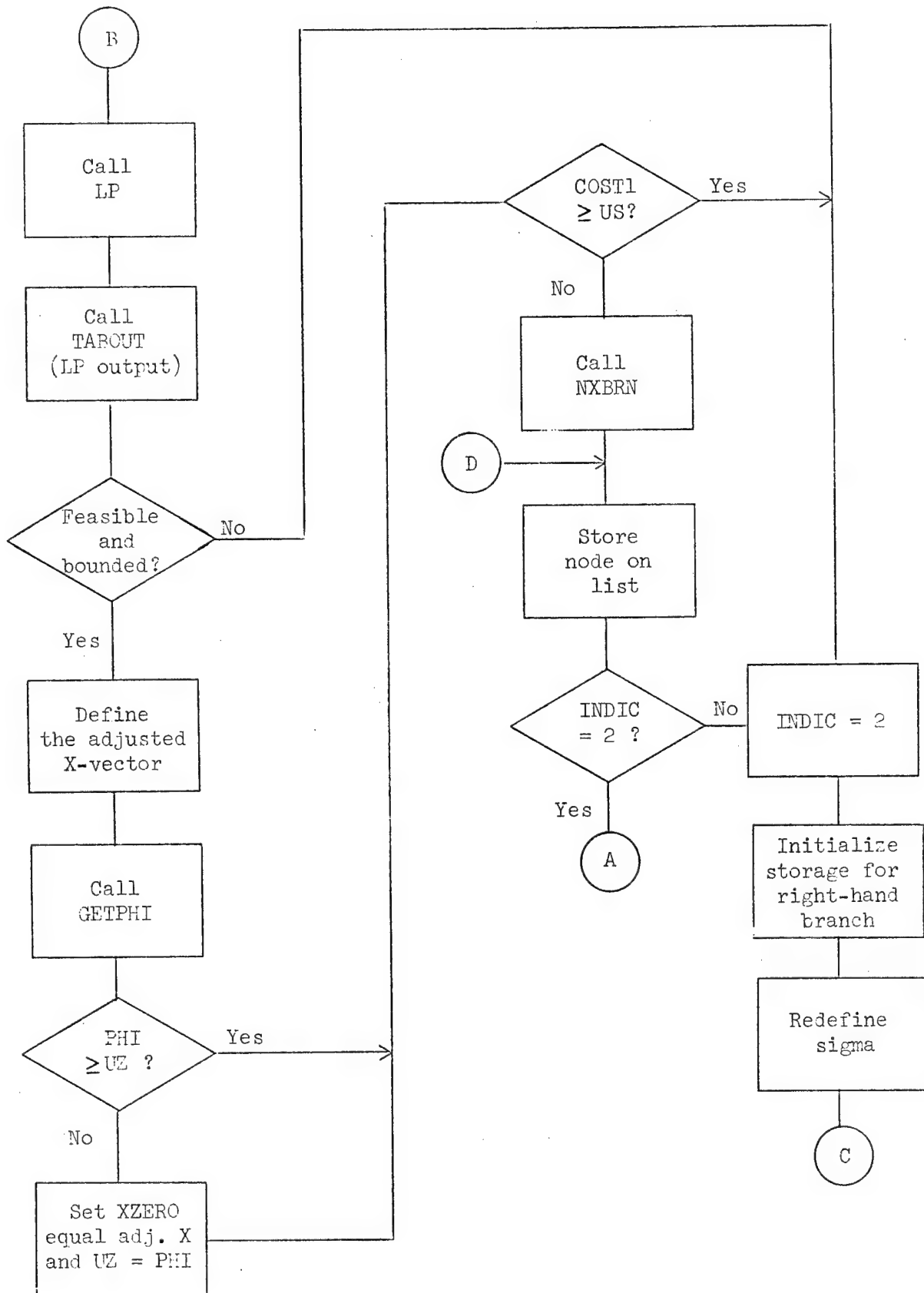
SUBROUTINE MATFILL



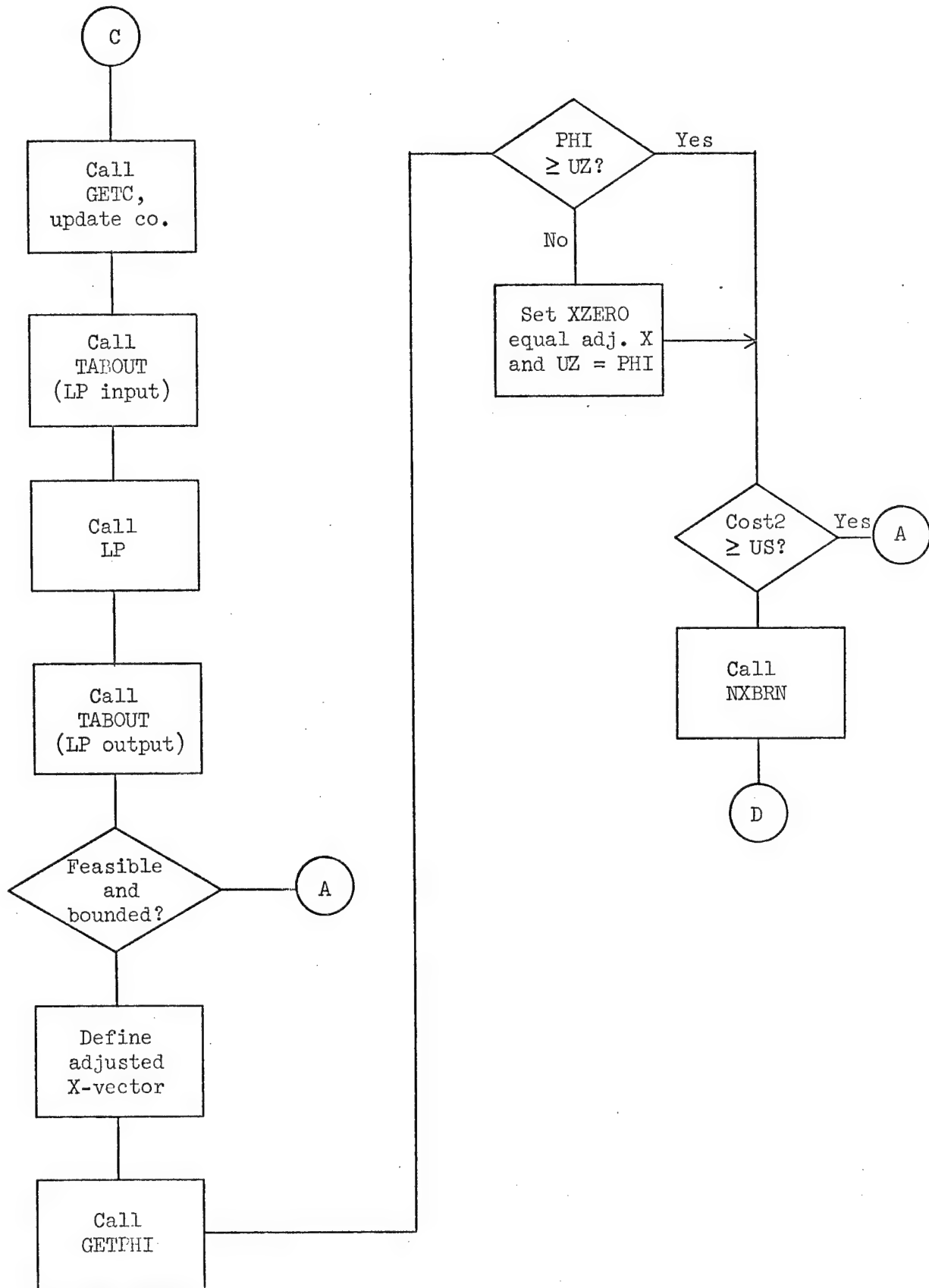
PROGRAM BBCAV2



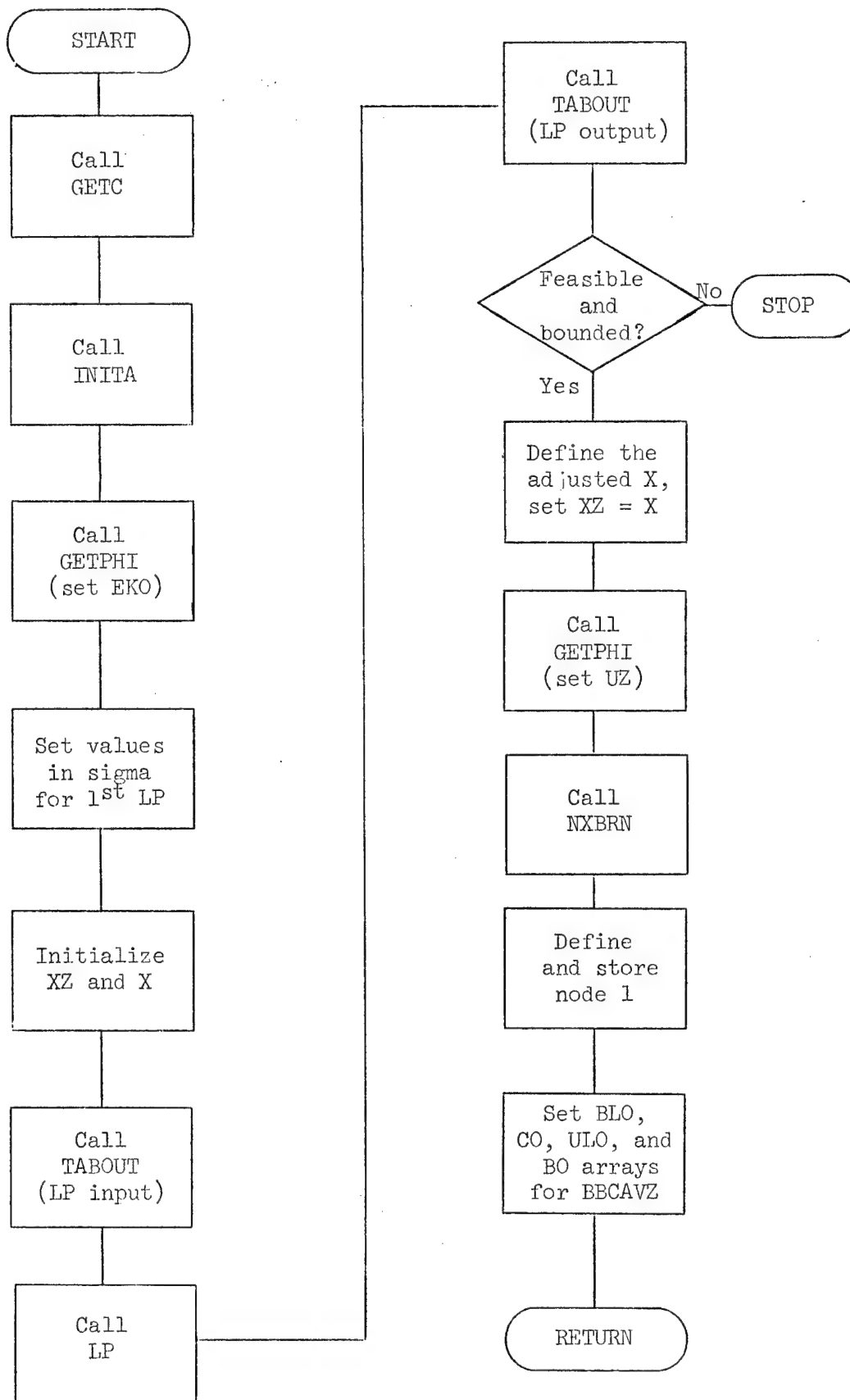
PROGRAM BBICAV2 (con't)



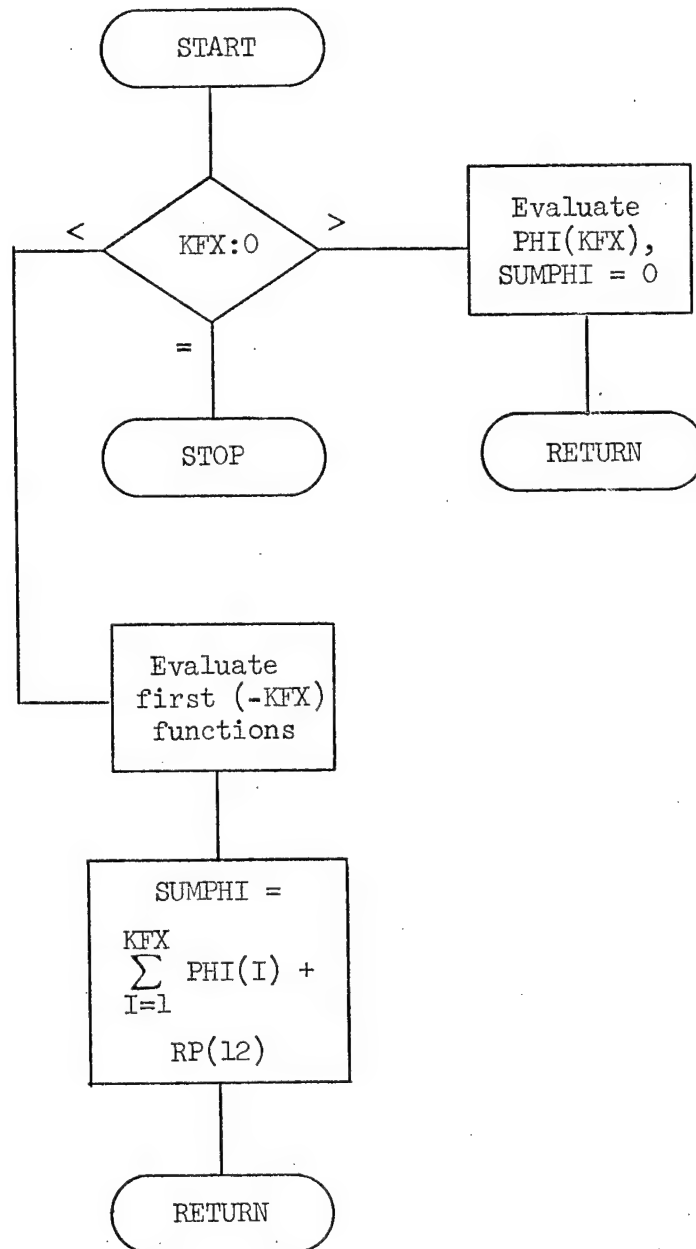
PROGRAM BBCAV2 (con't)



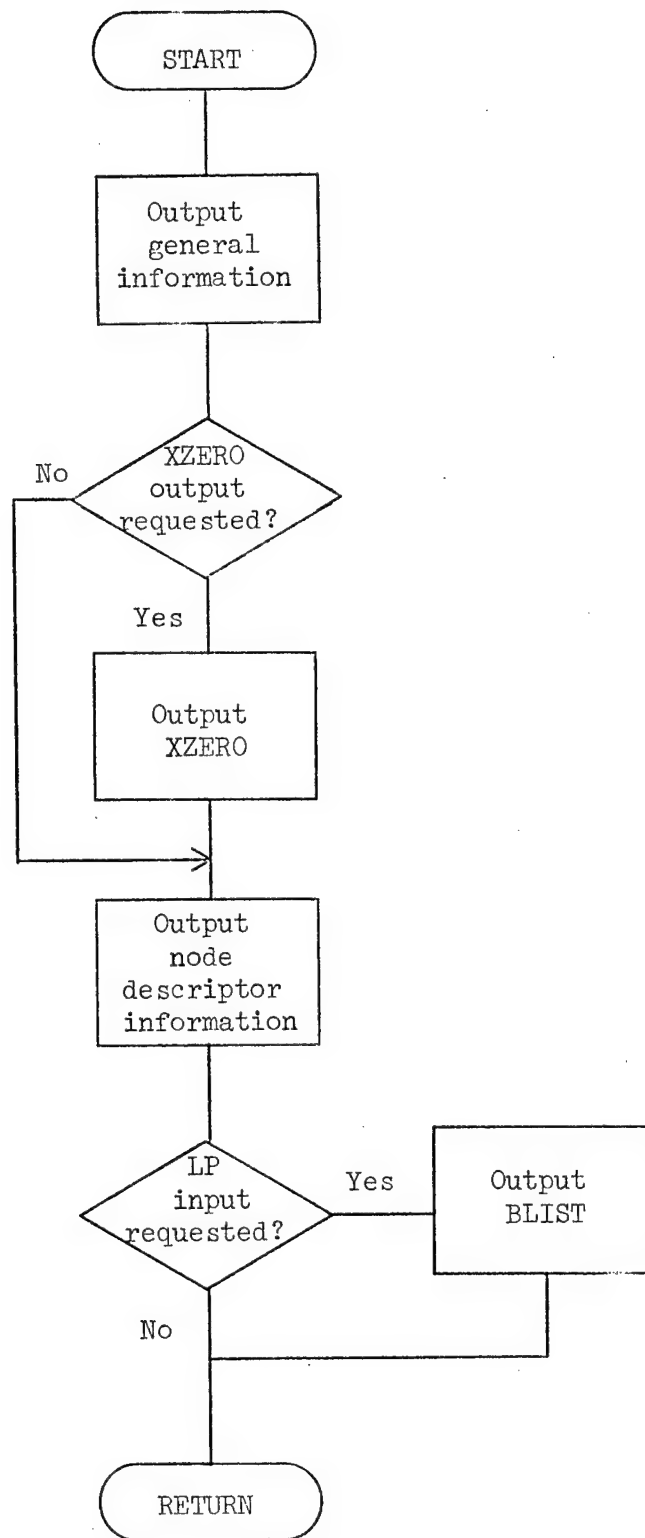
SUBROUTINE BOX1



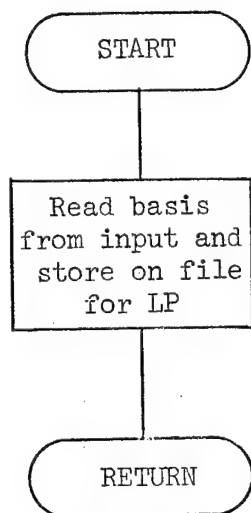
SUBROUTINE GETPHI



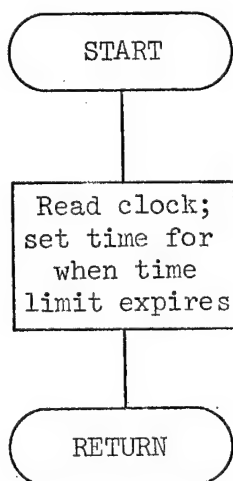
SUBROUTINE TABOUT



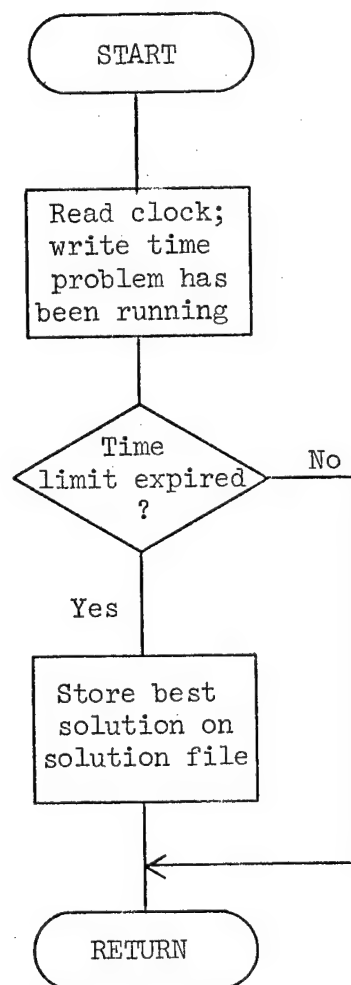
SUBROUTINE READIN



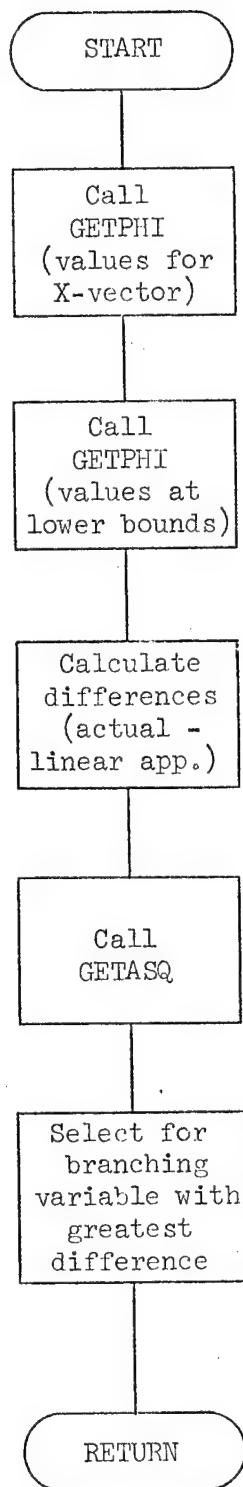
SUBROUTINE SET



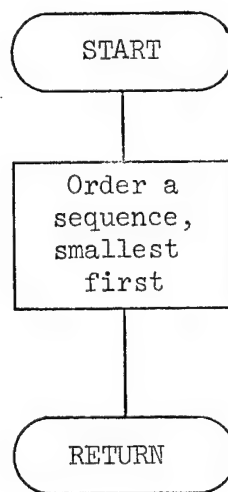
SUBROUTINE TIMEC



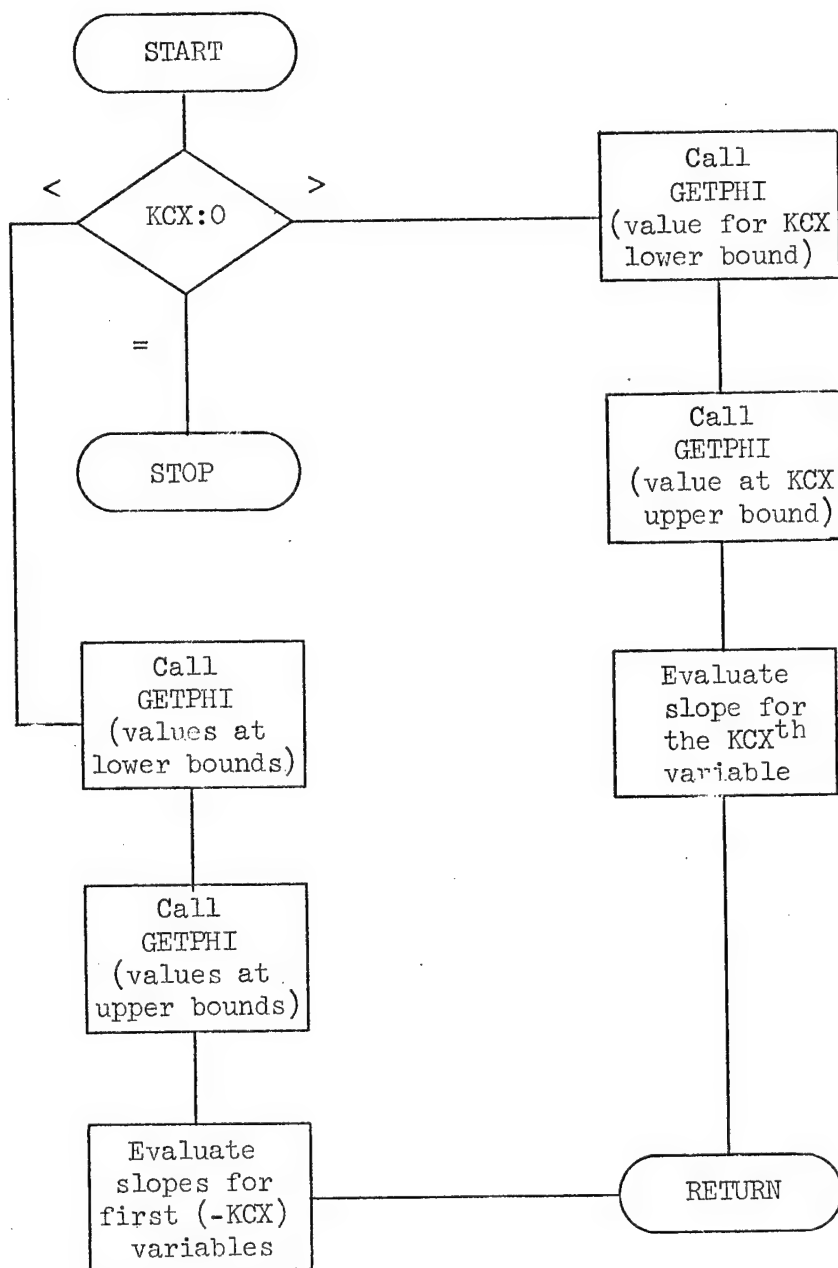
SUBROUTINE NXBRN



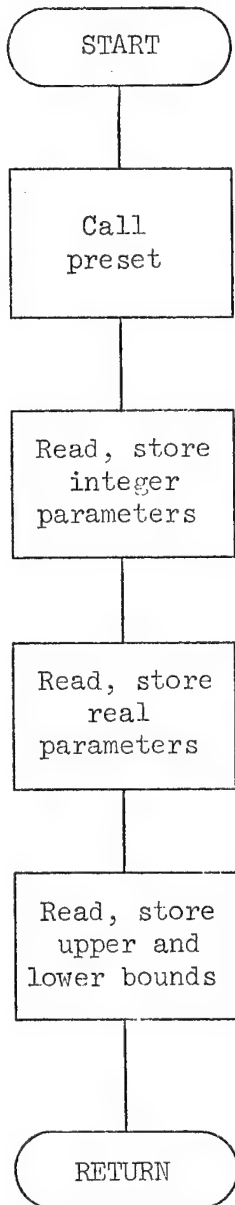
SUBROUTINE GETASQ



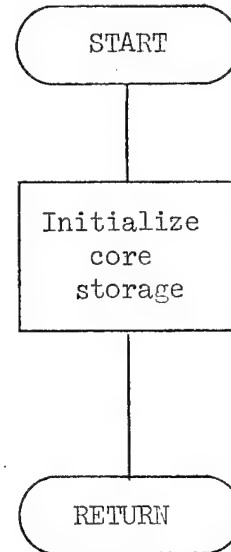
SUBROUTINE GETC



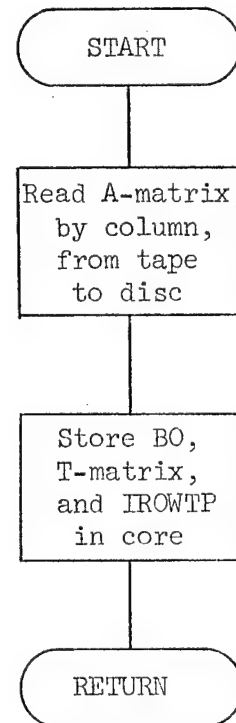
SUBROUTINE PARAMS

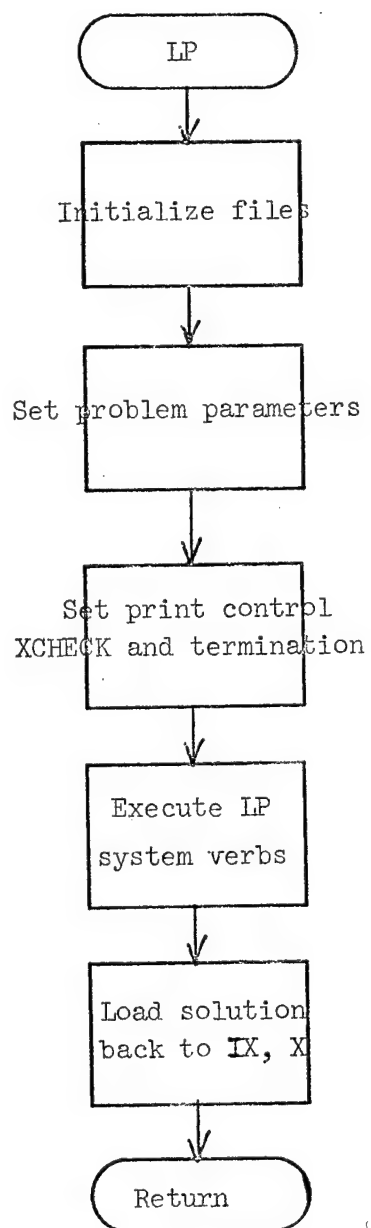


SUBROUTINE PRESET



SUBROUTINE INITA



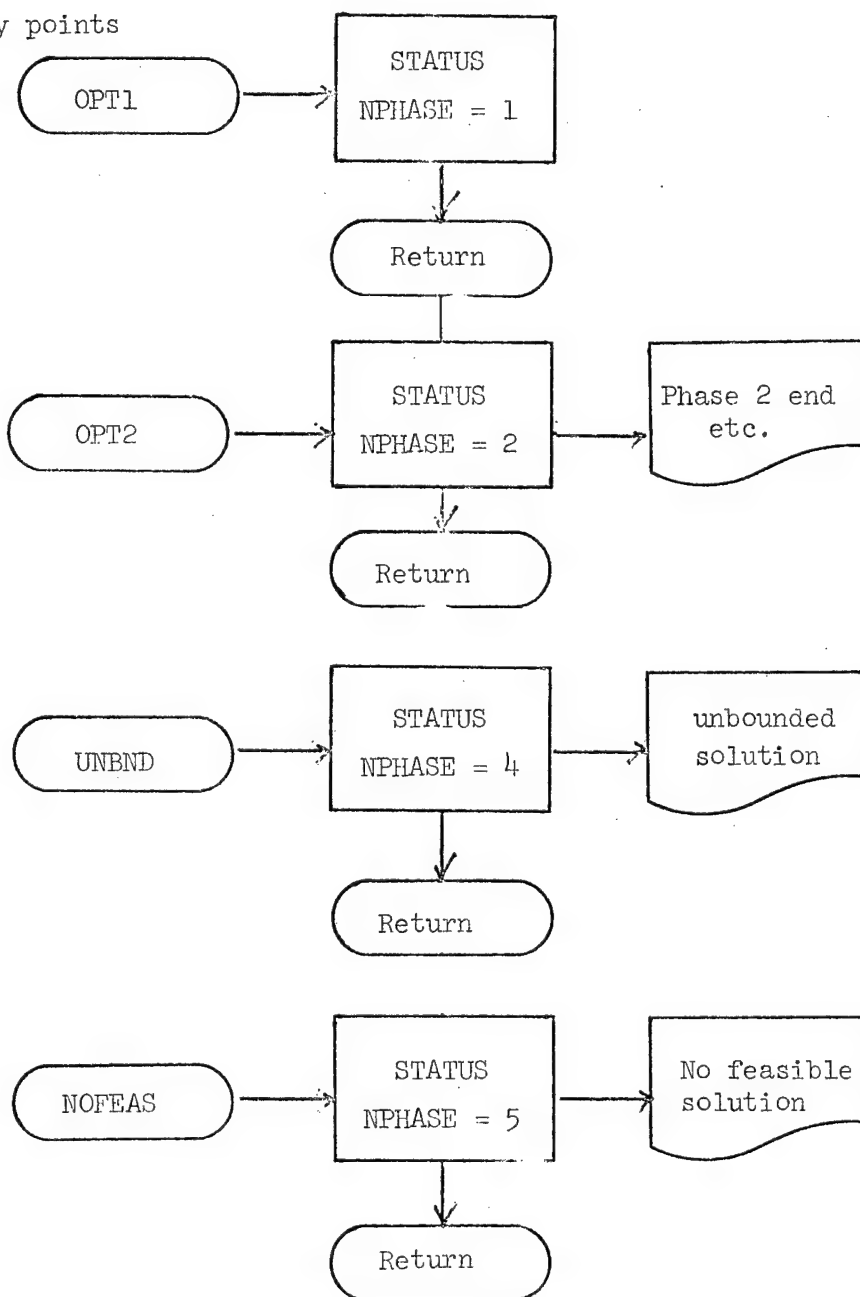


Subroutine EXITS

EXITS

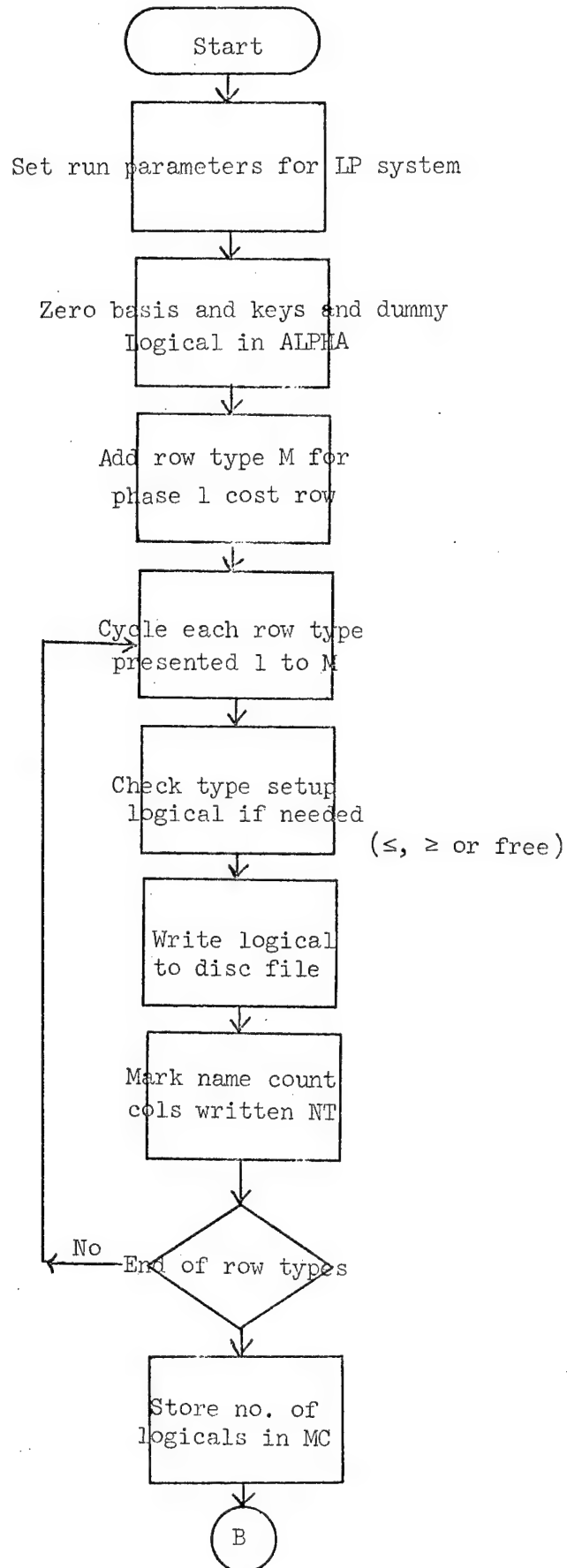
User changable EXITS program called after all control points in PRIMAL.

entry points

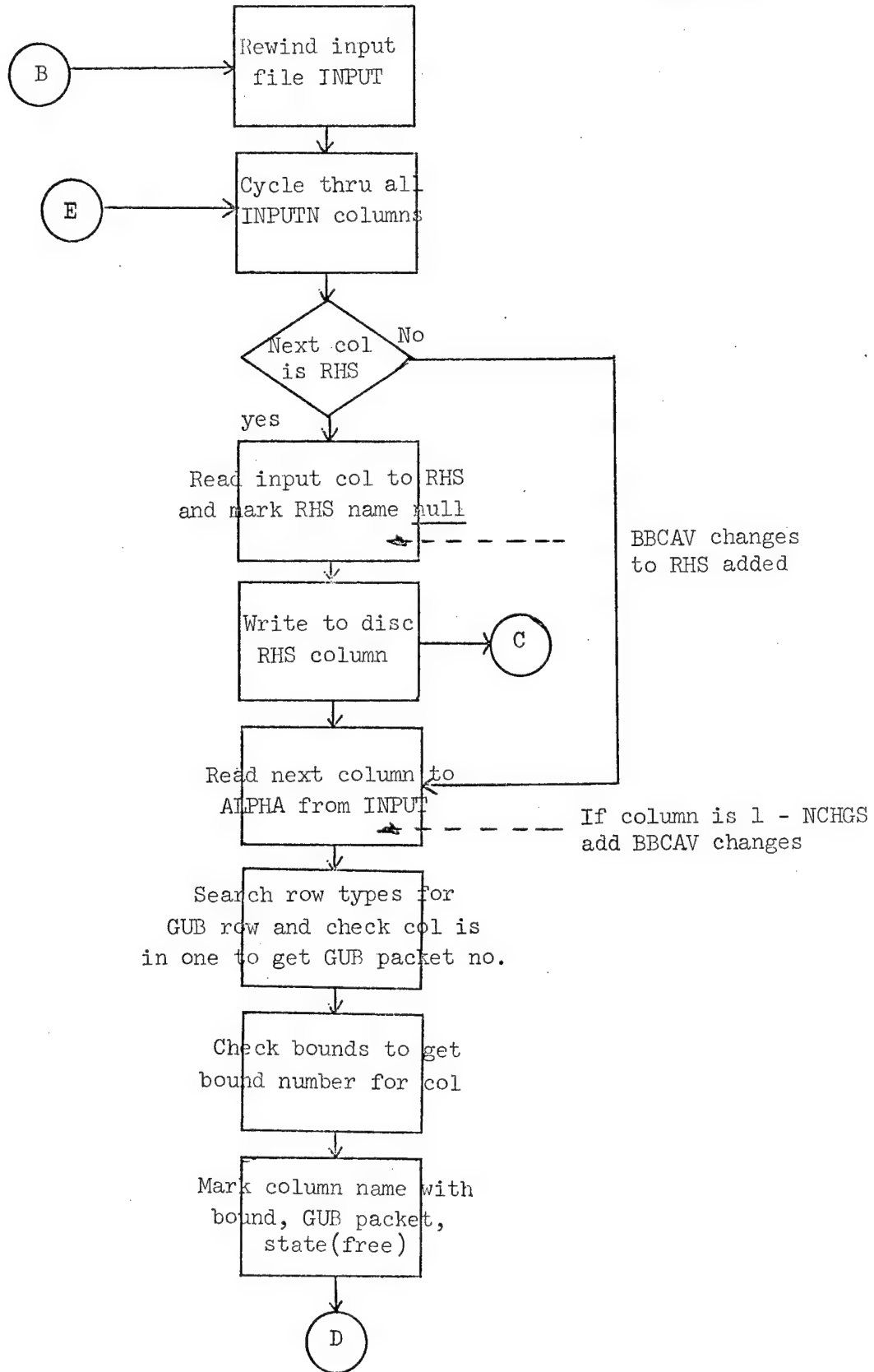


Subroutine SETUP

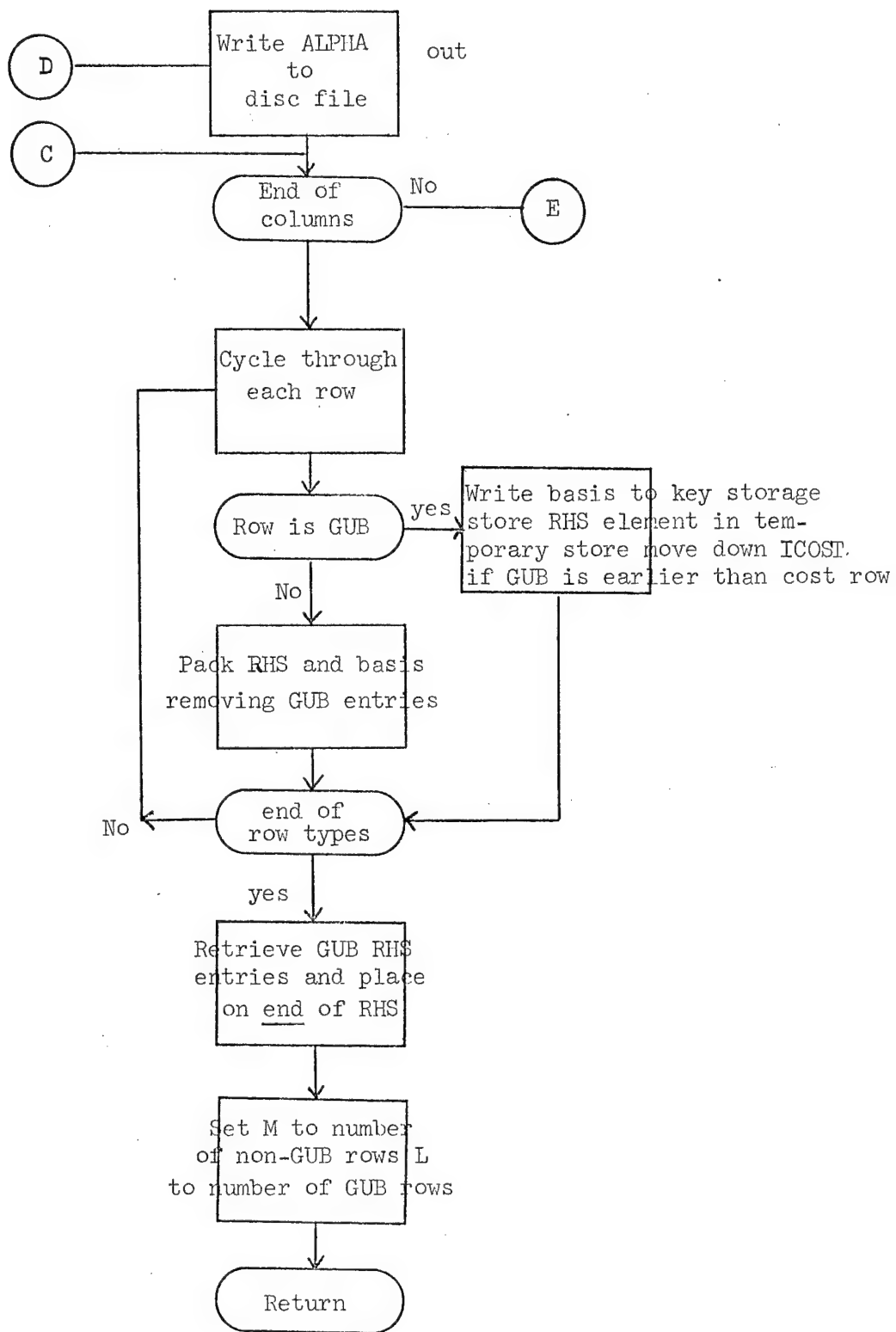
SETUP 1.



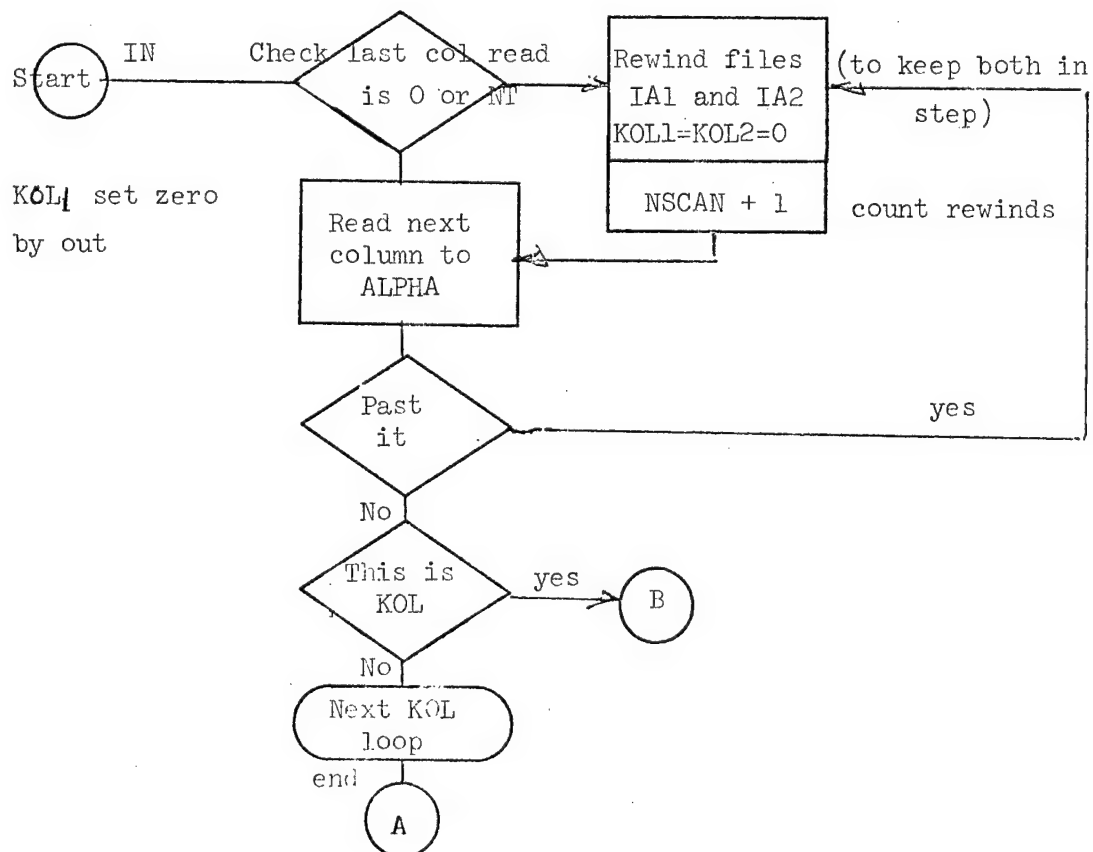
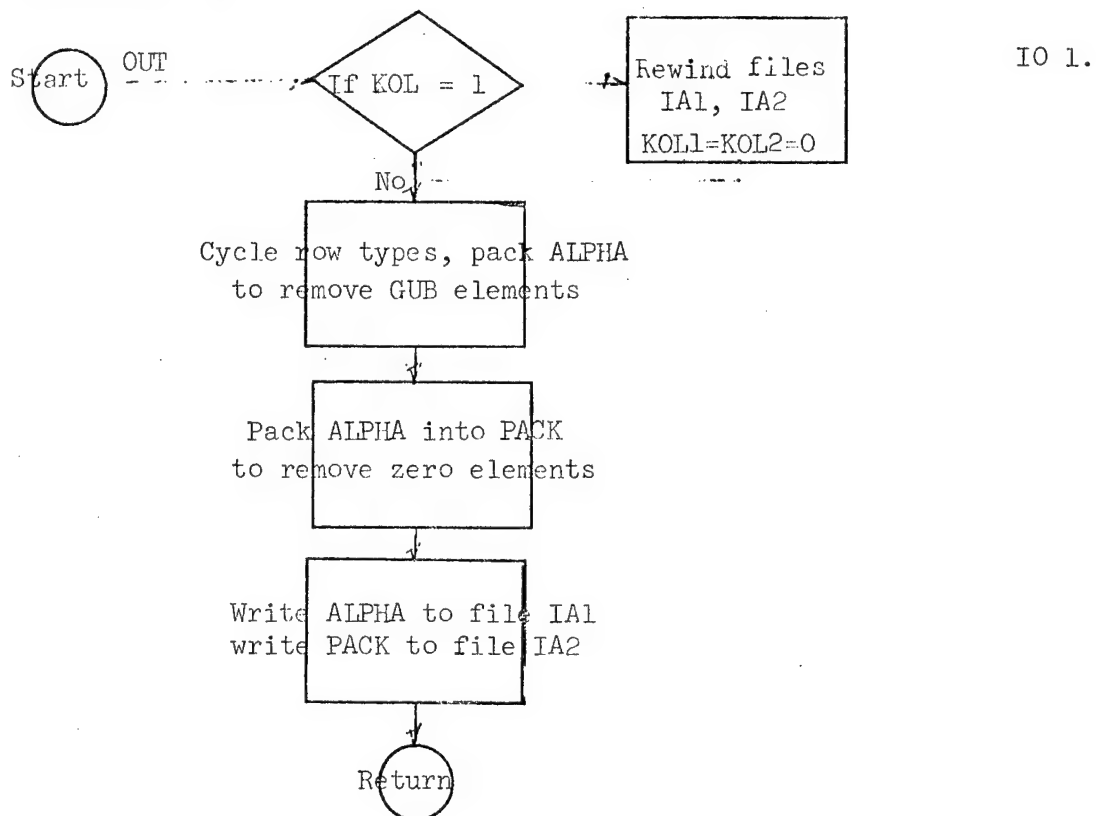
SETUP 2.

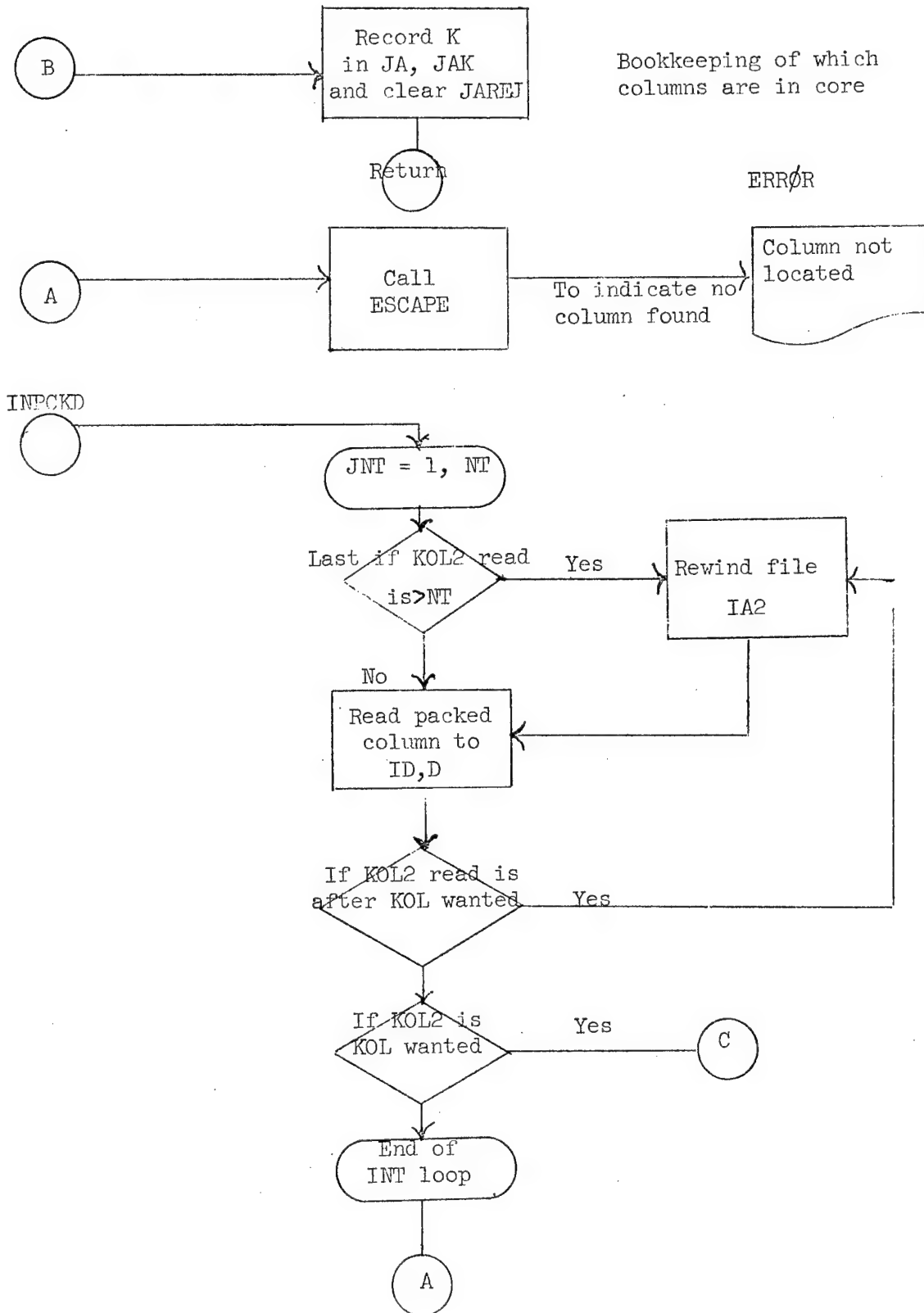


SETUP 3.

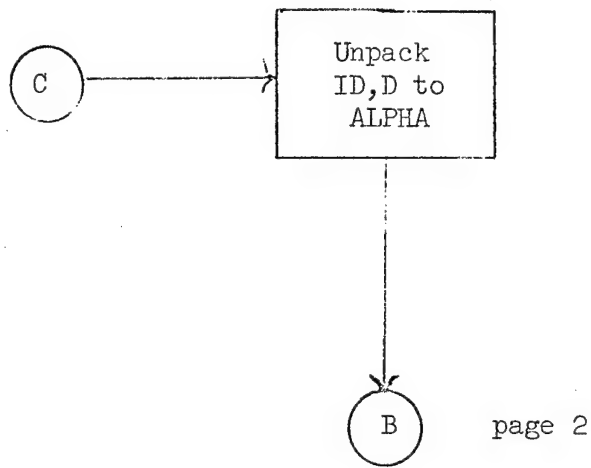


Subroutine IO





IO 3.

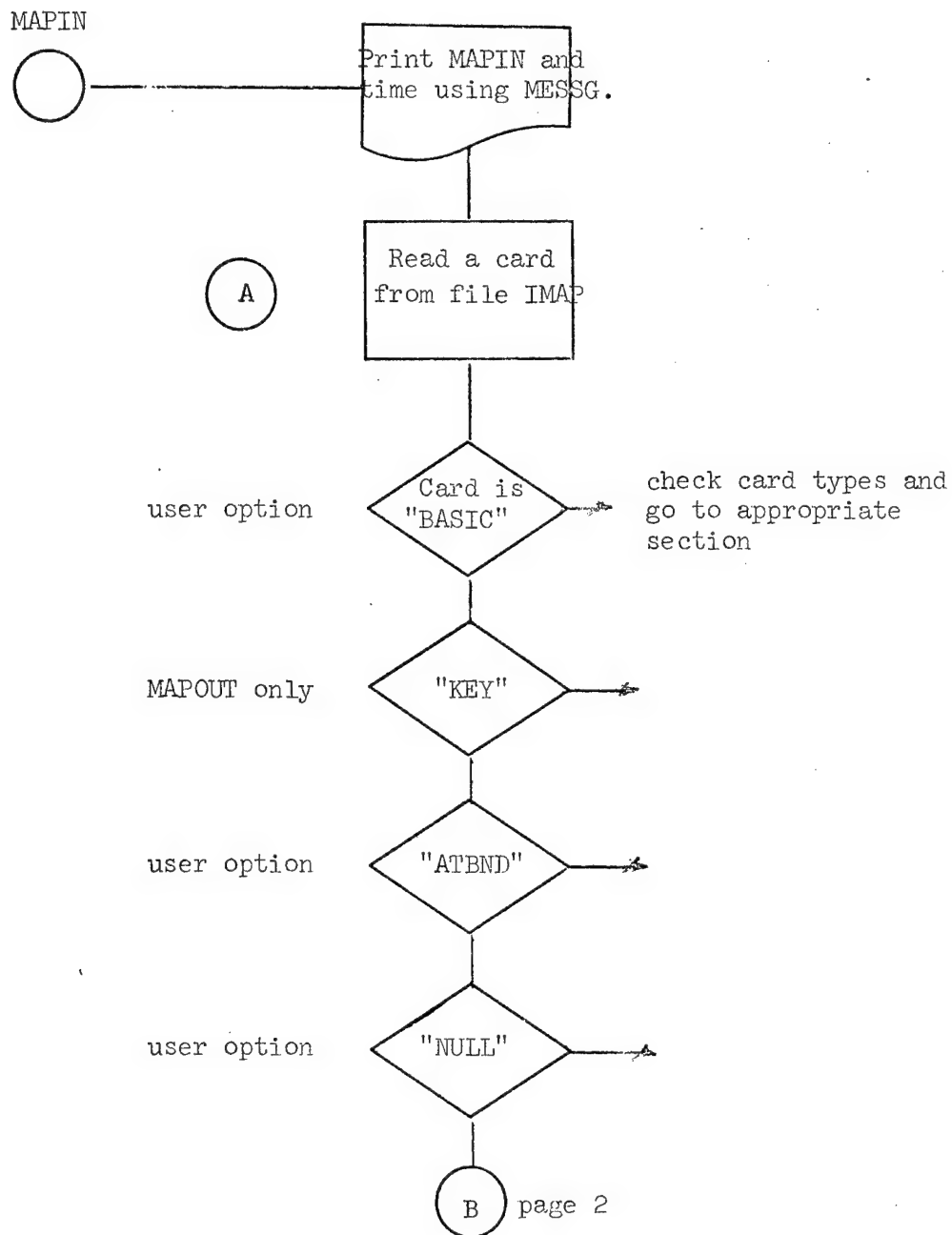


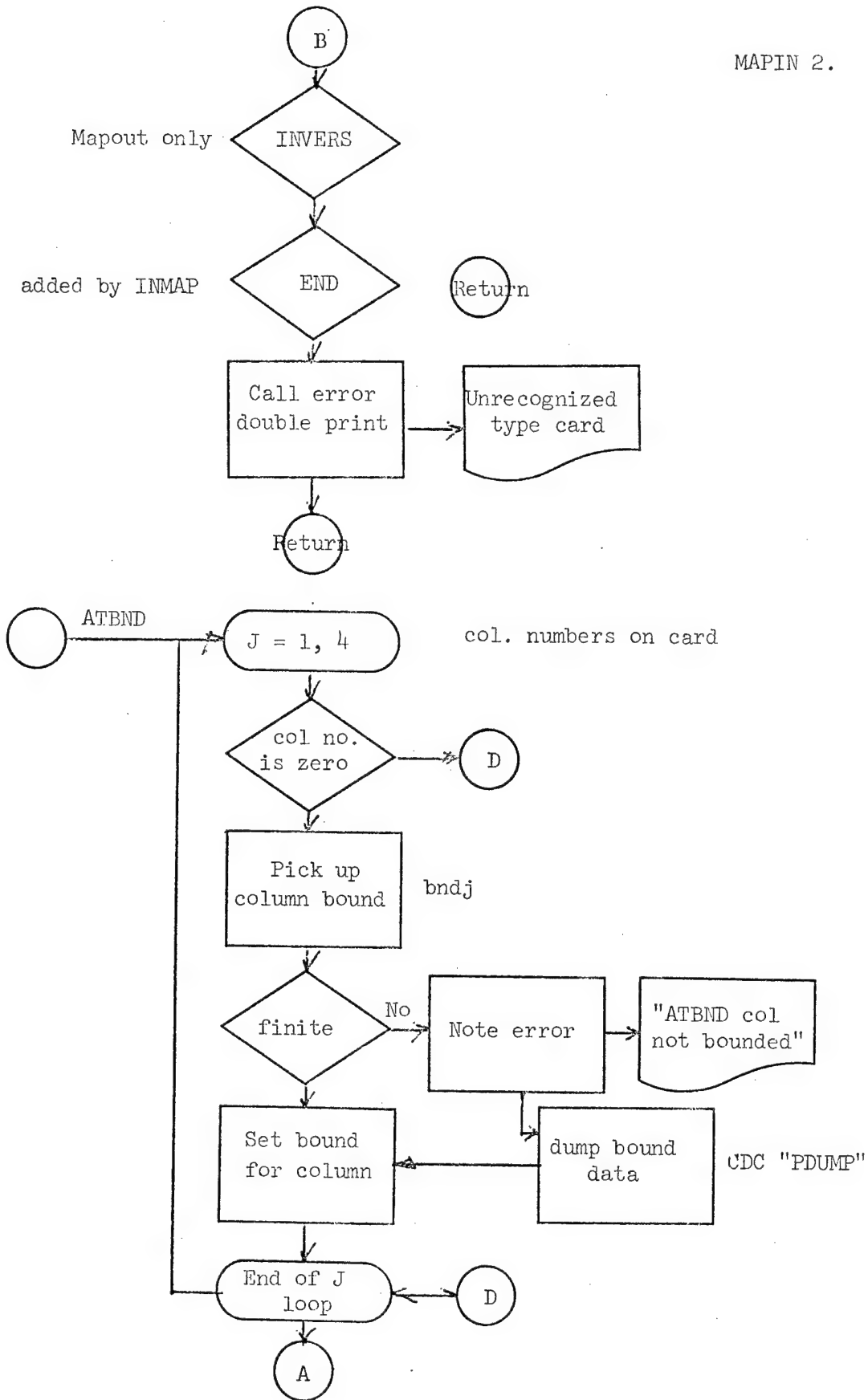
Subroutine MAPIN

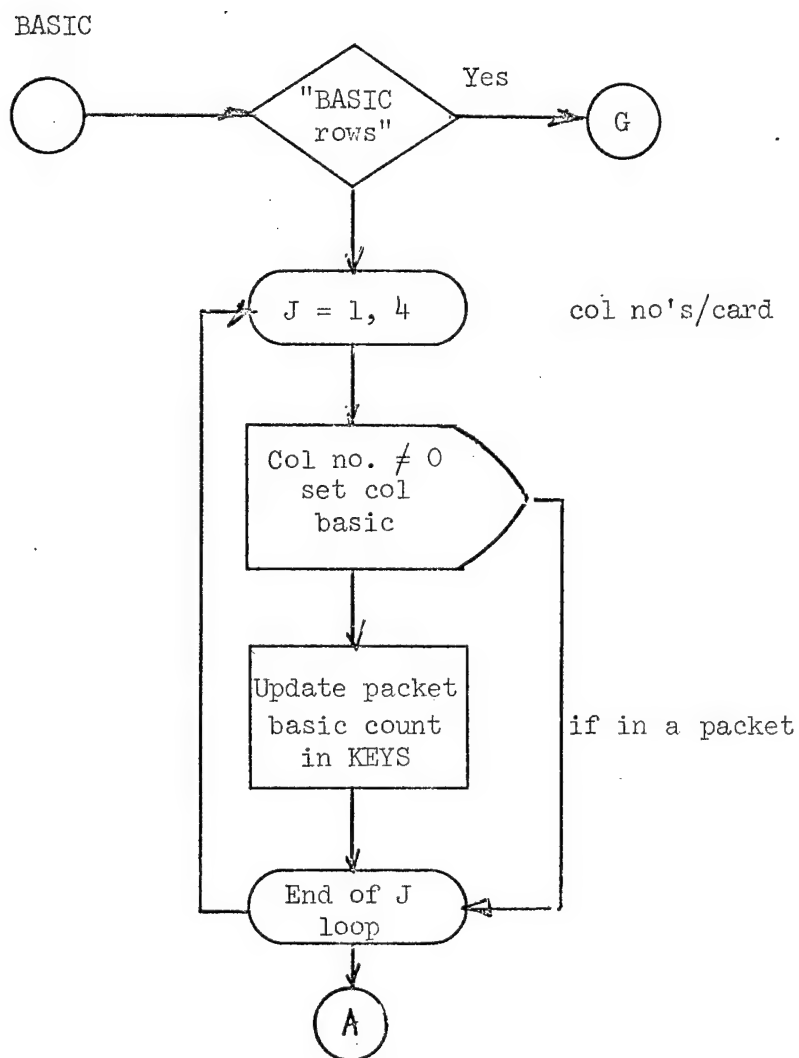
MAPIN 1.

Two entry points

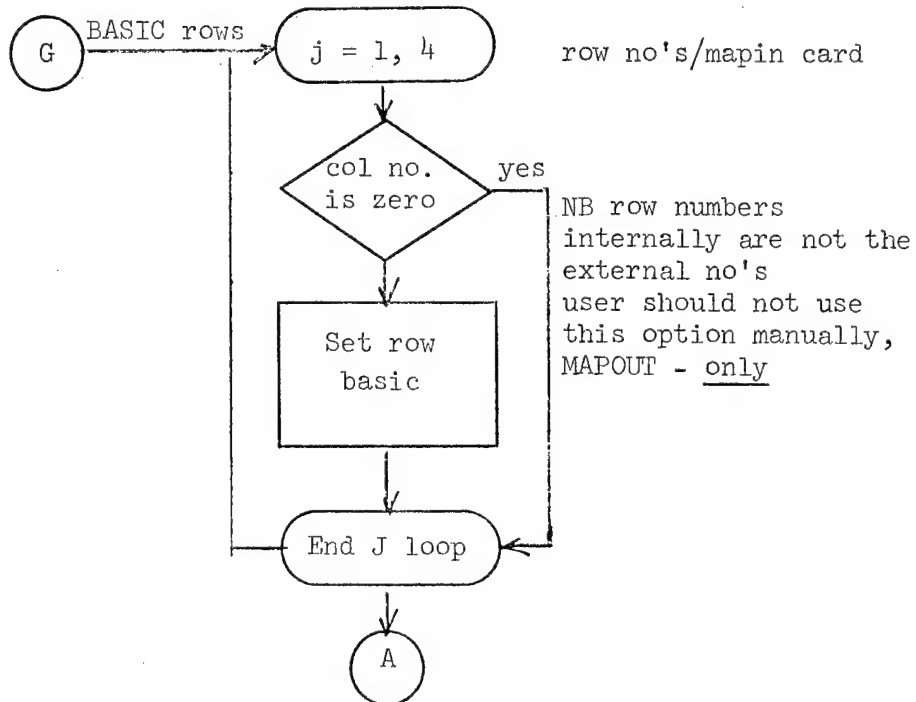
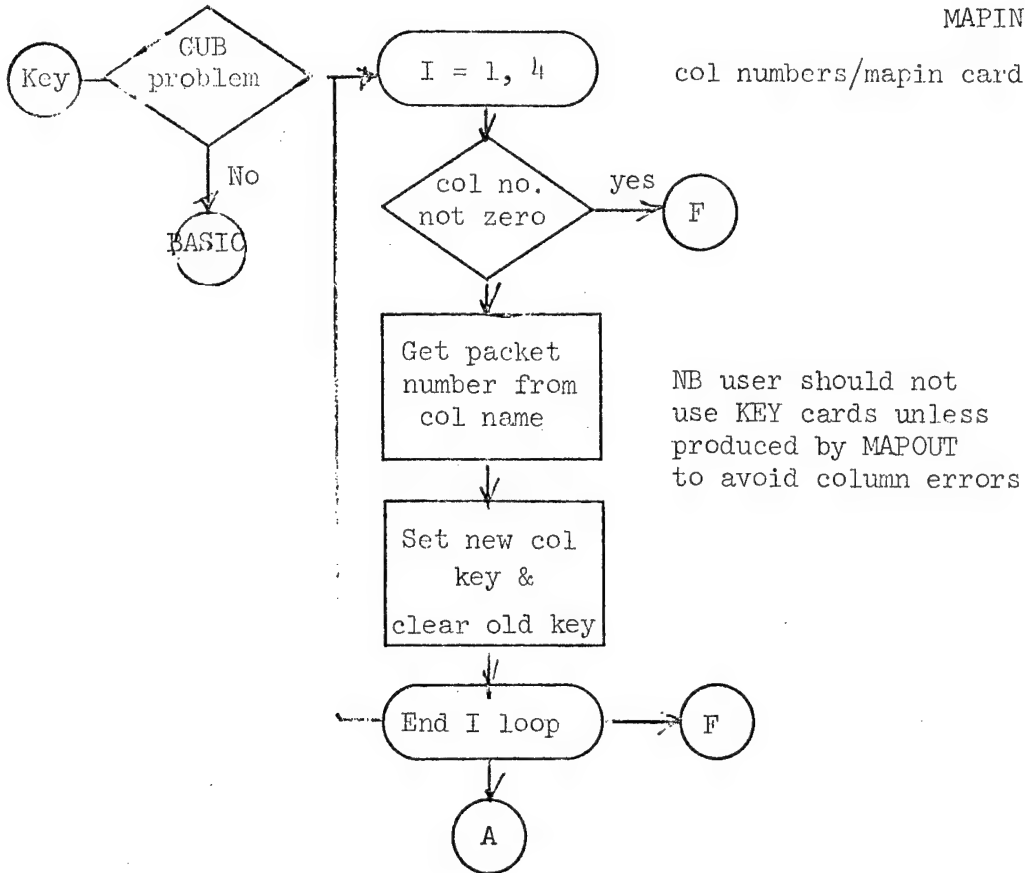
- (1) MAPIN - Reads MAPIN cards from file IMAP and sets NAME record
reads inverse from file INPUT to B.
- (2) INMAP - Loads file IMAP from input card stream.



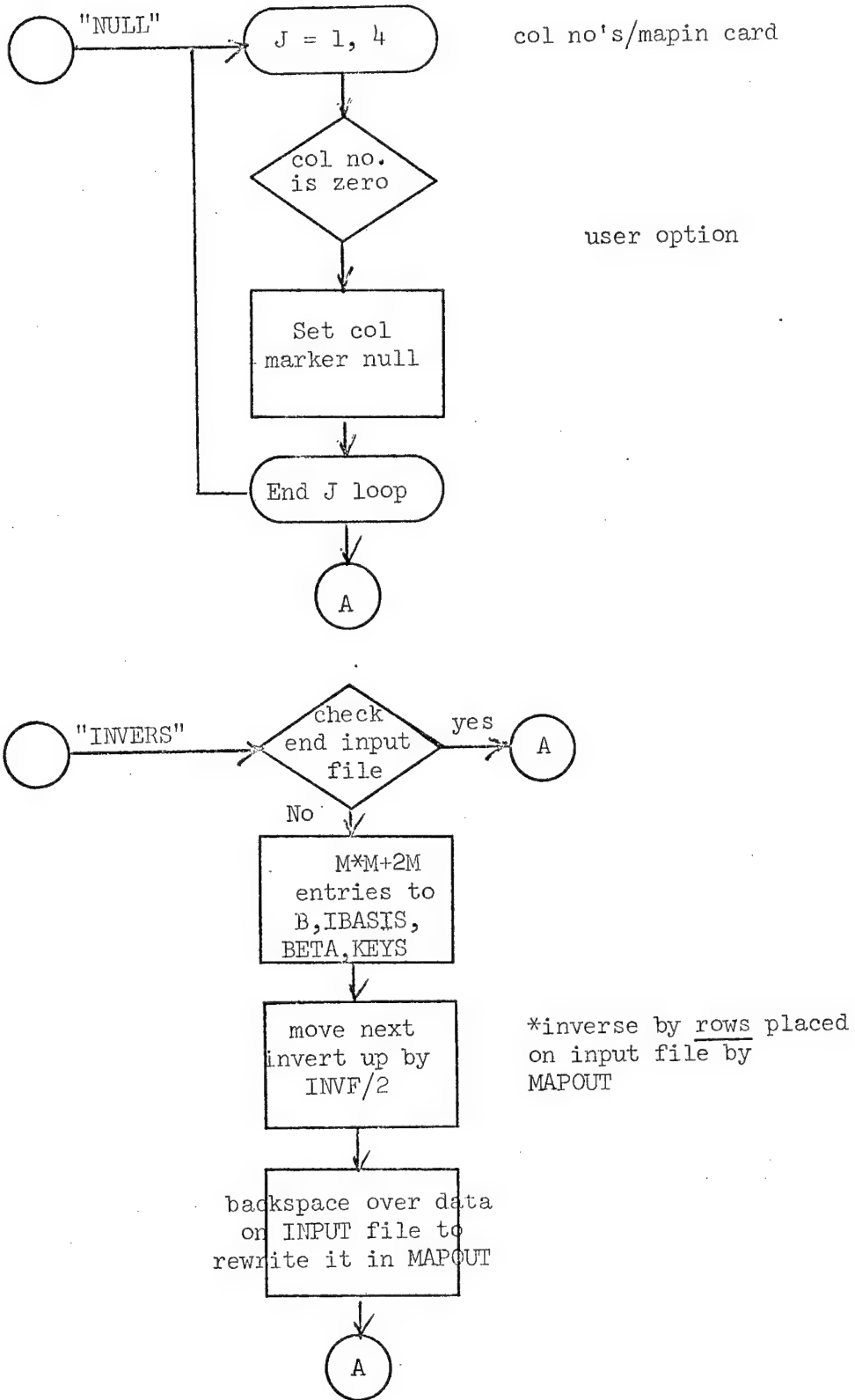


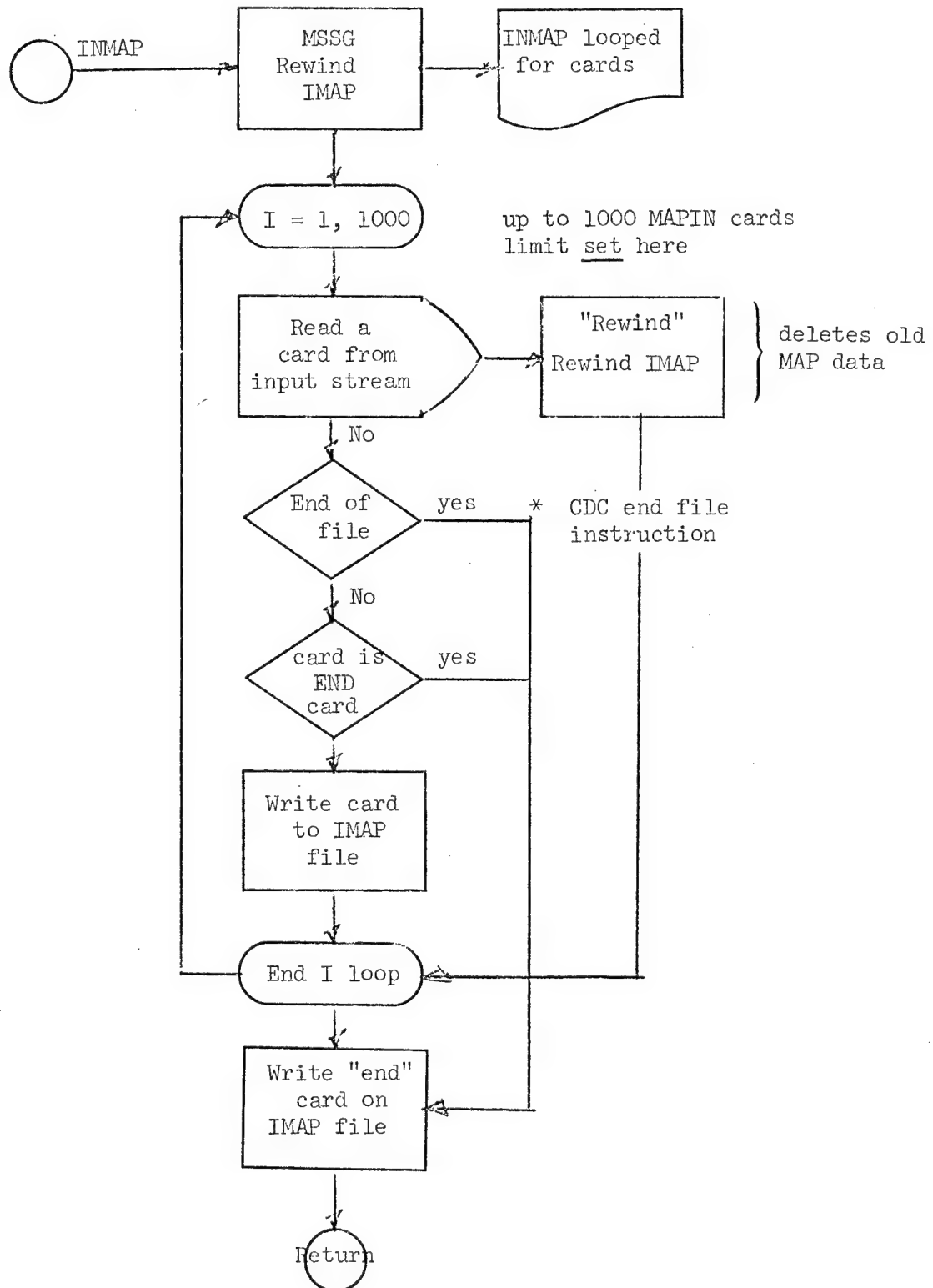


MAPIN 4.

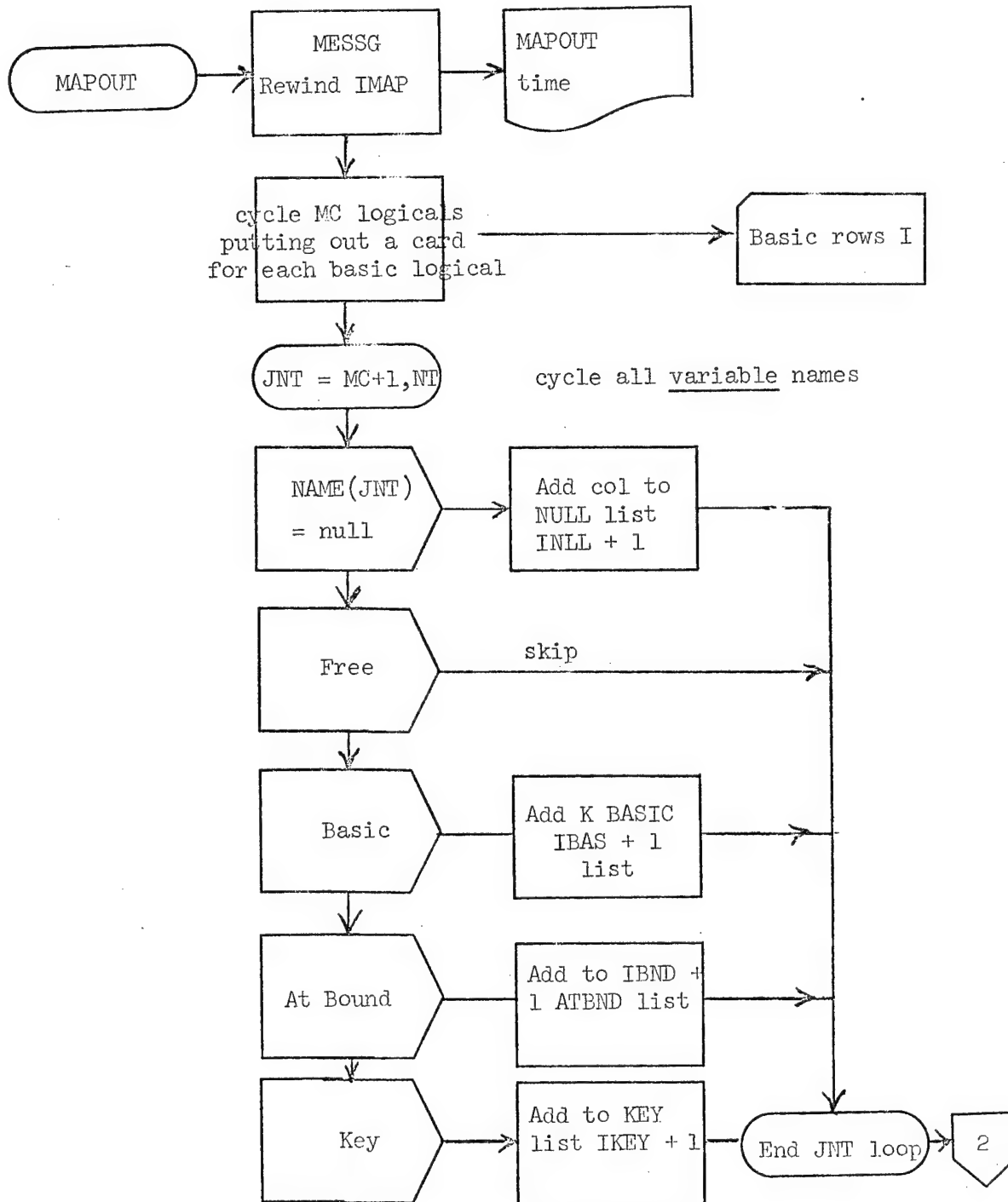


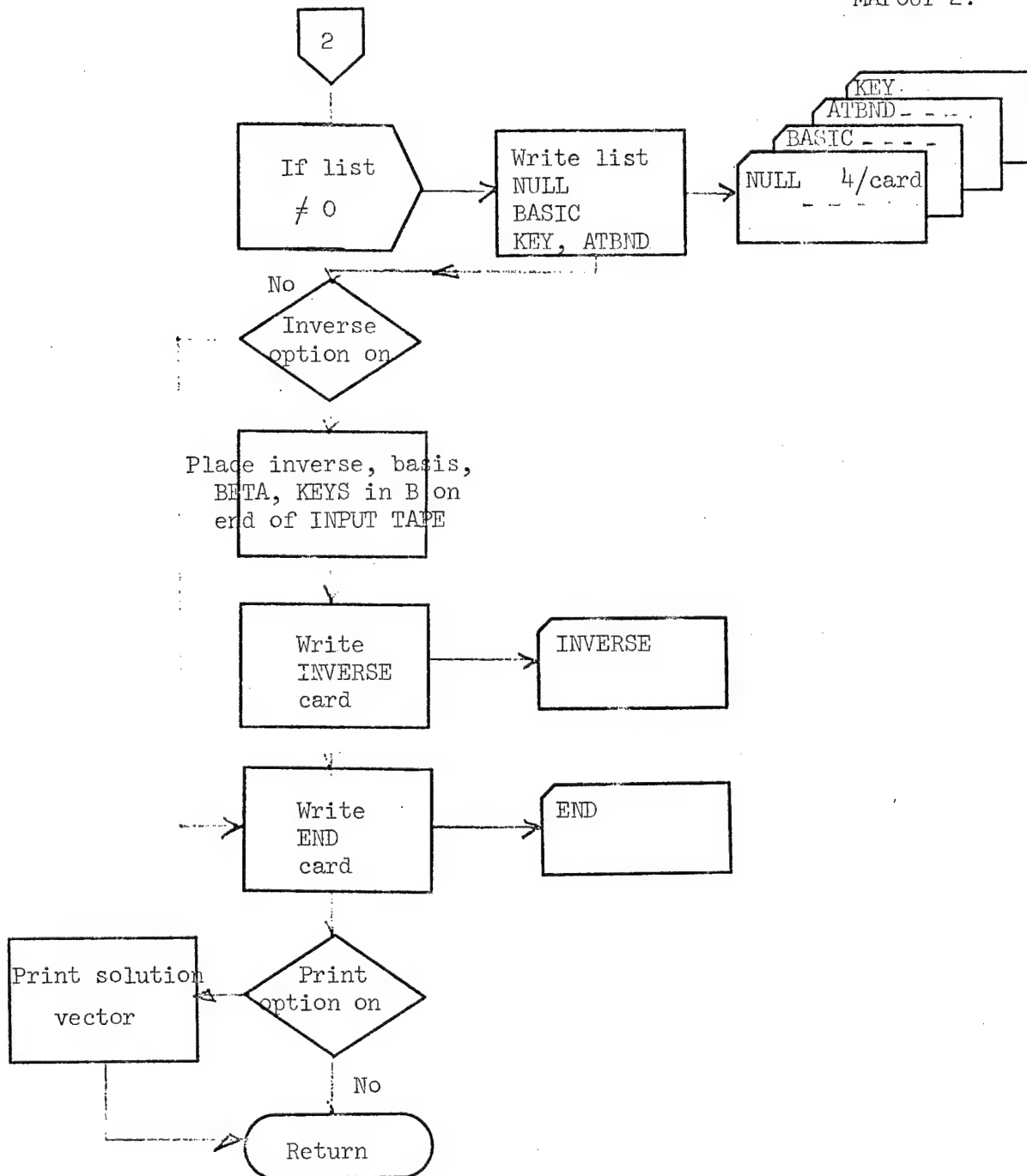
MAPIN 5.



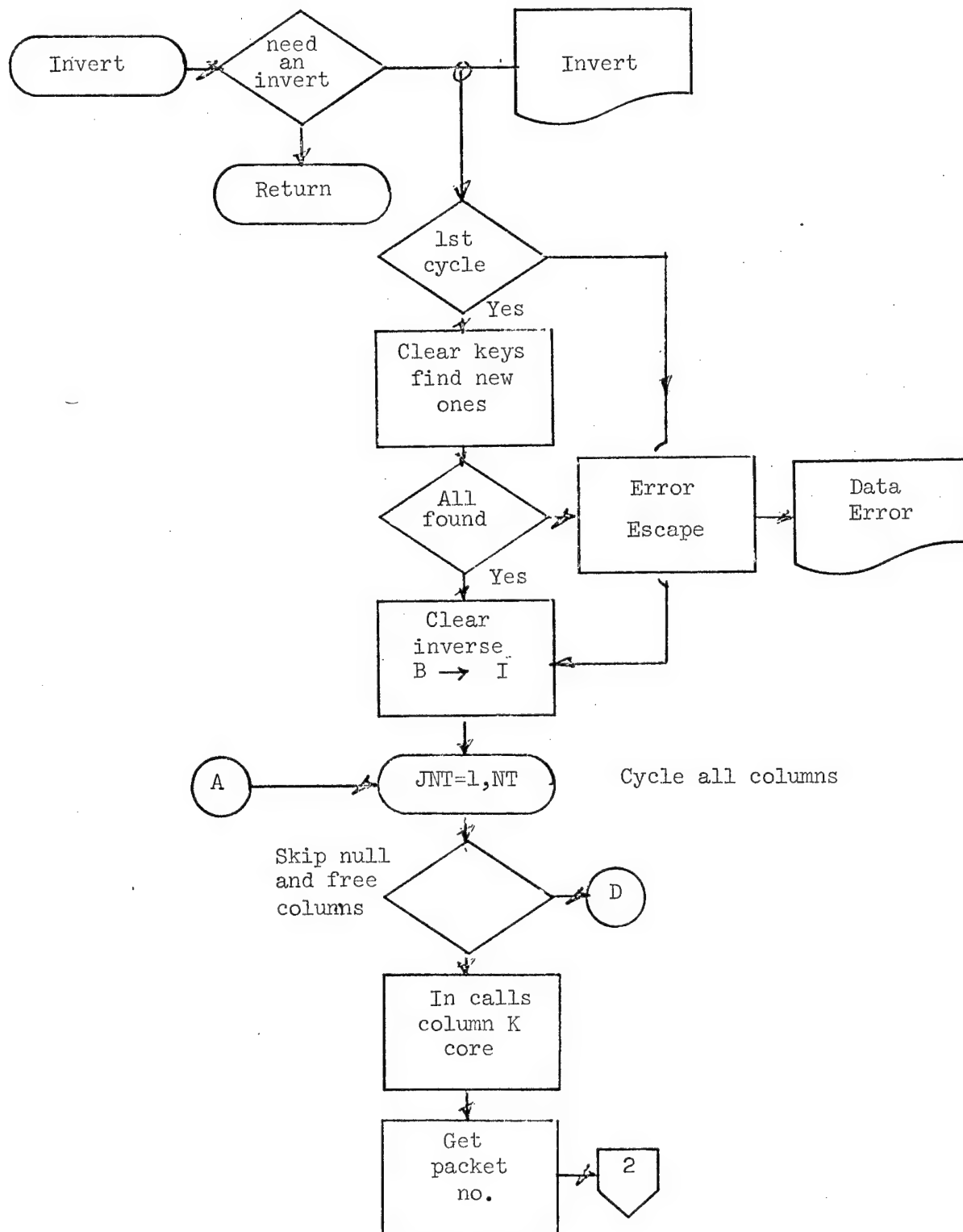


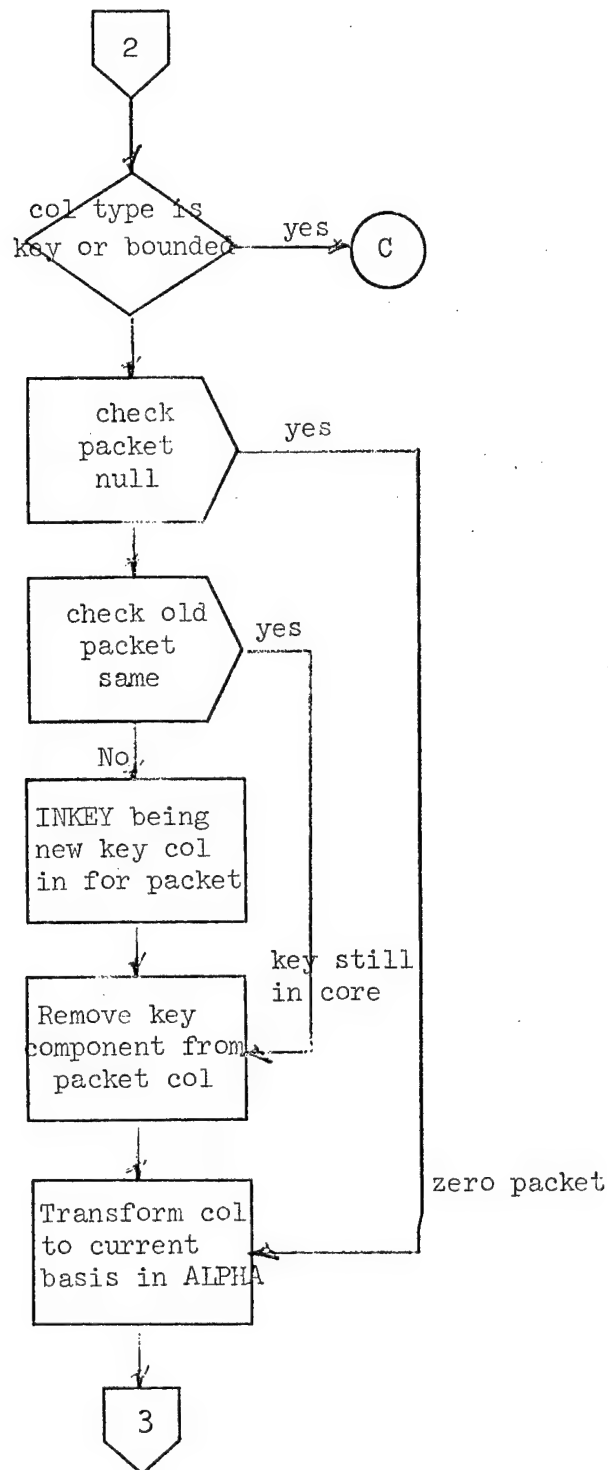
MAPOUT outputs on file IMAP a BCD card image definition of variables and inverse states compatible with MAPIN, whenever called and prints the current solution.



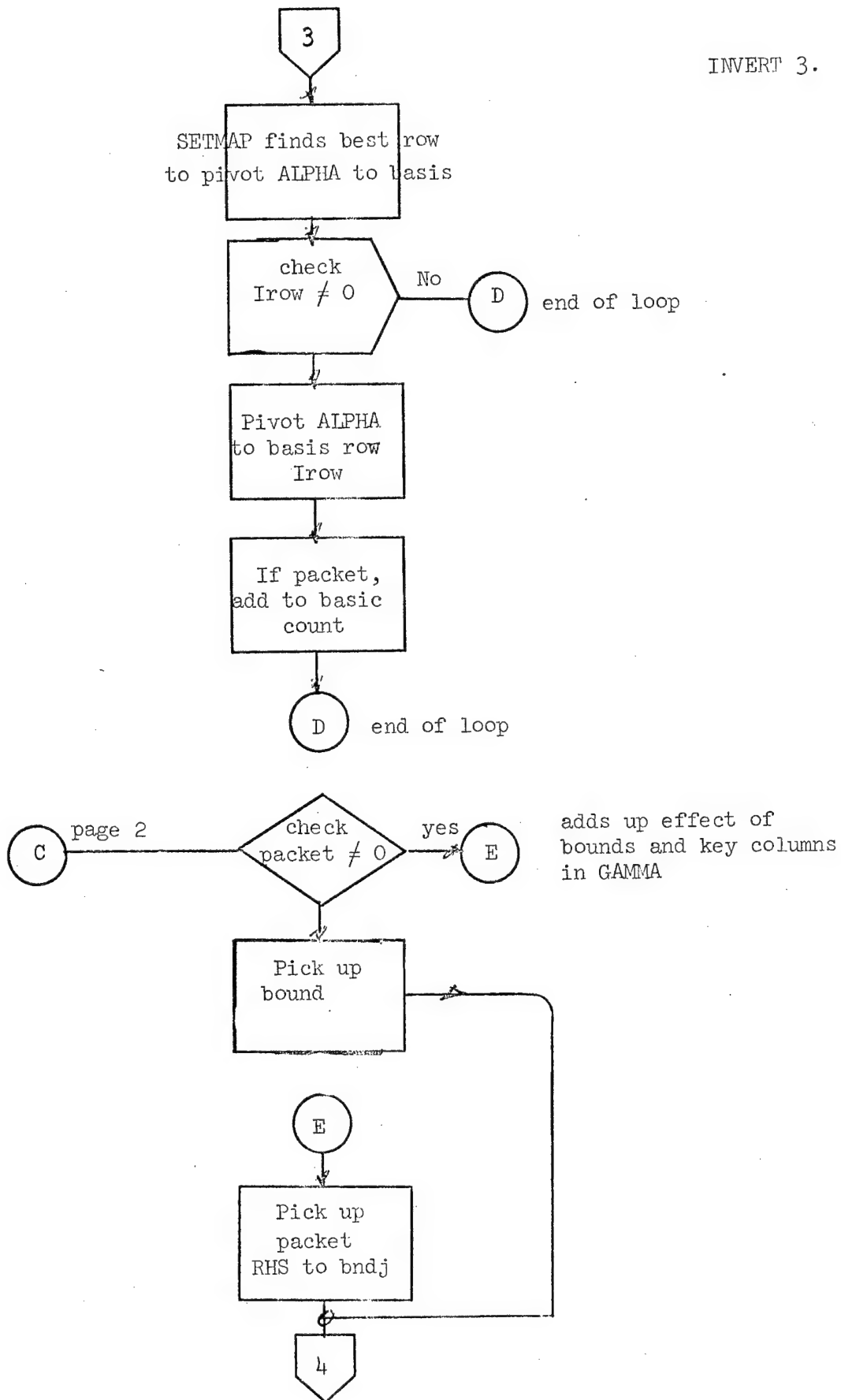


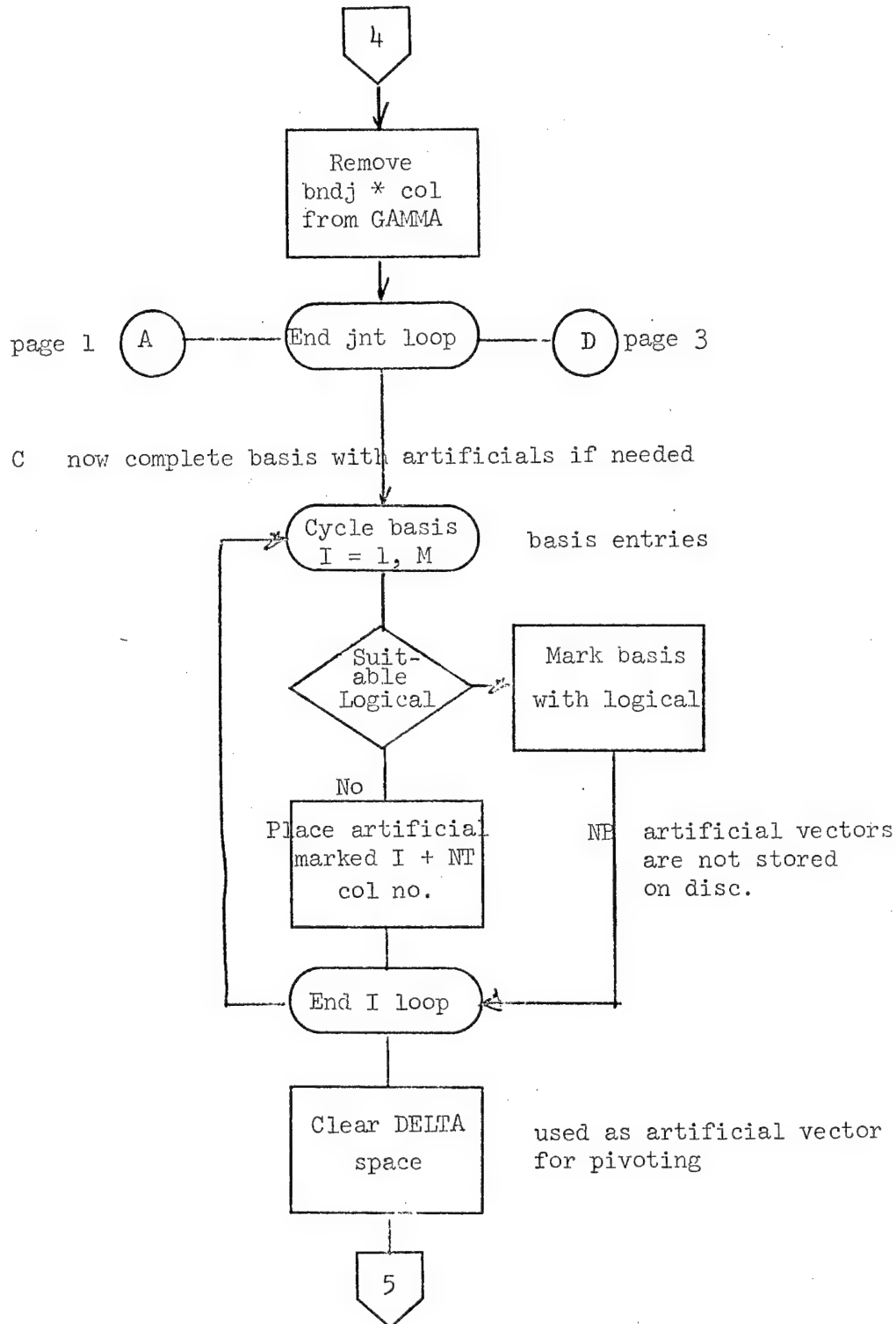
N.B. All MAPOUT cards can be generated manually. If they are inconsistent MAPIN uses the last setting of any column.



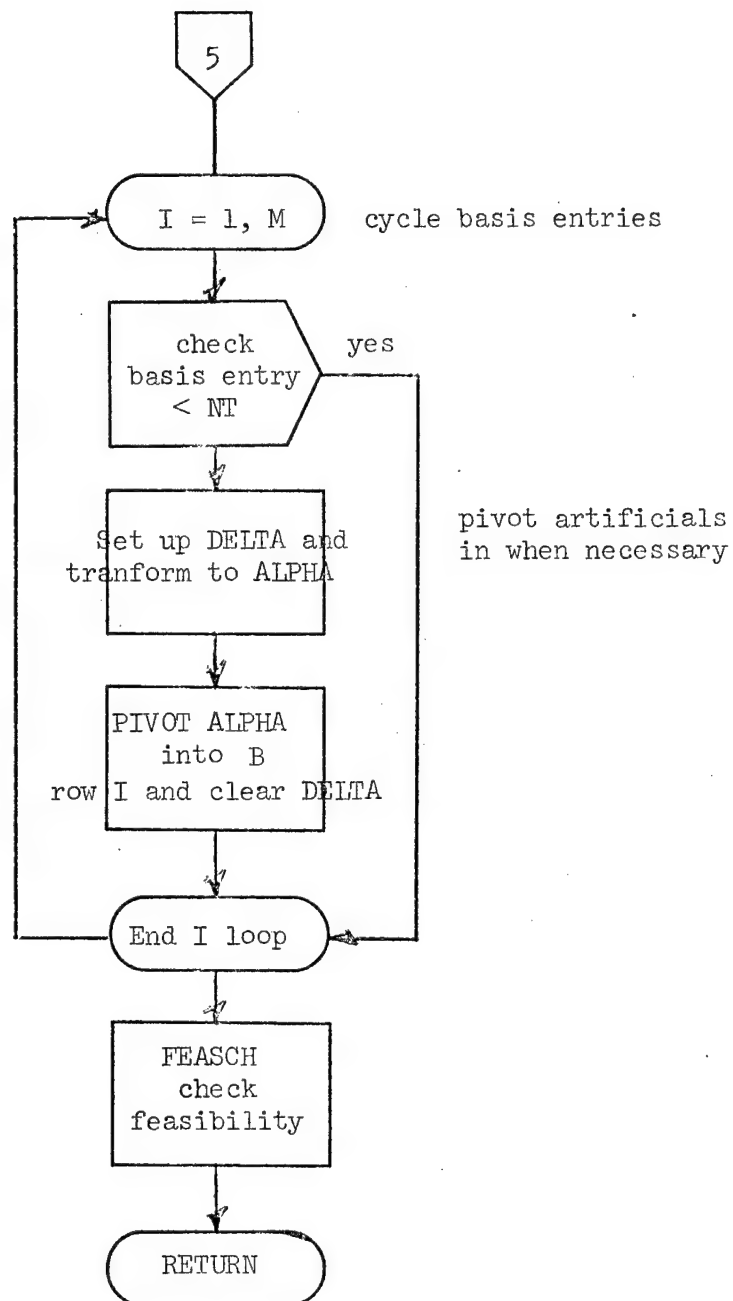


INVERT 3.

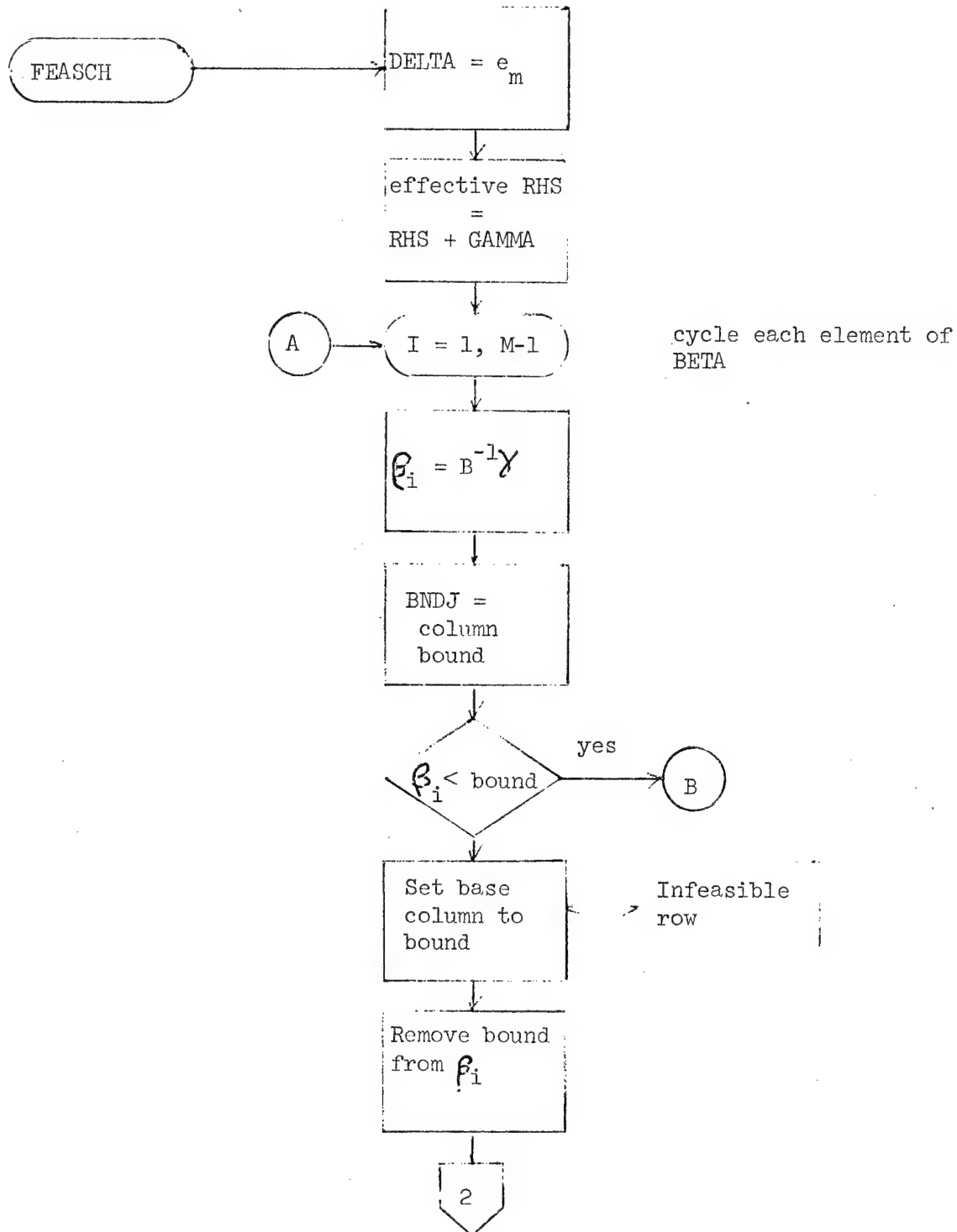




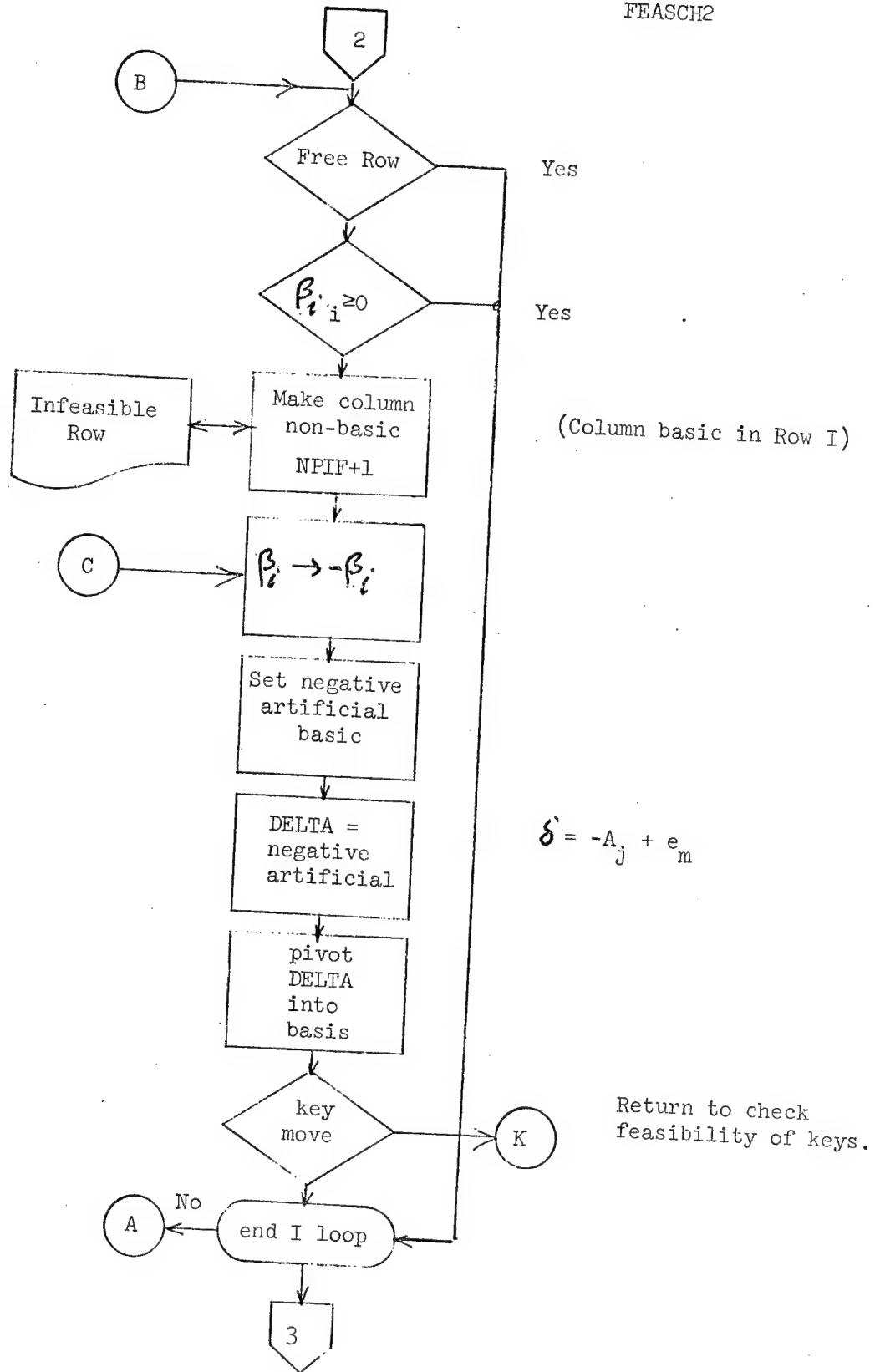
INVERT 5.

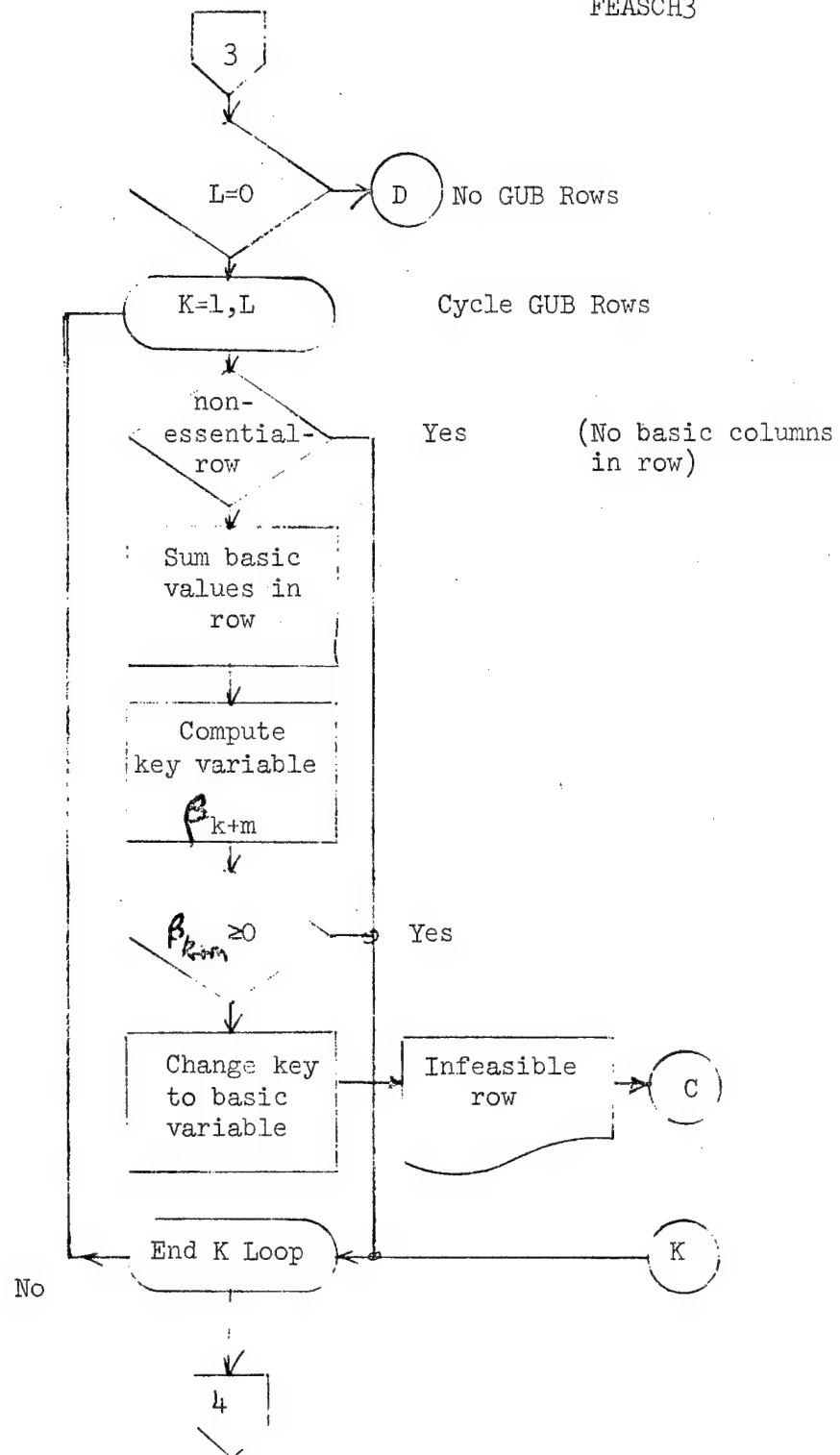


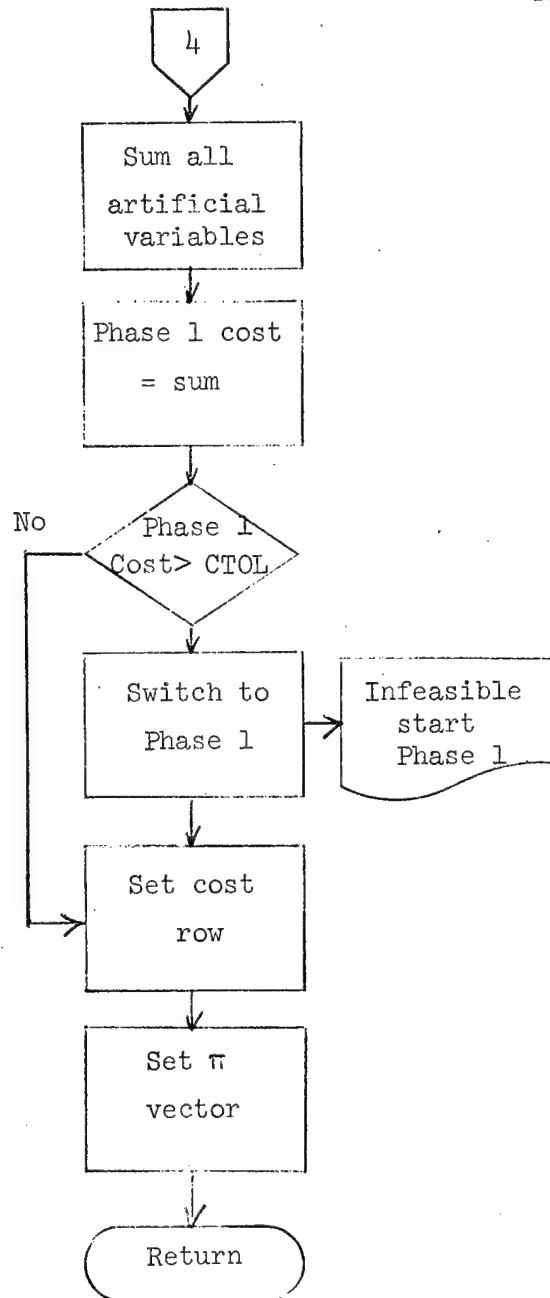
This routine computes the solution and checks feasibility.



FEASCH2



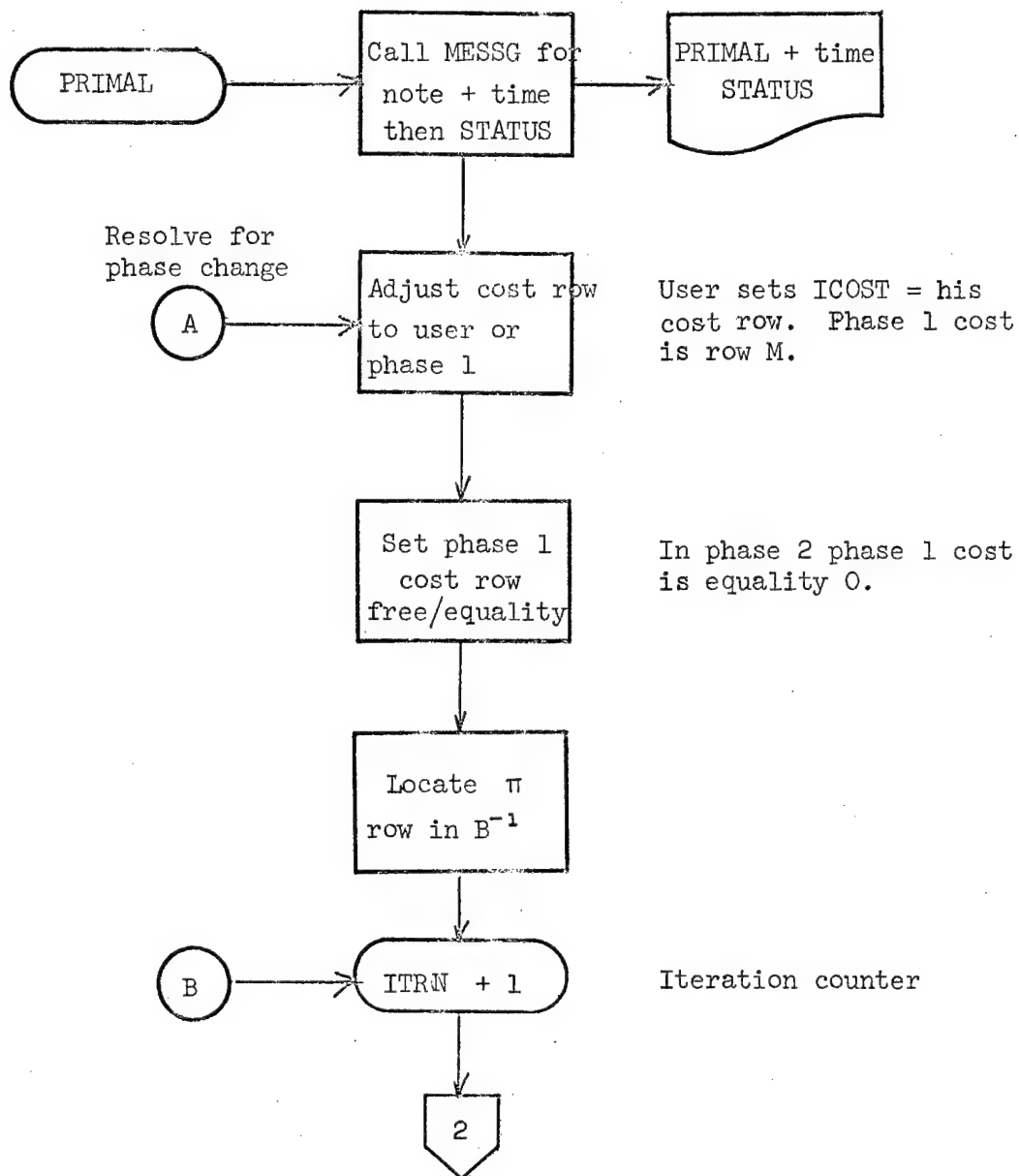




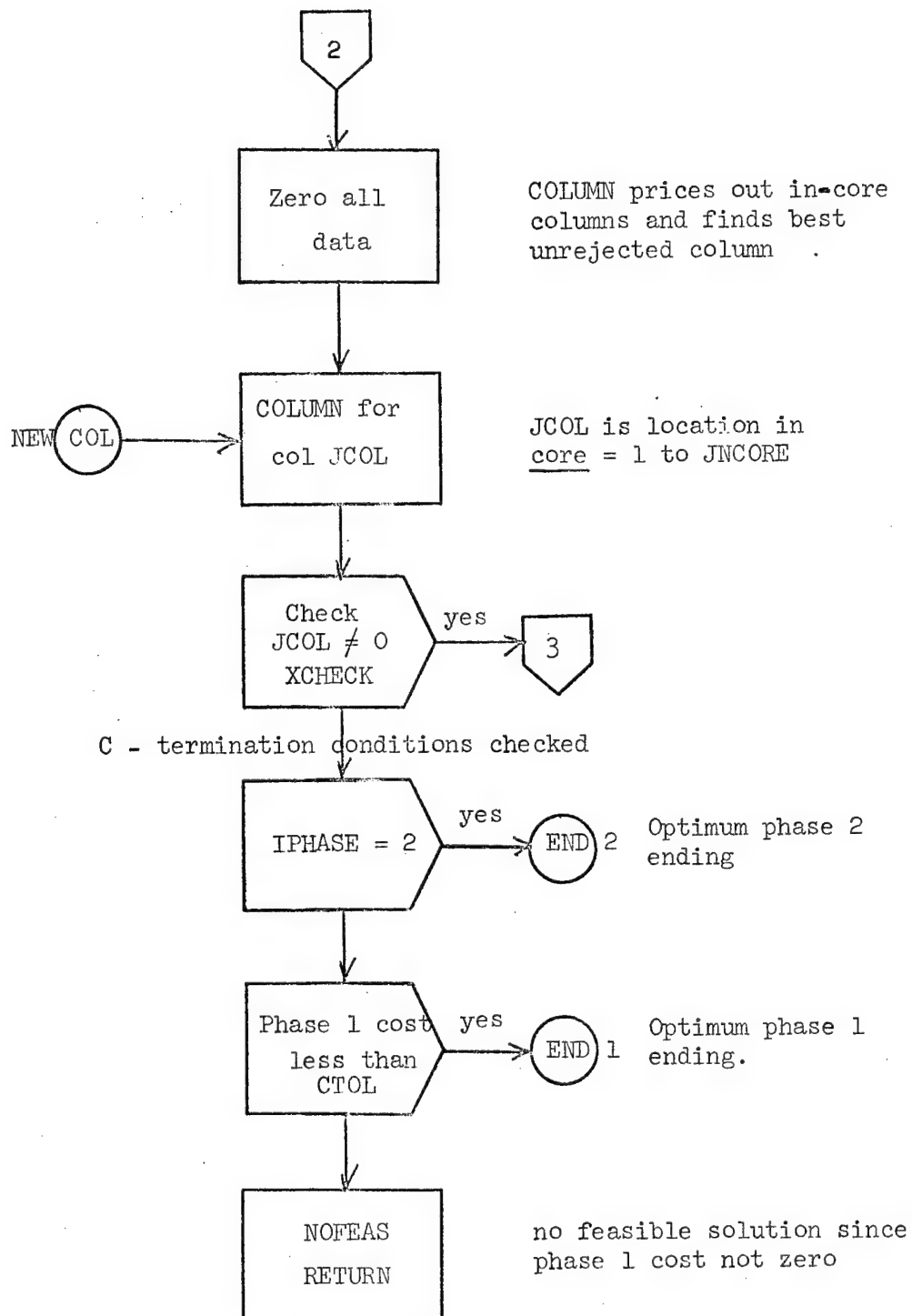
Subroutine PRIMAL

PRIMAL 1.

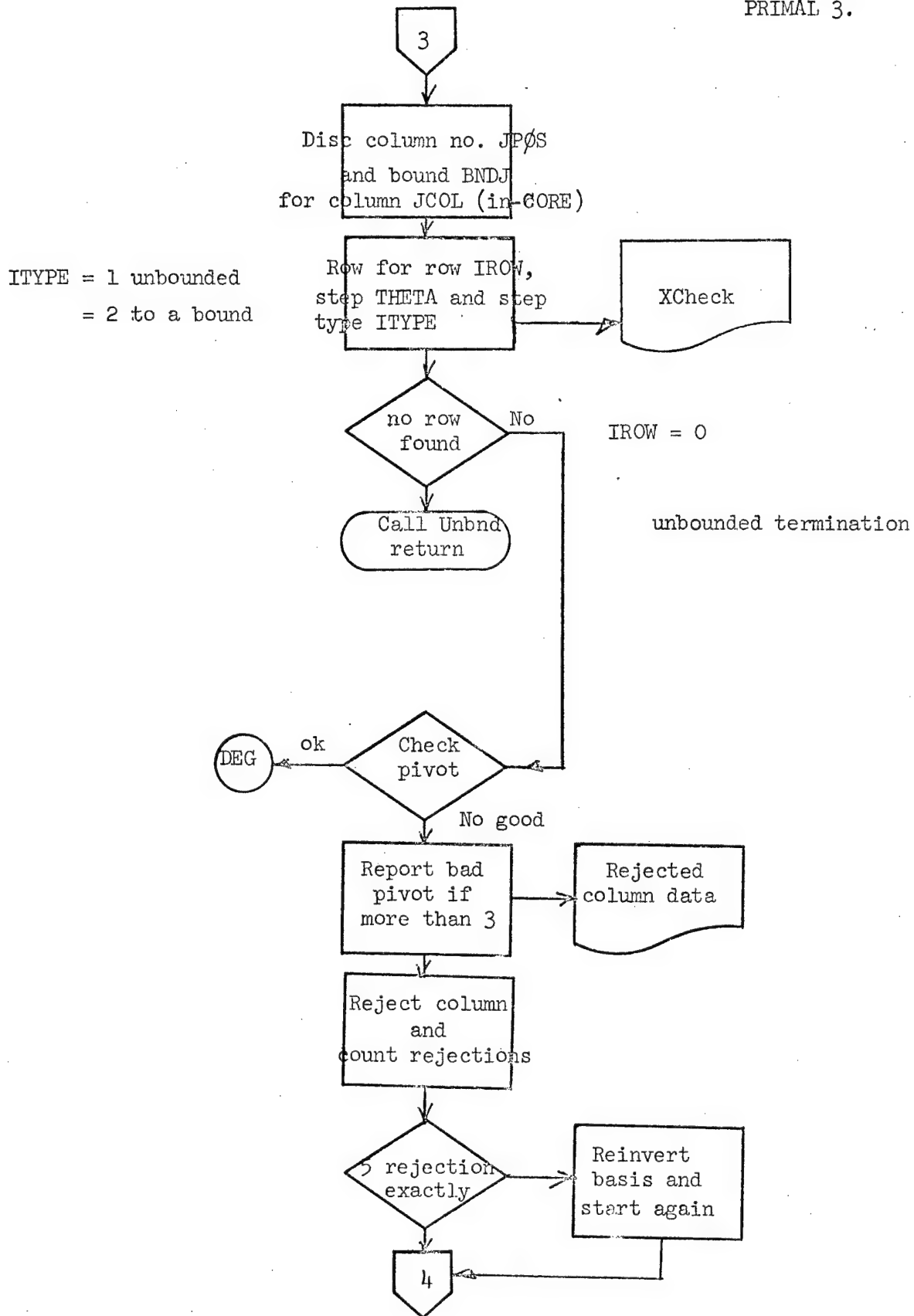
PRIMAL runs the 2 phase revised simplex algorithm from both phases and exits via EXIT.



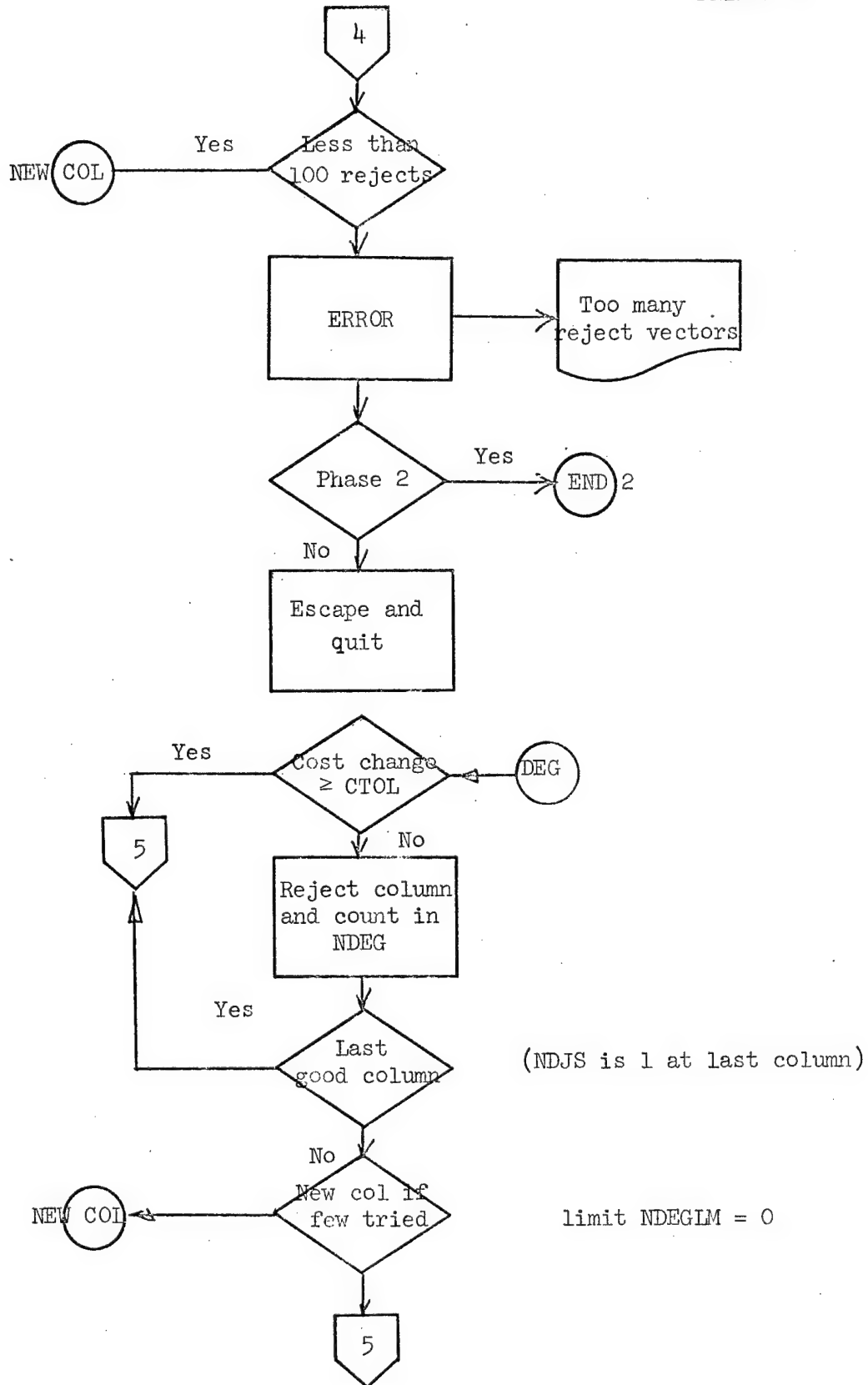
PRIMAL 2.



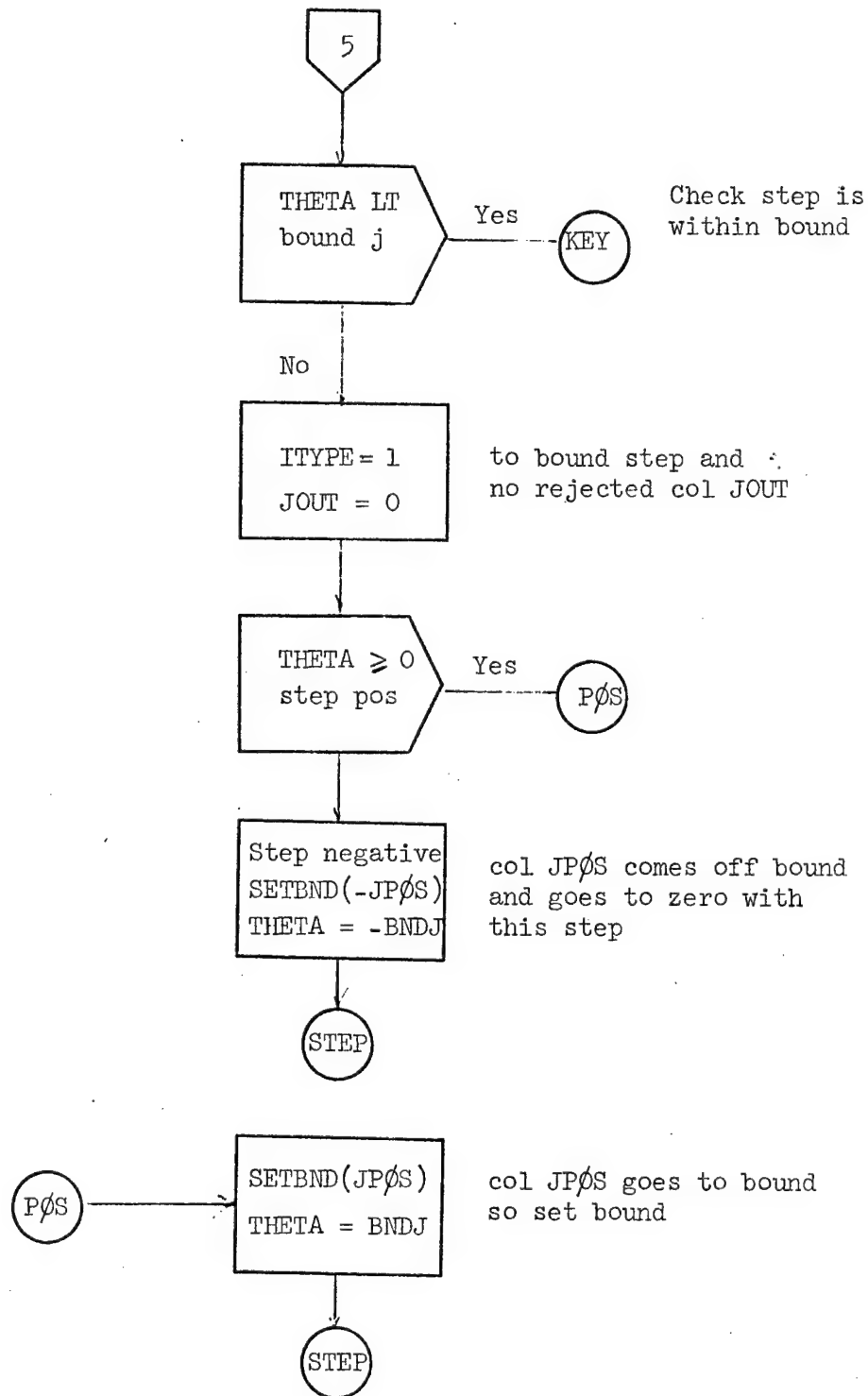
PRIMAL 3.



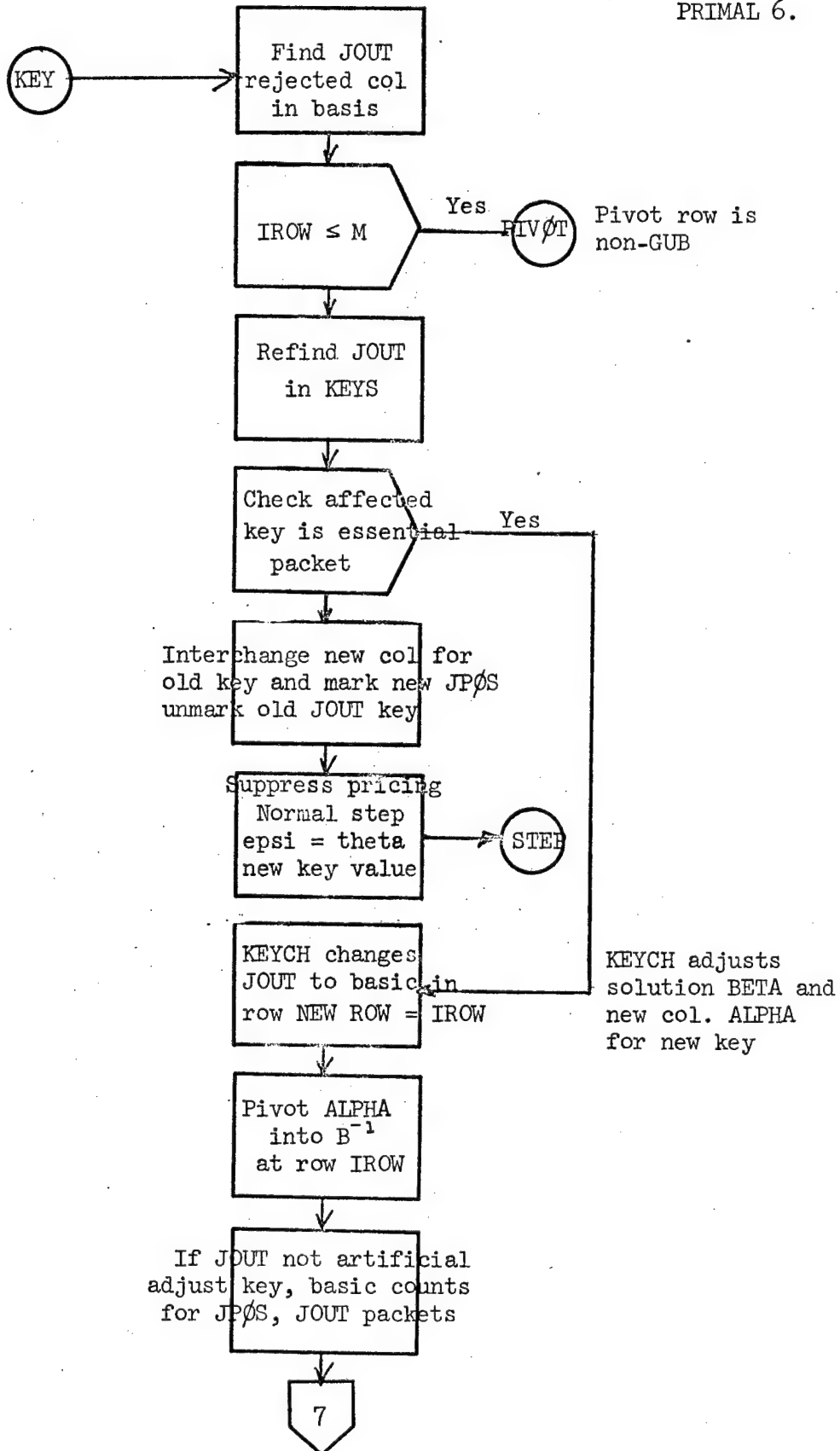
PRIMAL 4.



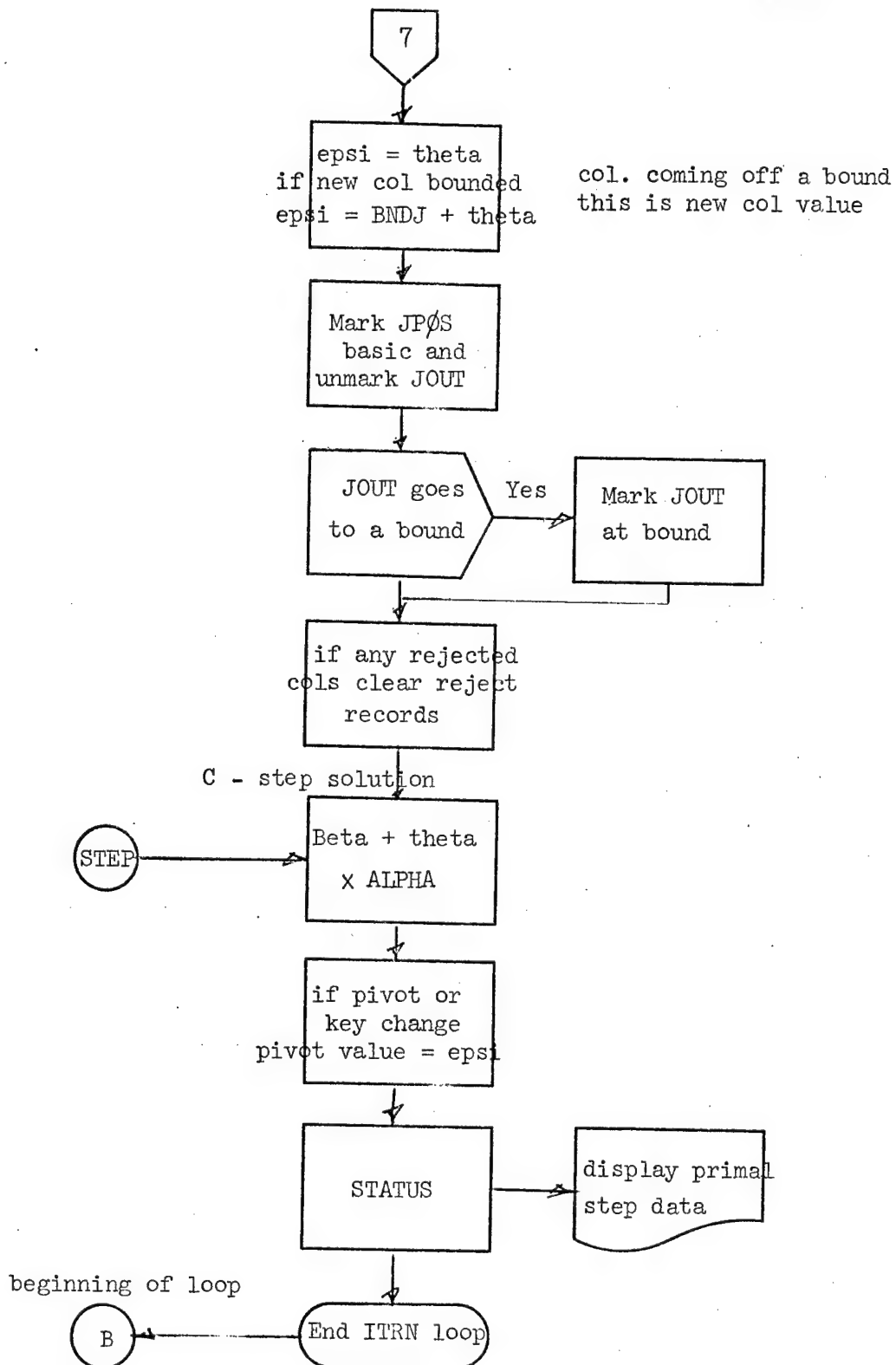
PRIMAL 5.



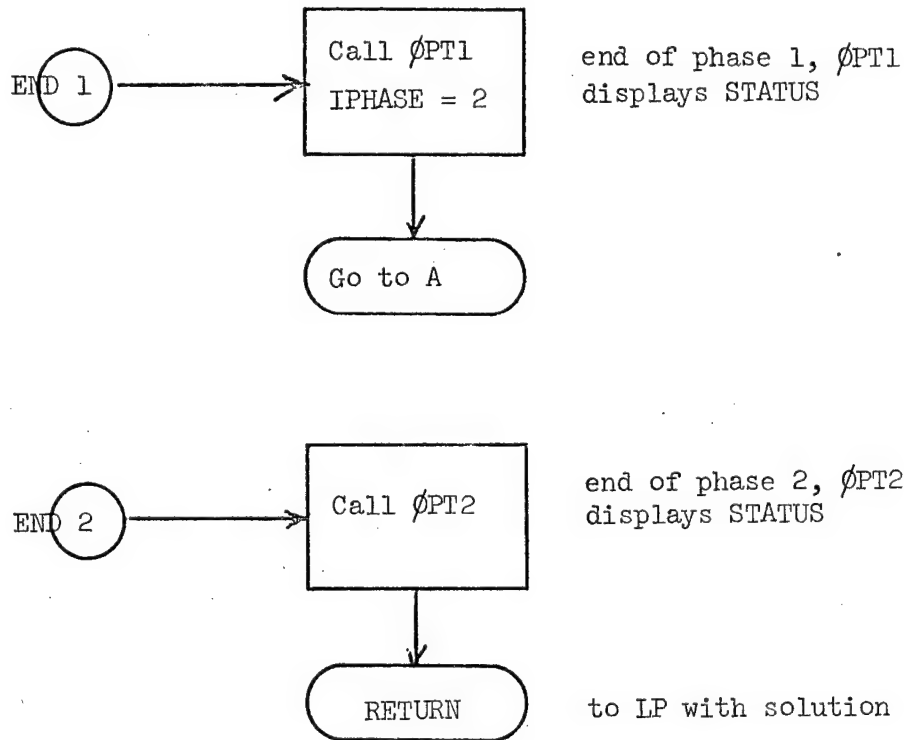
PRIMAL 6.



PRIMAL 7.



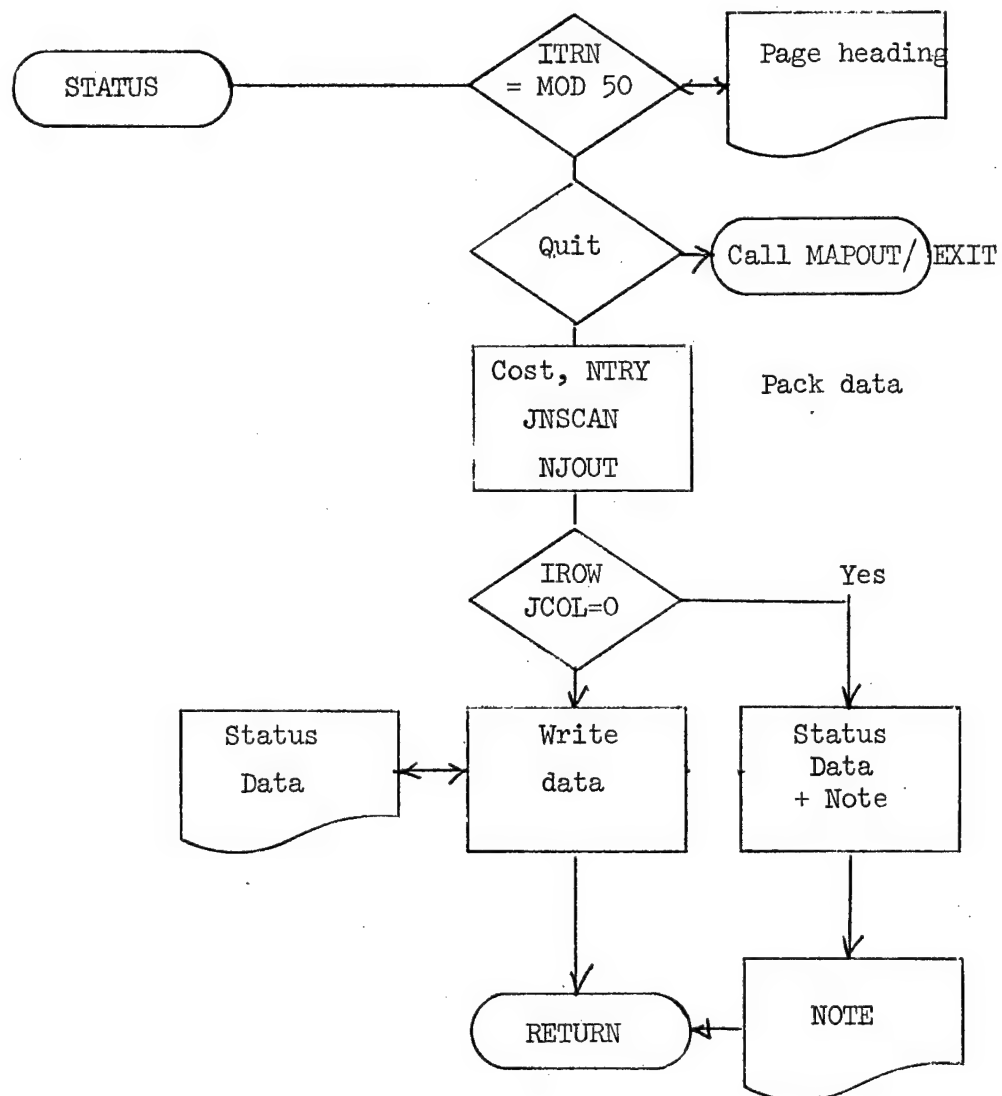
PRIMAL 8.



Subroutine STATUS

STATUS prints BRIMAL data

STATUS 1.



STATUS 2

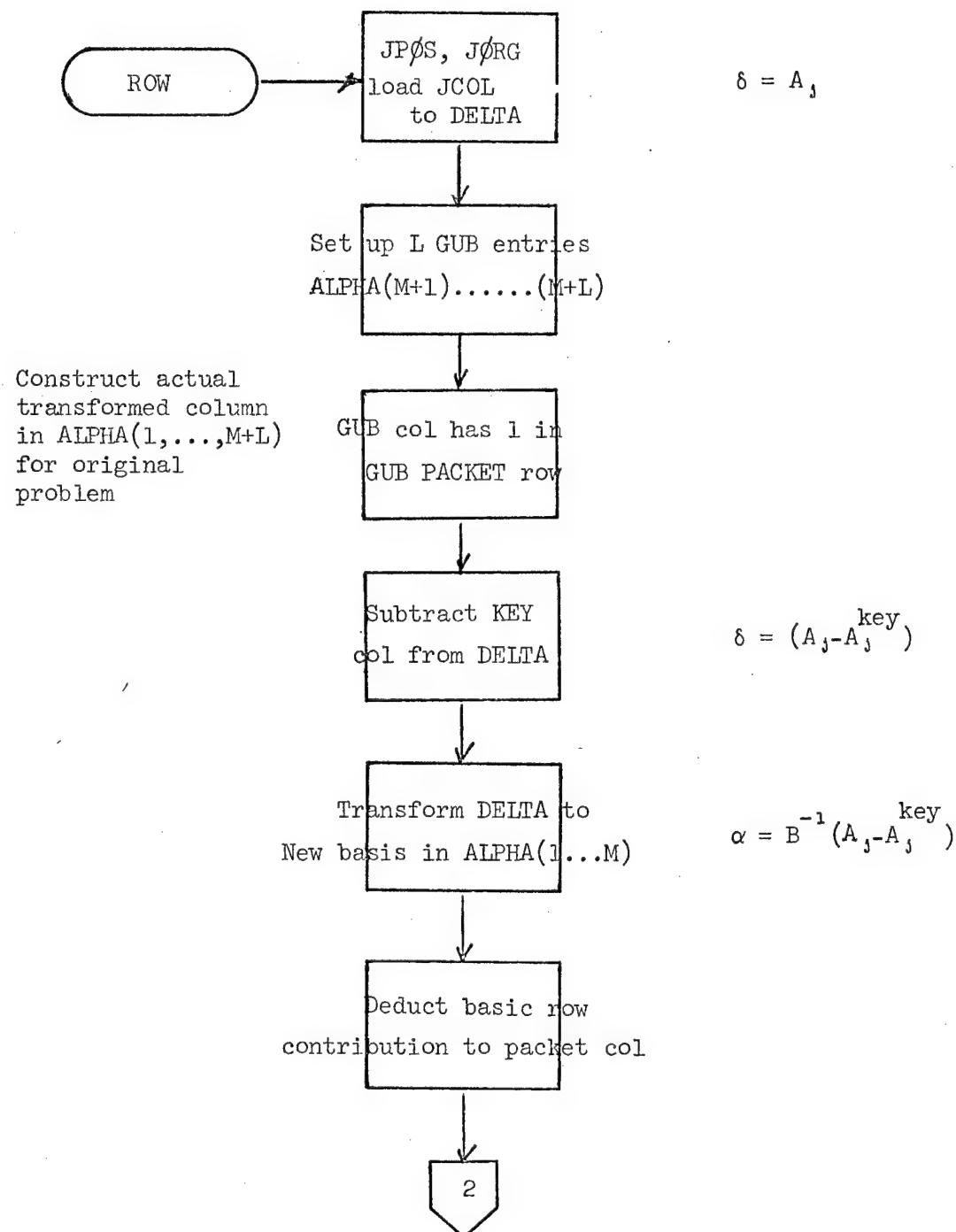
ERRØR - triple prints error messages

MESSE } single print error messages and print time in seconds since
MSSG } start of run.

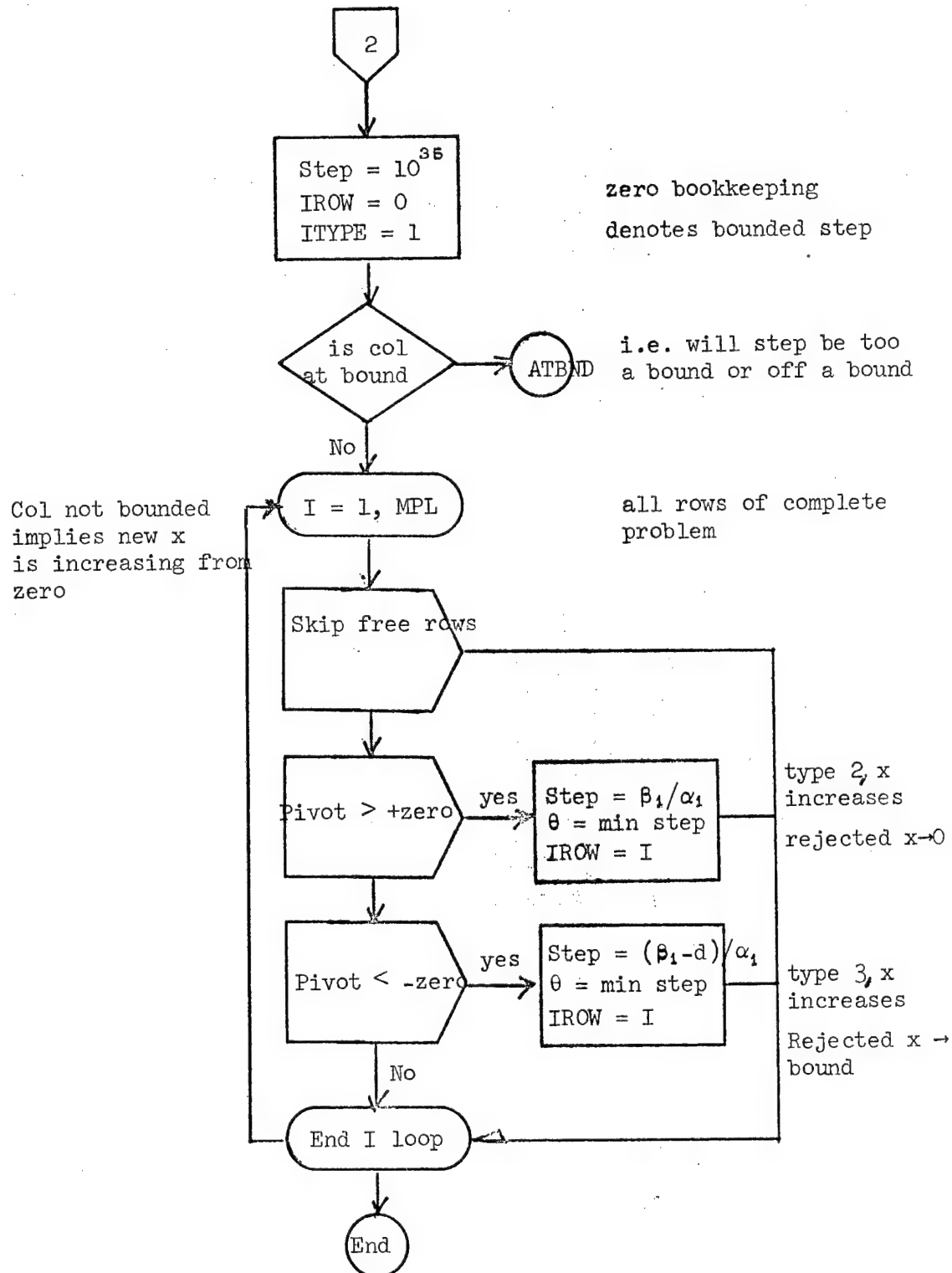
Subroutine ROW

ROW 1.

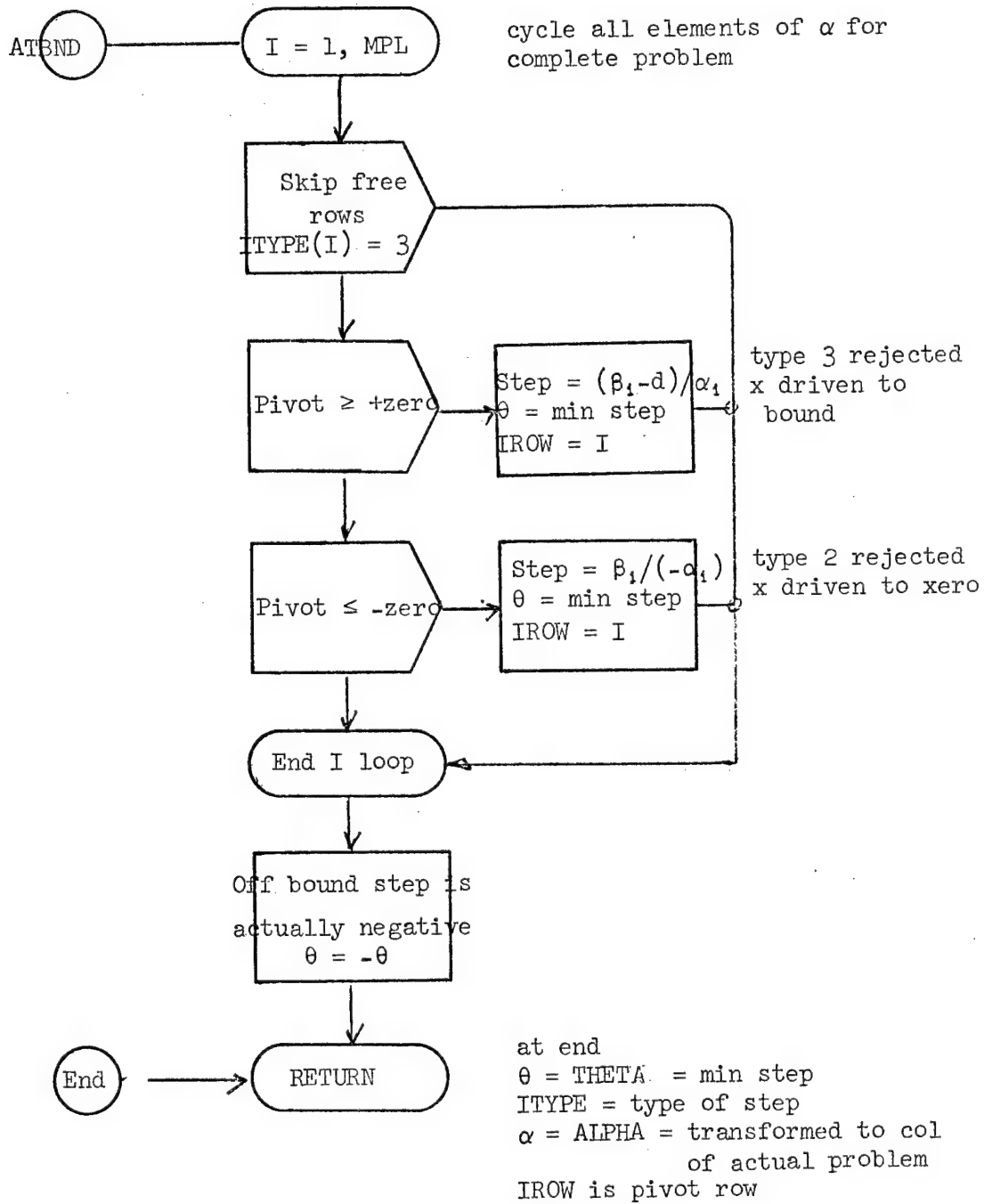
ROW computes current representation of selected column JCOL in core ALPHA then finds step MAX THETA which preserves feasibility.



ROW 2.



ROW 3.



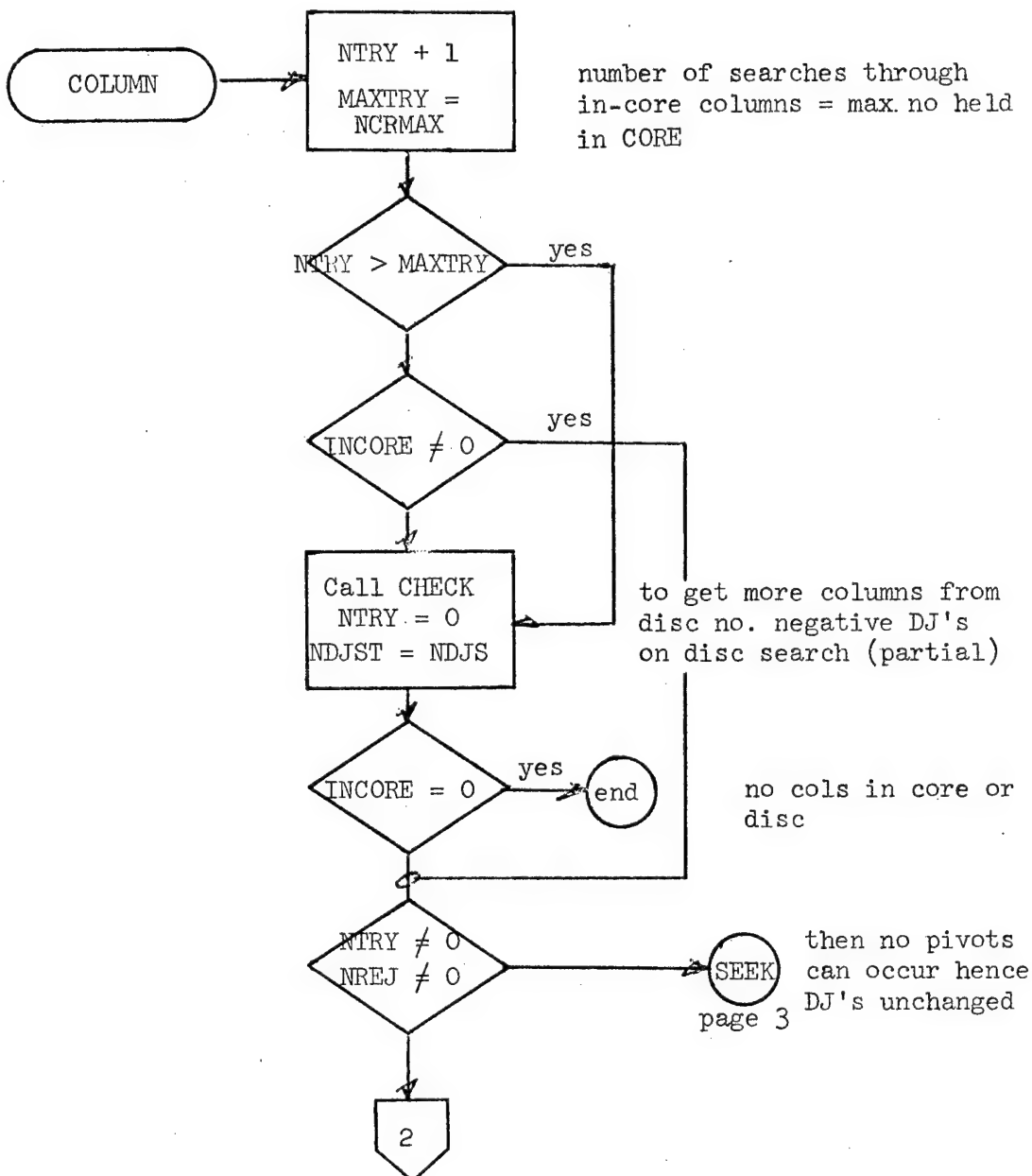
N.B. $\text{IROW} \leq M \Rightarrow$ pivot non-GUB row
 $> M \Rightarrow$ pivot on GUB row

Subroutine COLUMN

COLUMN 1.

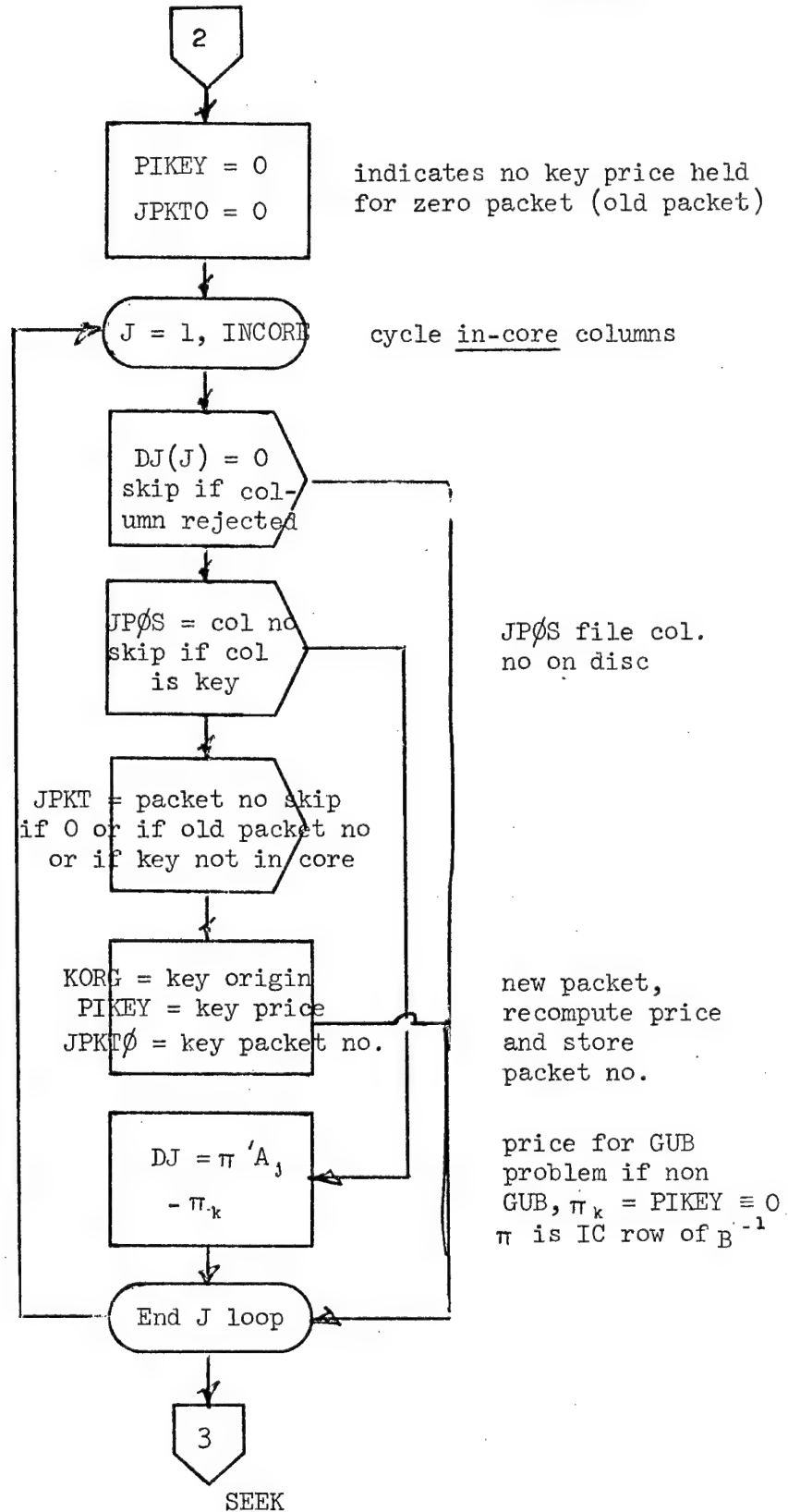
COLUMN selects a column JCOL from among vectors in core in AJ space.

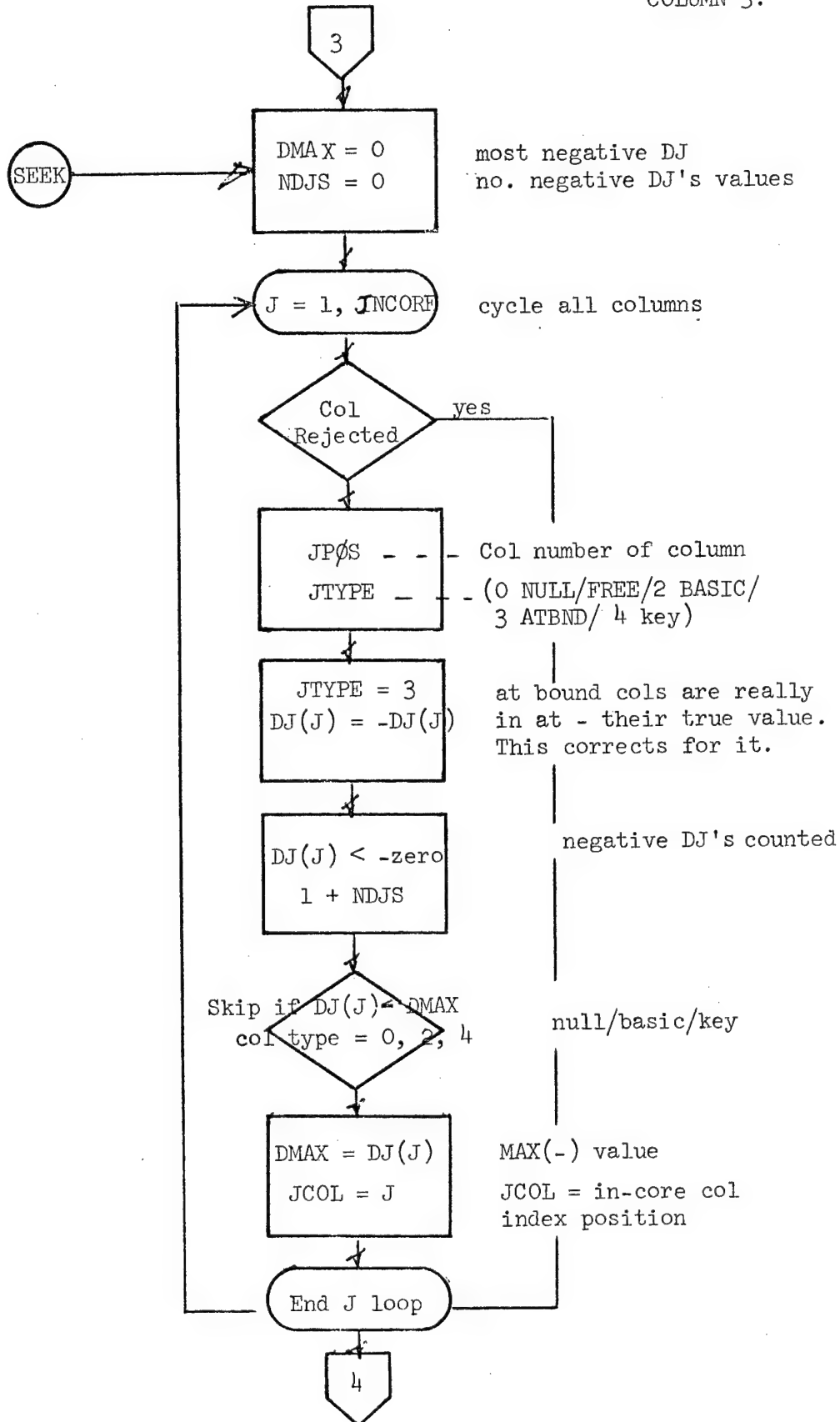
If no columns price out, it calls CHECK to search disc for replenishment.

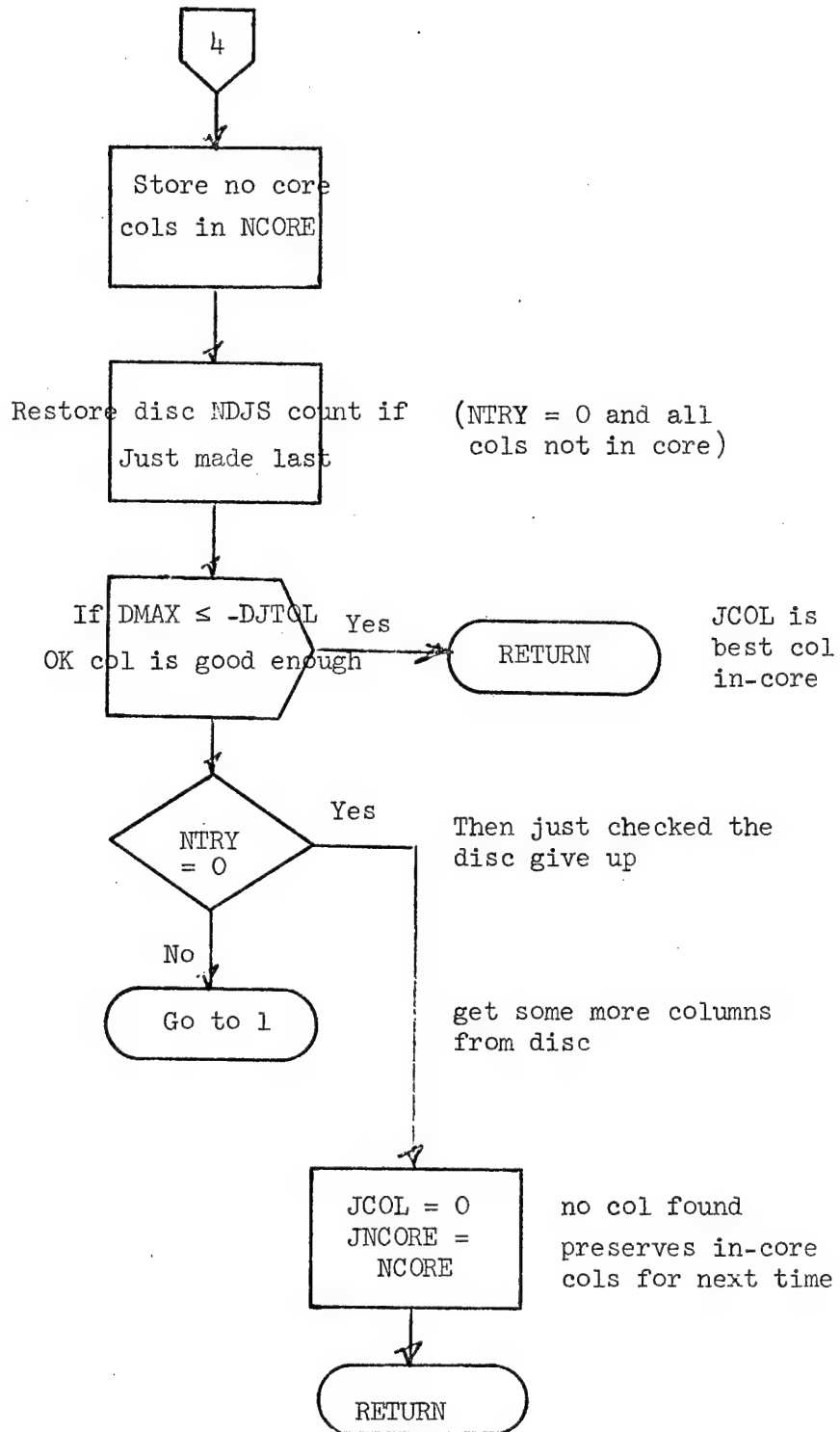


COLUMN 2.

Reprices old columns in core unless the prices obviously haven't changed (same β^{-1}).



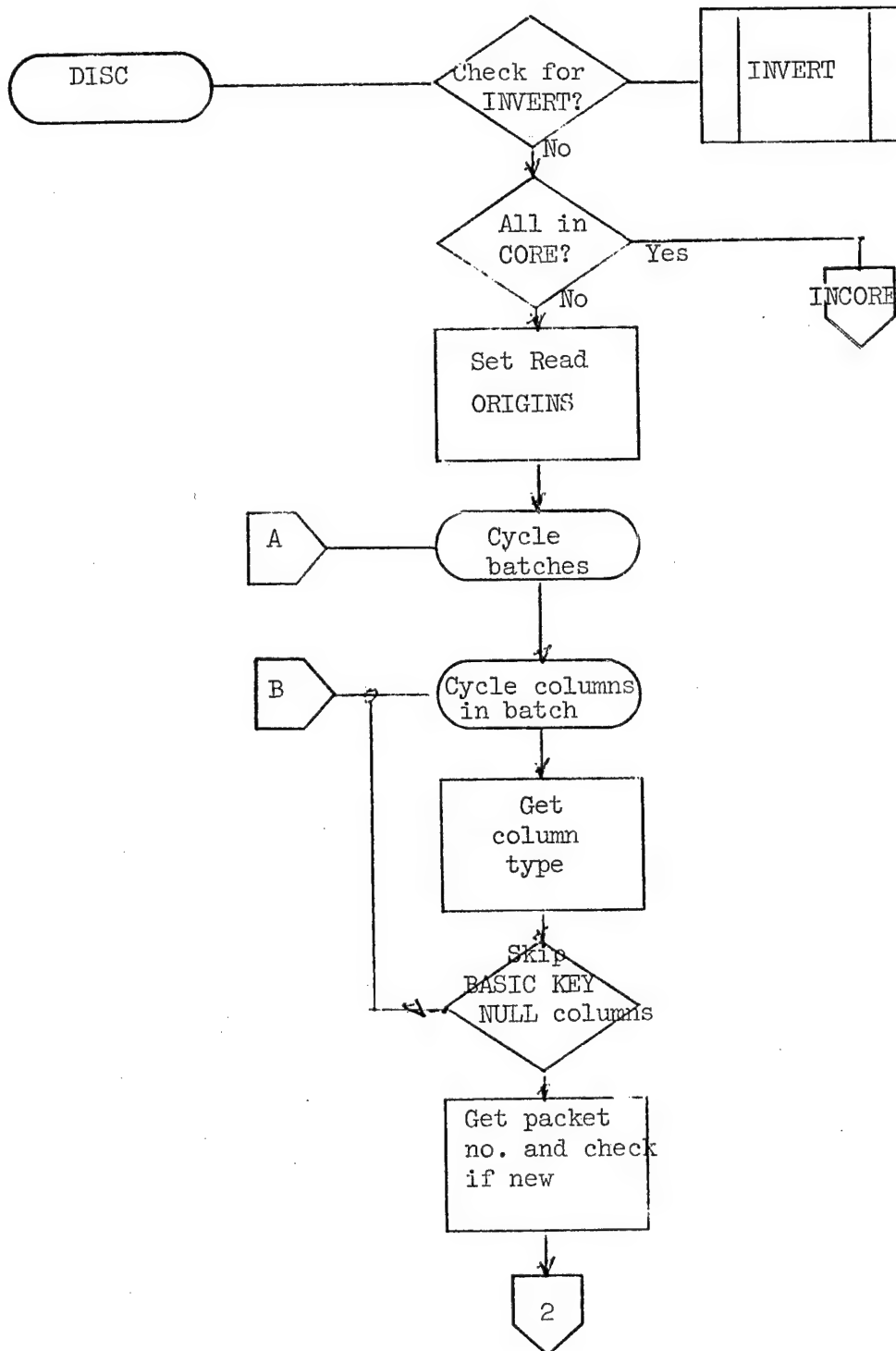


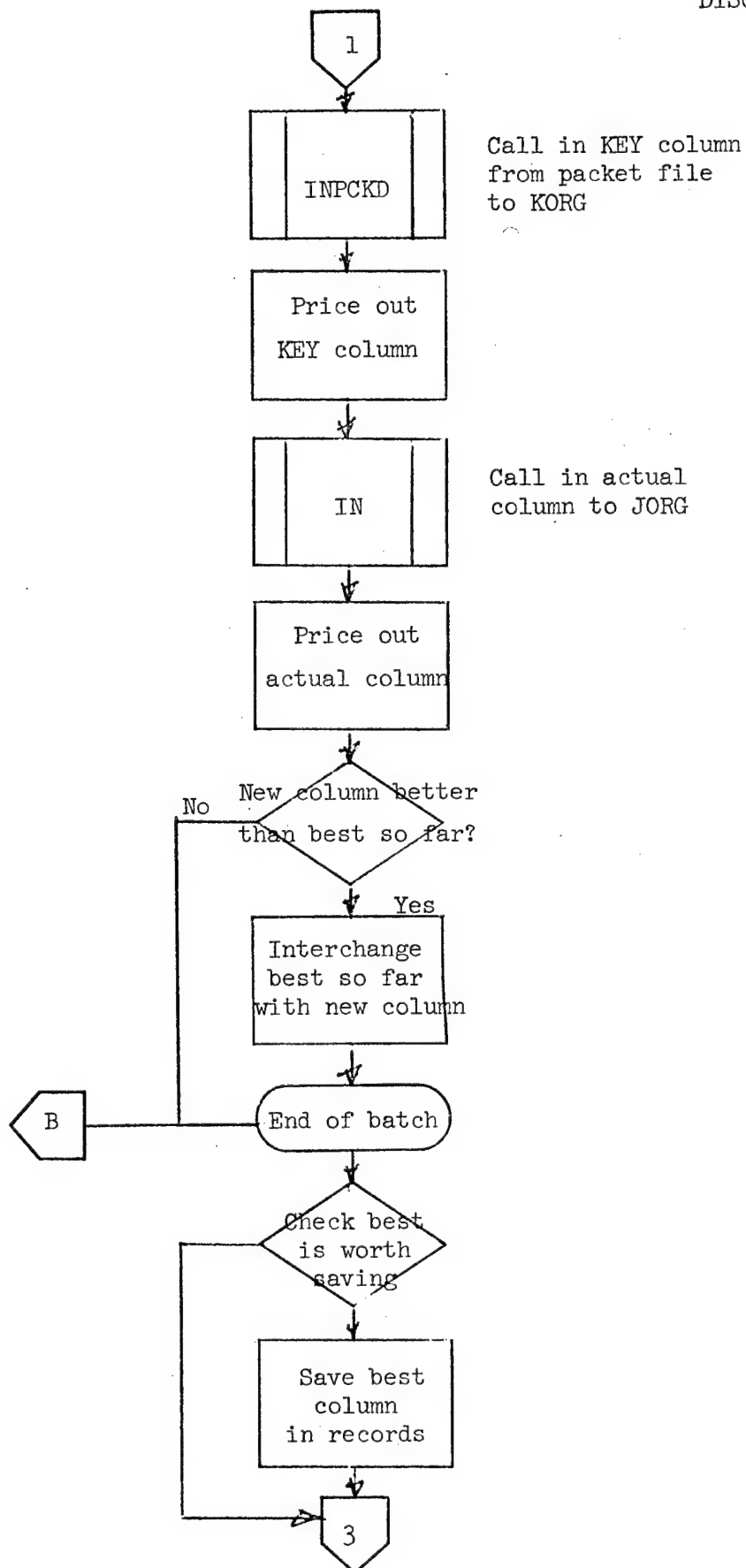


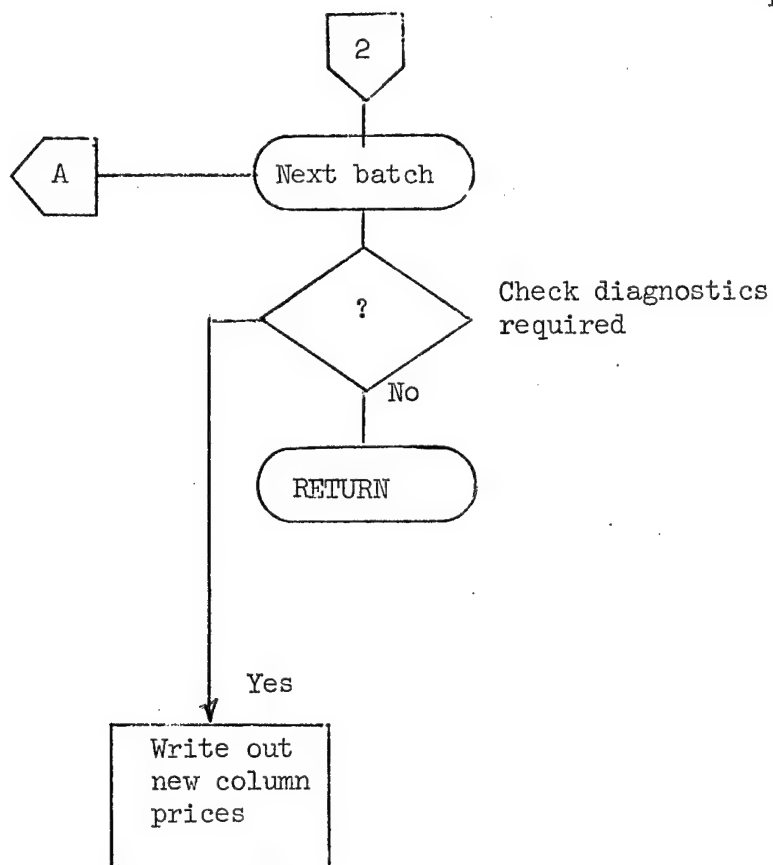
Subroutine DISC

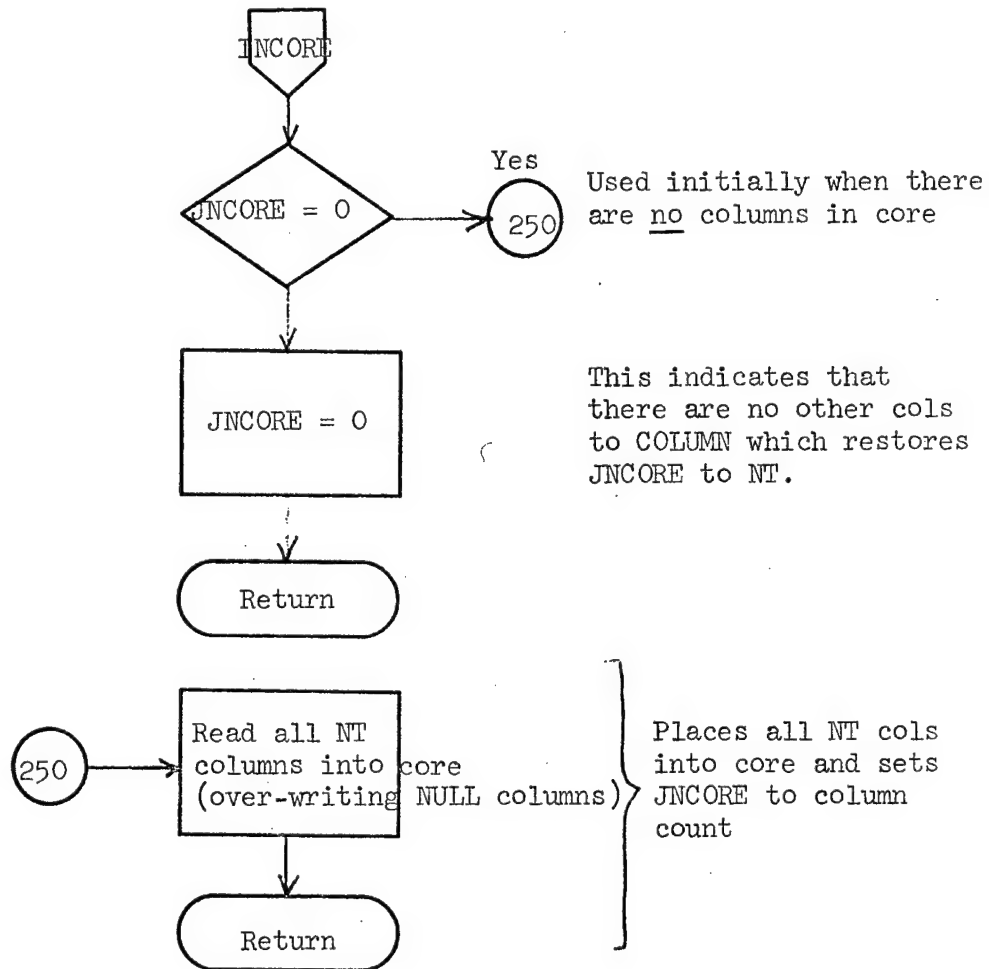
DISC 1

Checks if an inverse is necessary and then checks the DISC files IA1, IA2 for more useful columns using IN and INPCKD.







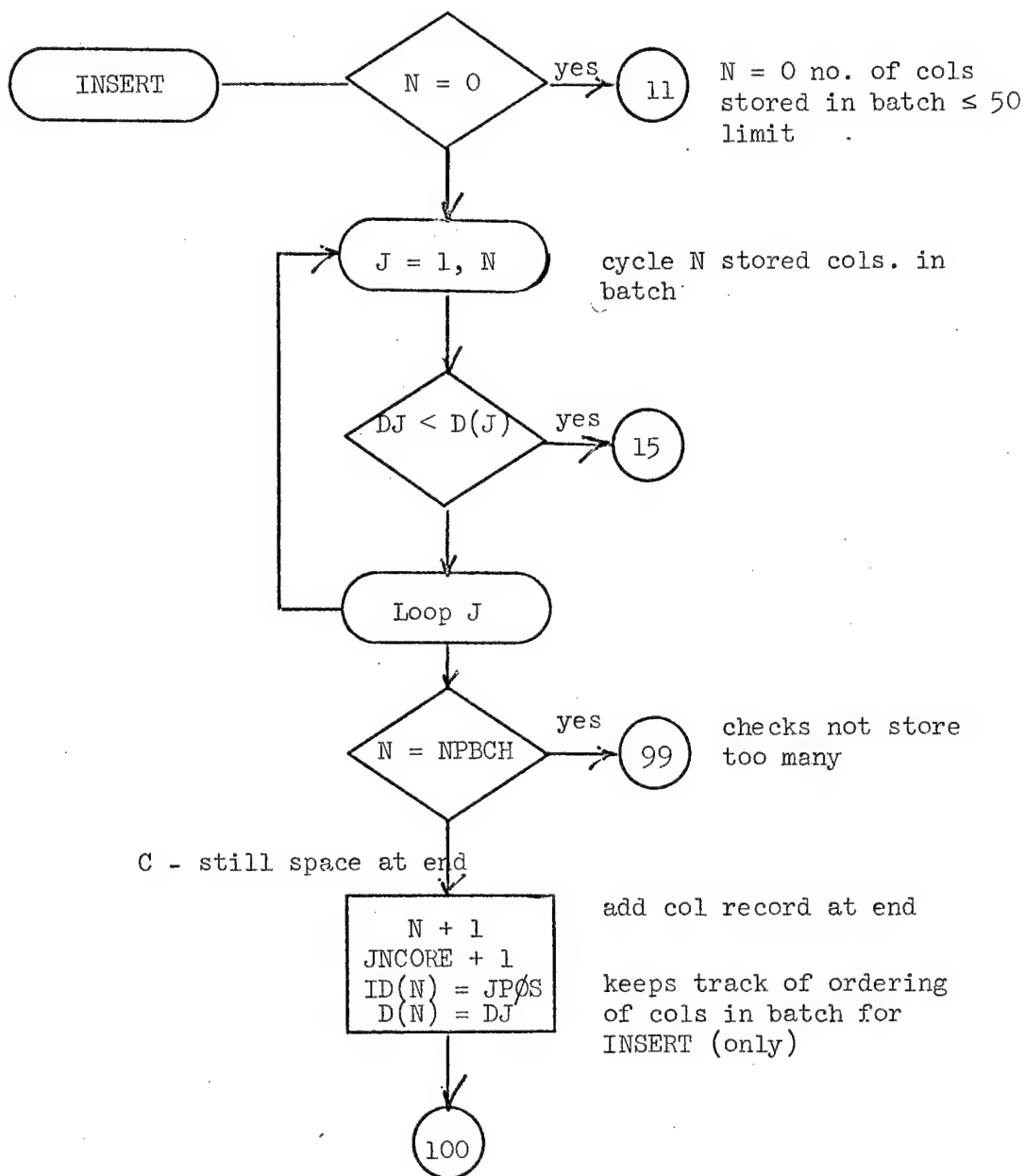


N.B. Once the columns are read into core, they stay there because COLUMN always restores JNCORE to NT and keeps track of them at the end of each phase.

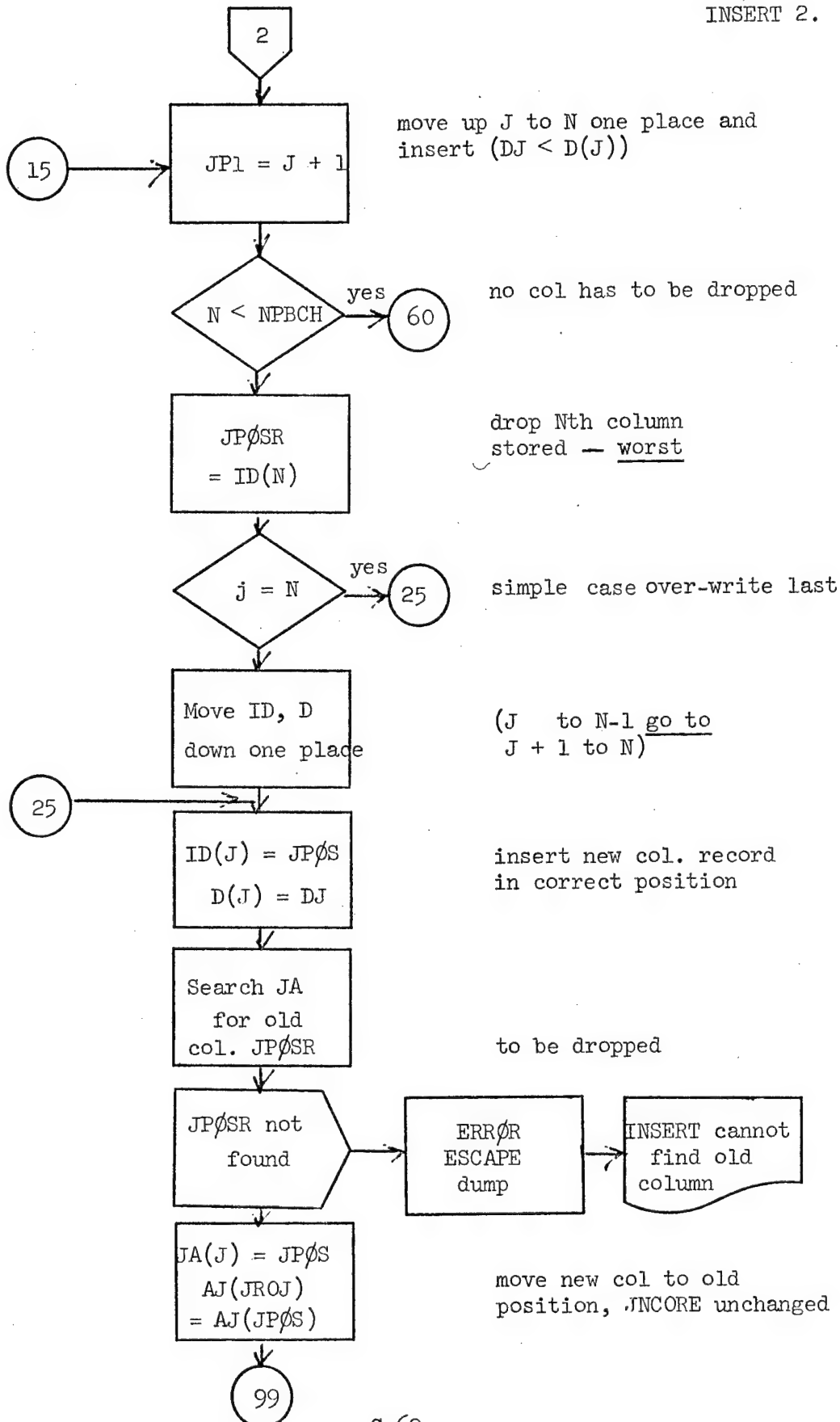
Subroutine INSERT

INSERT 1.

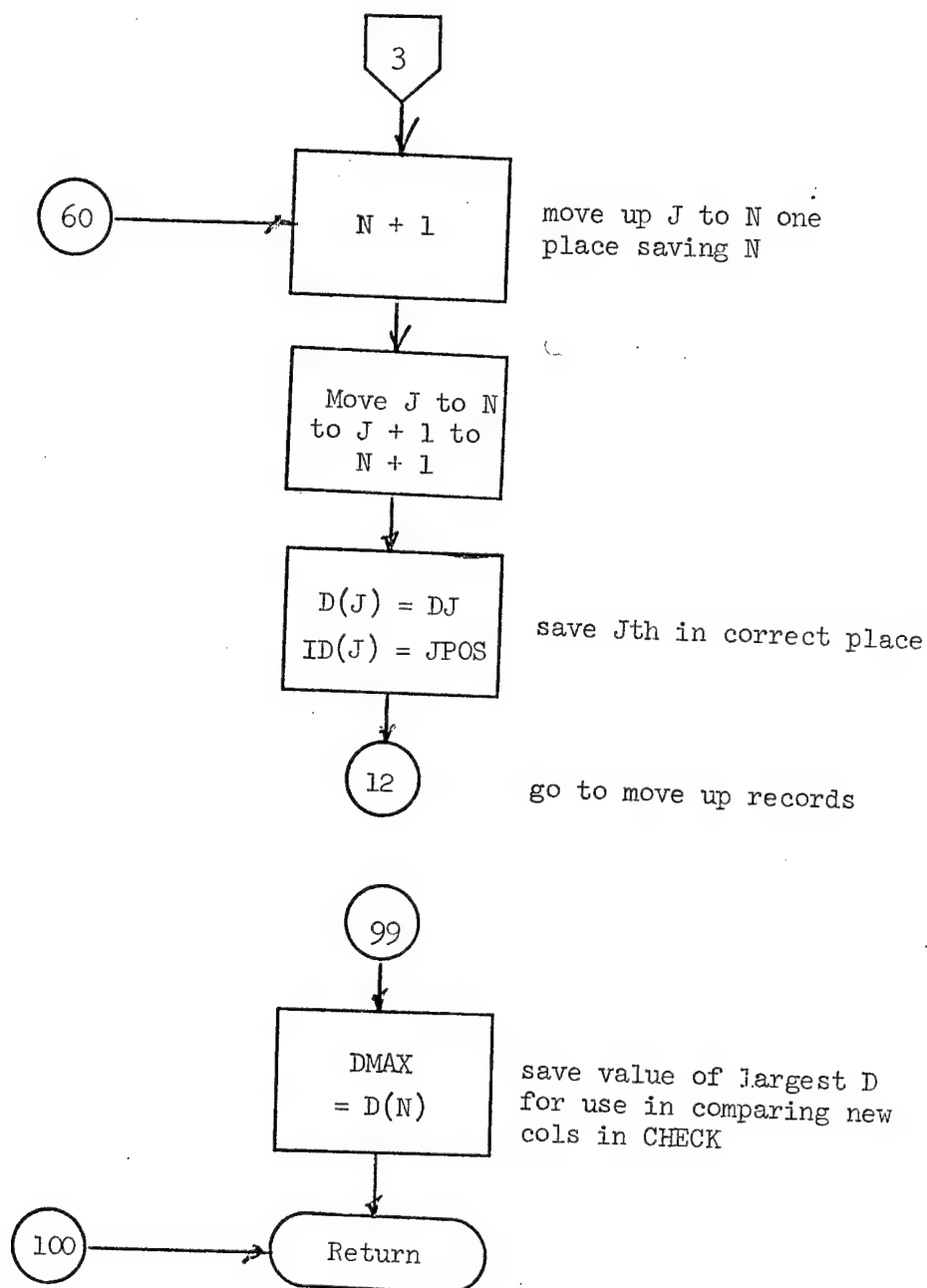
INSERT used by CHECK to order columns selected in the batch. It keeps track of worst column stored of the batch and over writes it if a better one is offered.



INSERT 2.



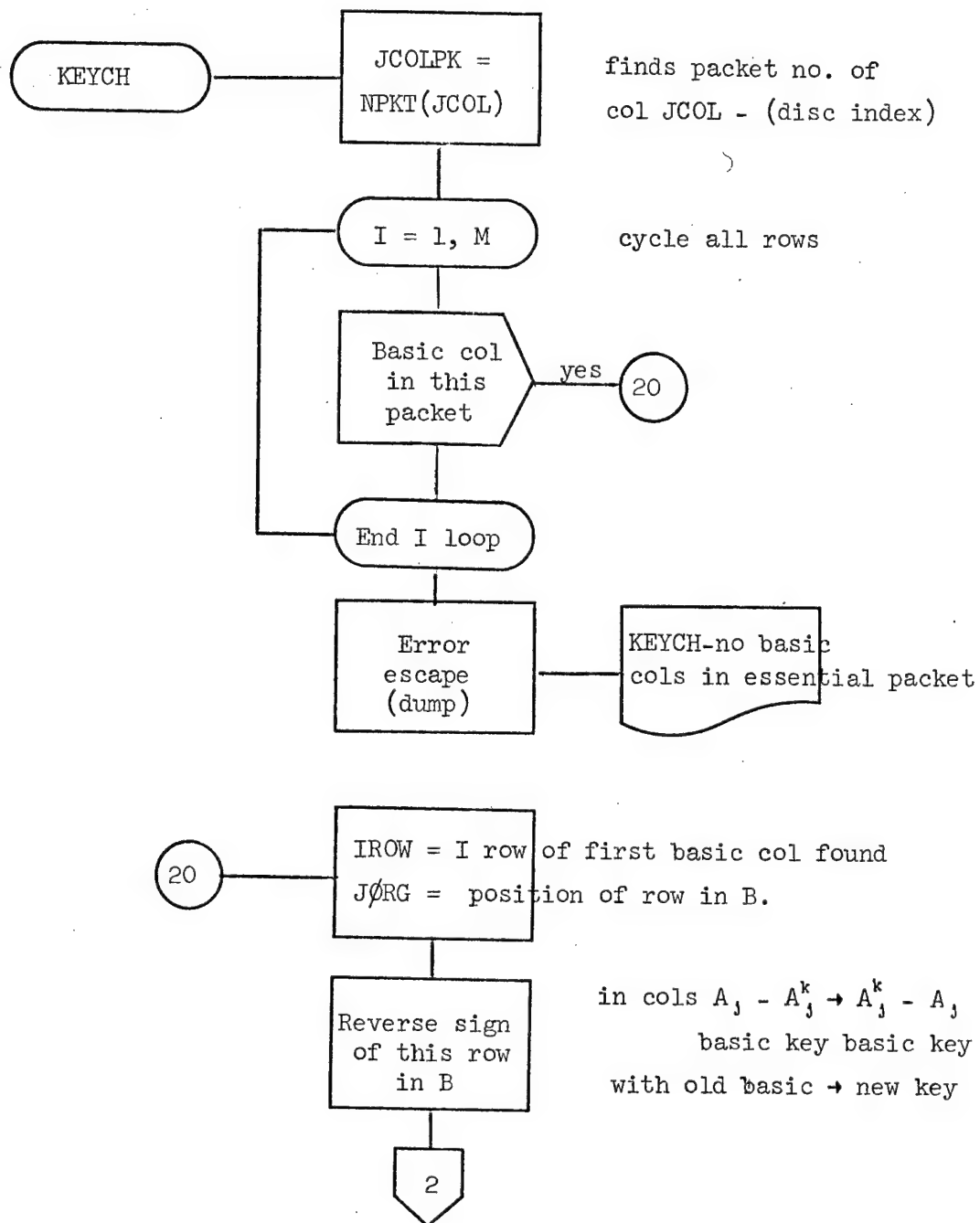
INSERT 3.



Subroutine KEYCH

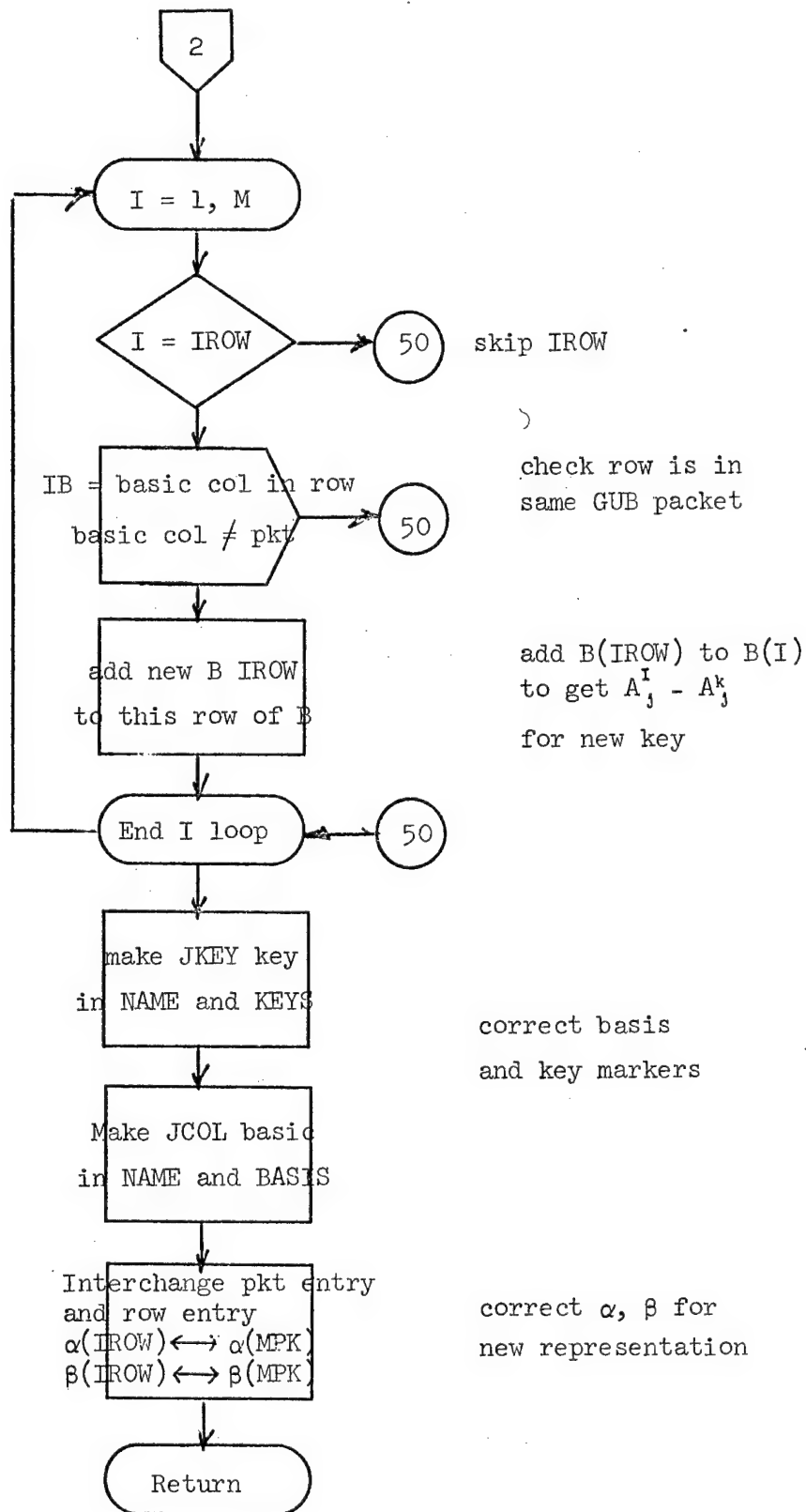
KEYCH 1.

KEYCH changes key to make JCOL basic in some row IROW found, making old col key, and corrects α , β and B^{-1} .



KEYCH 2.

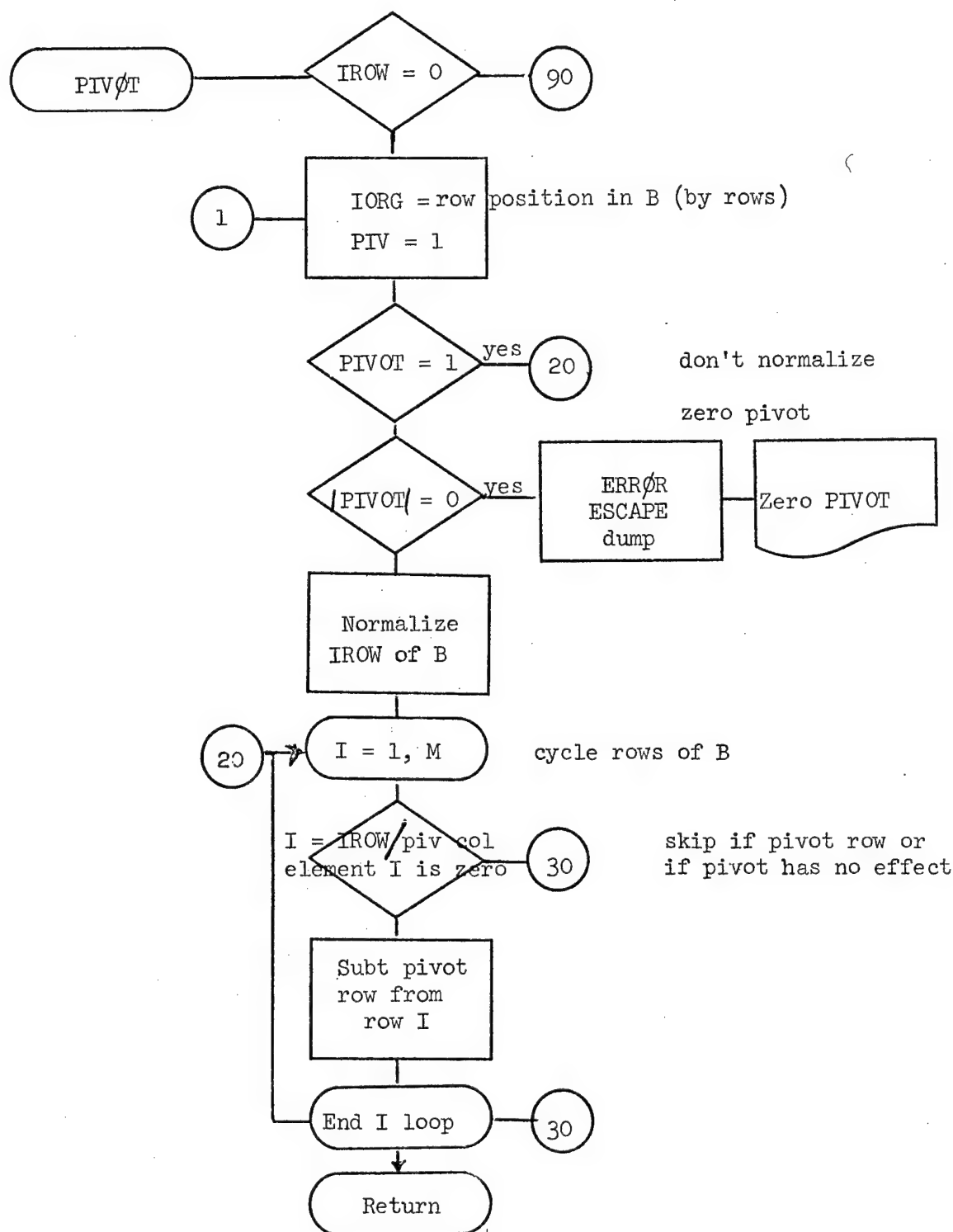
Rearrange
 B^{-1} in B
 for new key
 which was
 basic



Subroutine PIVOT

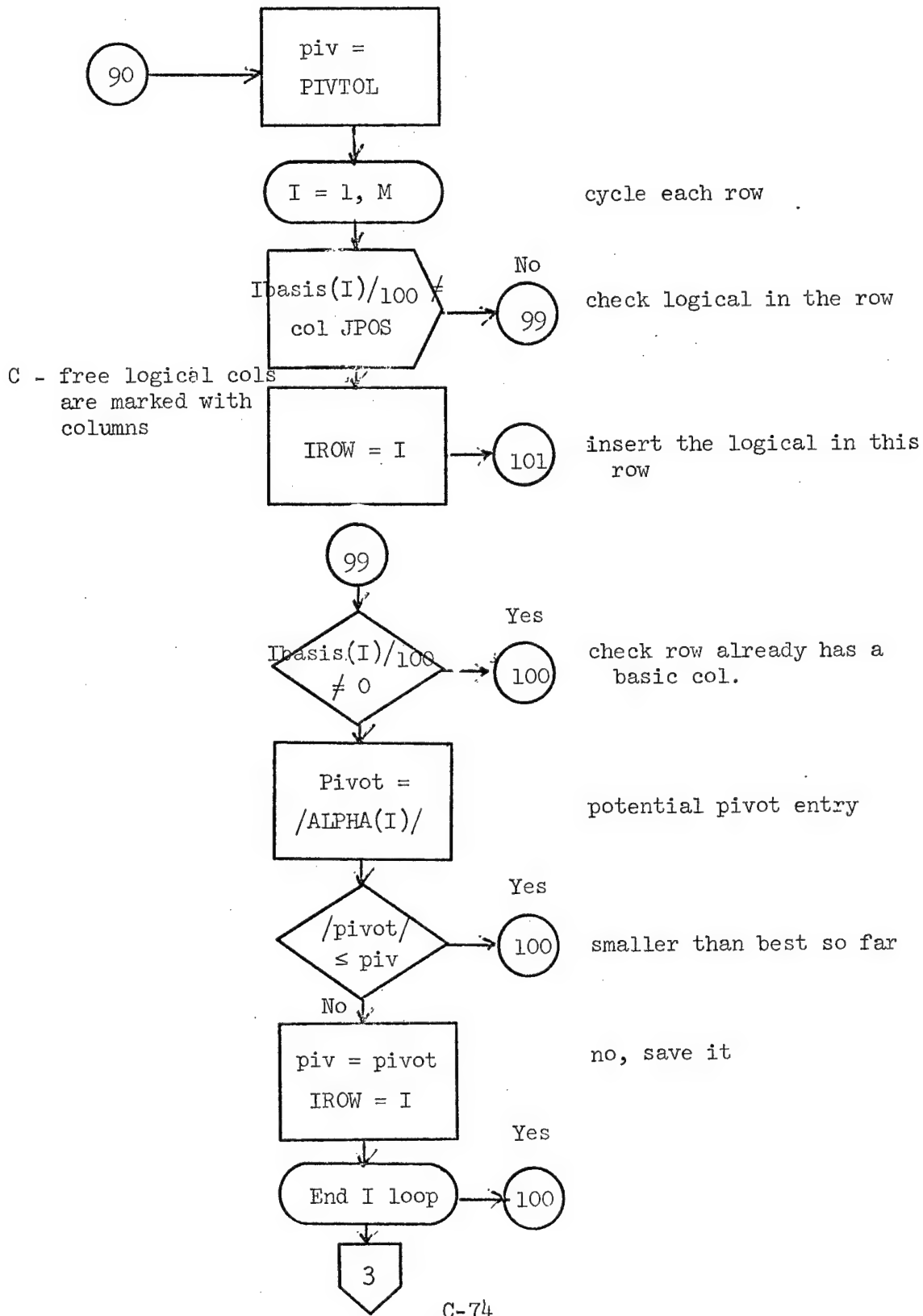
PIVOT 1.

PIVOT inserts current representation of column ALPHA into basic inverse B at IROW, if IROW = 0 it finds a slot for ALPHA or rejects it.

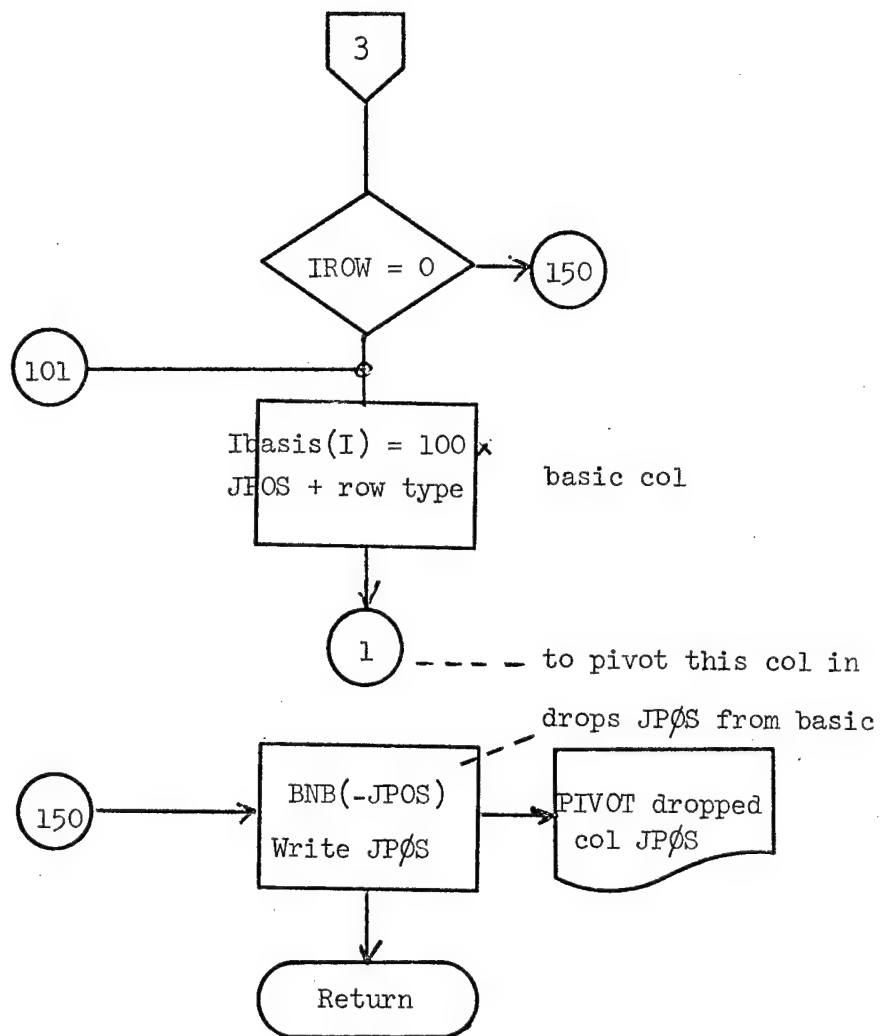


PIVOT 2.

Find best row for ALPHA called from INVERT when row not known.

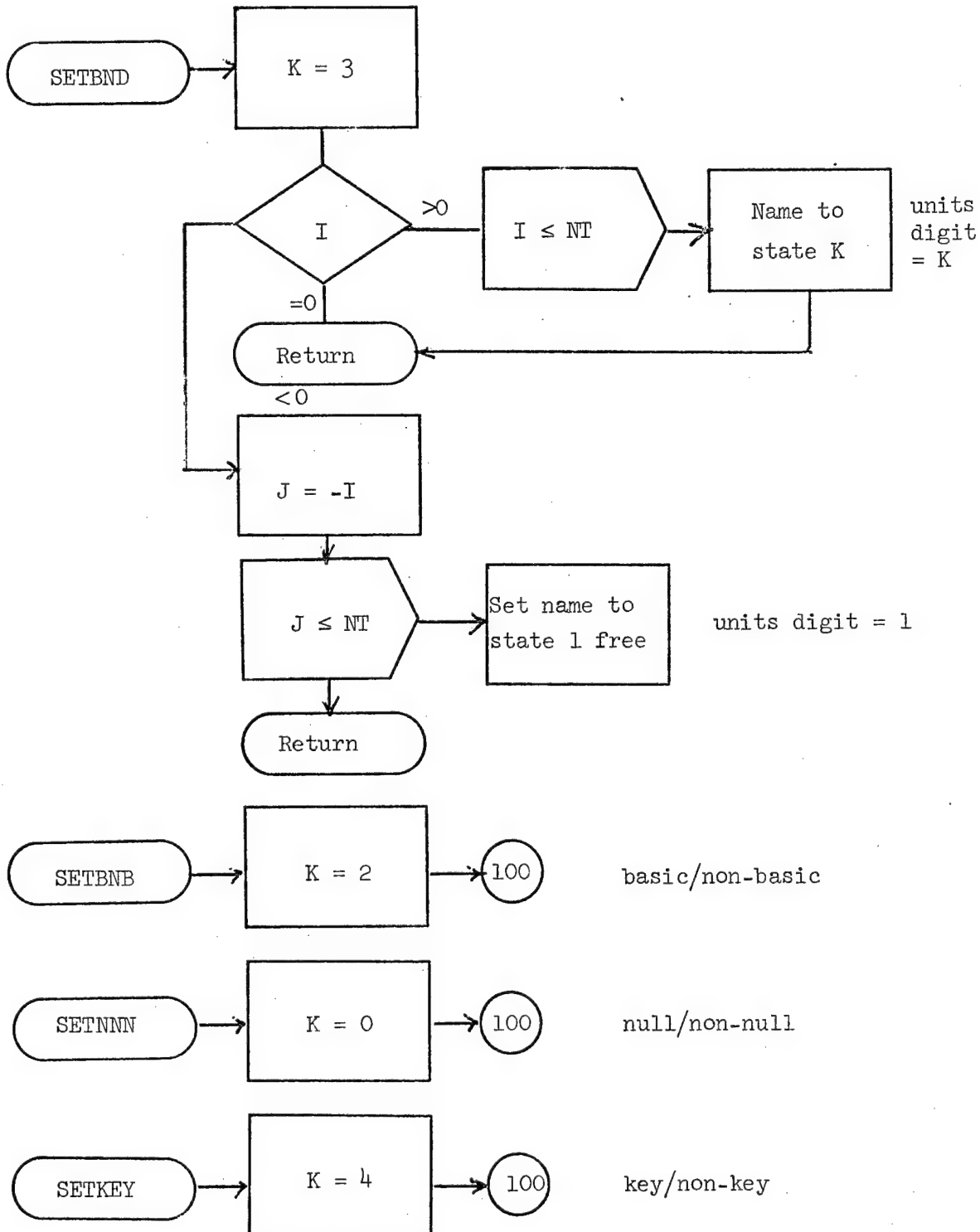


PIVOT 3.



SETBND 1.

SETBND, SETBNB, SETKEY, SETNNN all set or unset to state of a variable to bound/basic/key/null.

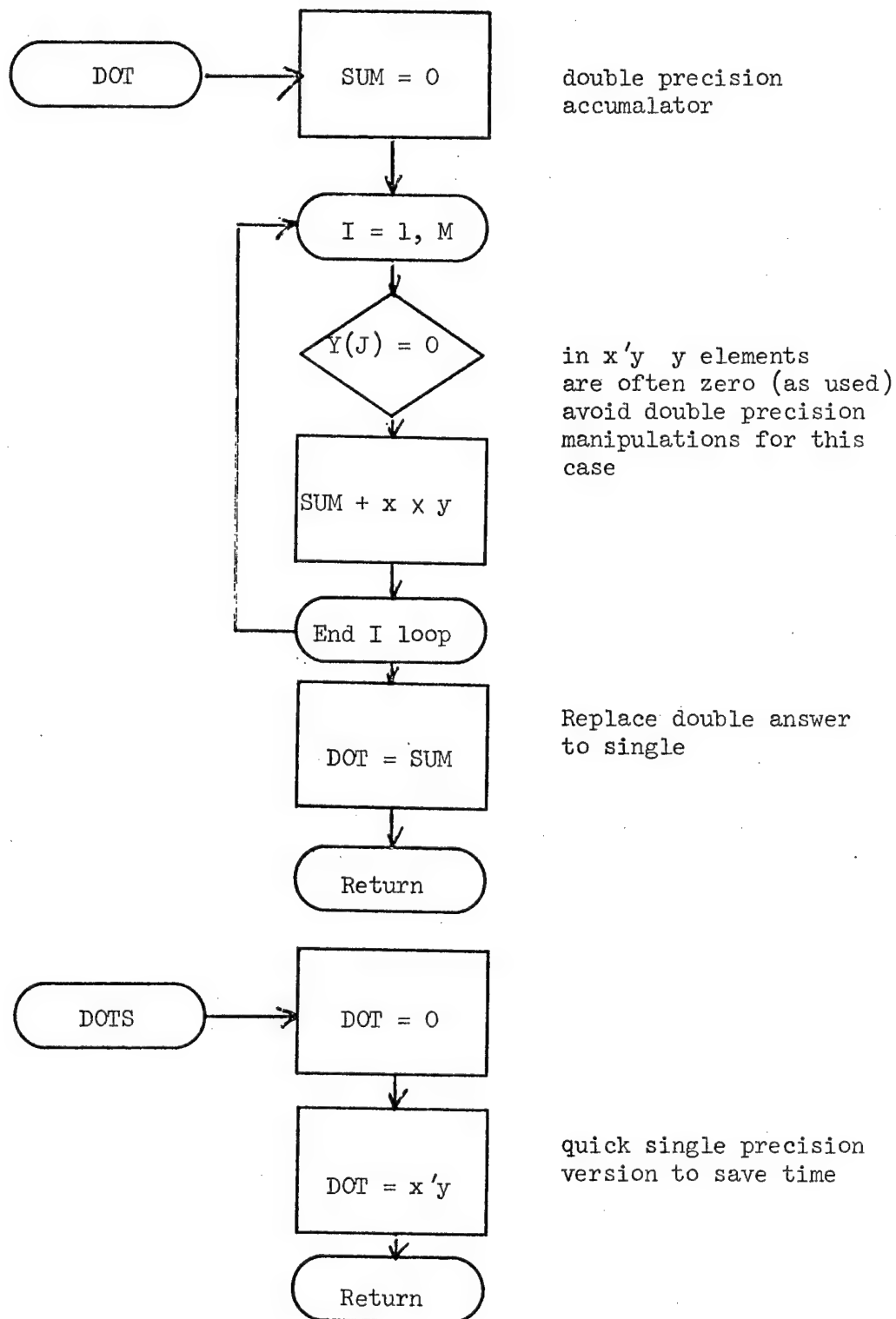


FUNCTION DOT, DOTS

DOT
DOTS

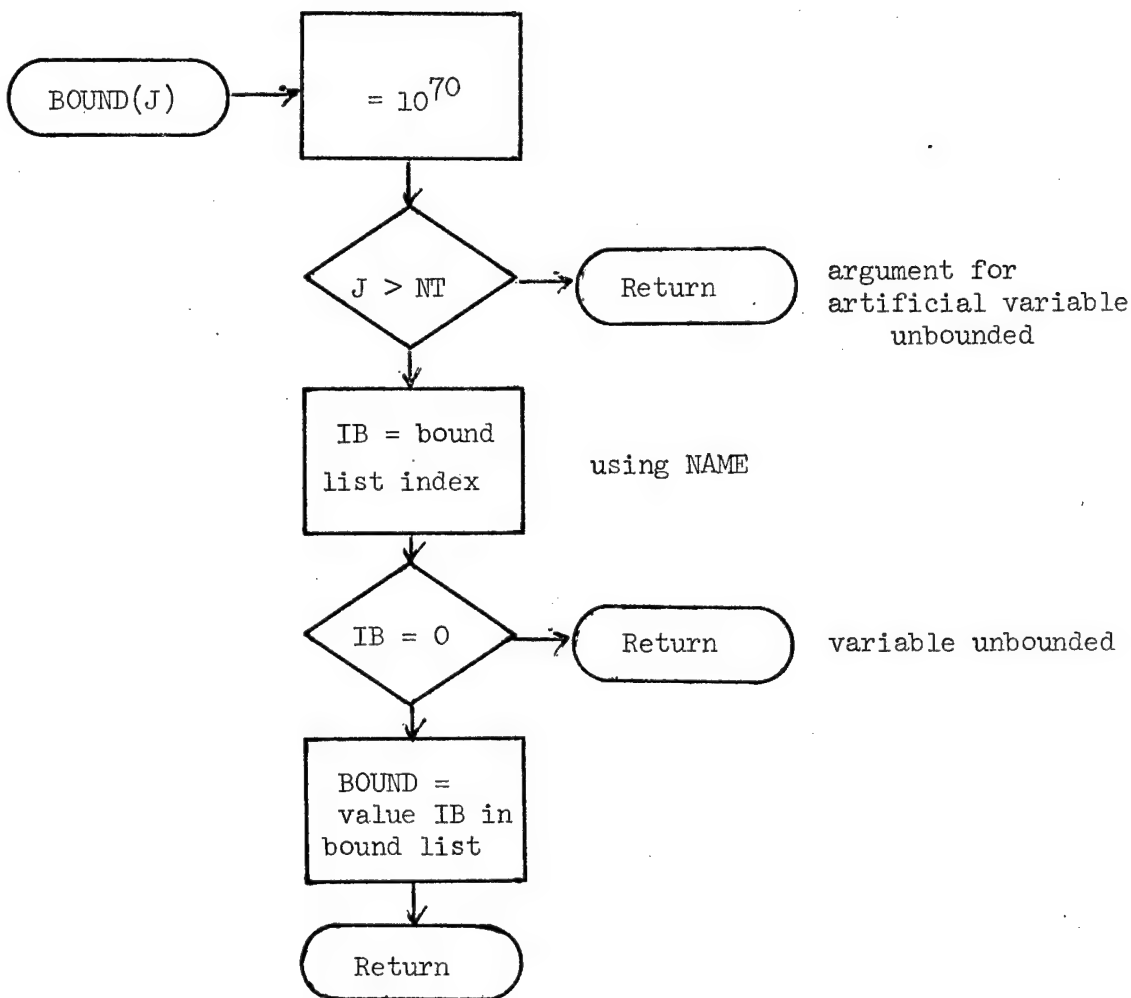
DOT and DOTS evaluate double and single precision inner products

$\text{DOT} = x'y$.



FUNCTION BOUND

BOUND - checks its argument and picks up the variable bound value.



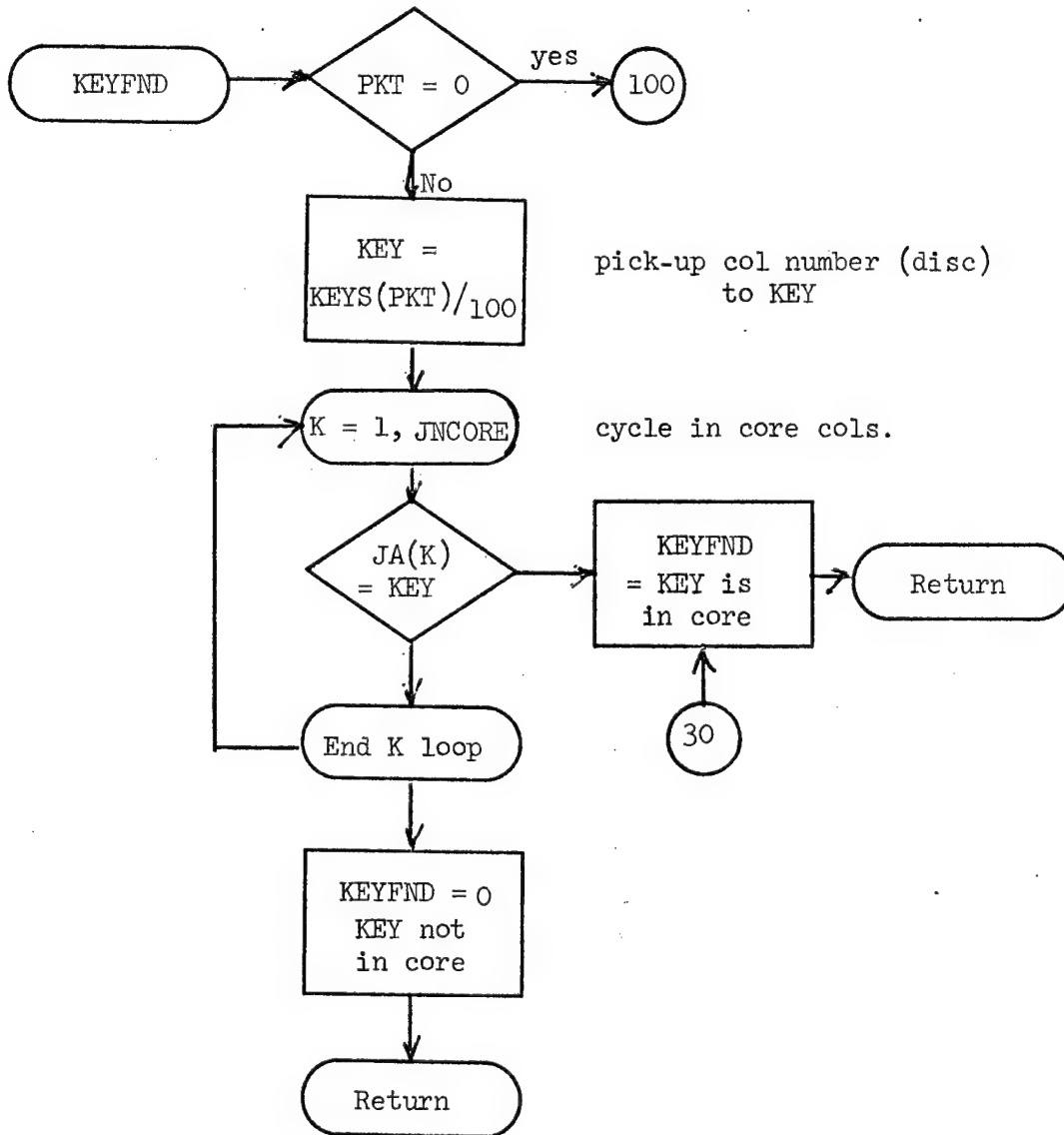
NB. NAME format has least significant decimal digits as shown.

.....	O	O	B	B		K	K	K	K		S
bound index						GUB					state
or 0						packet					

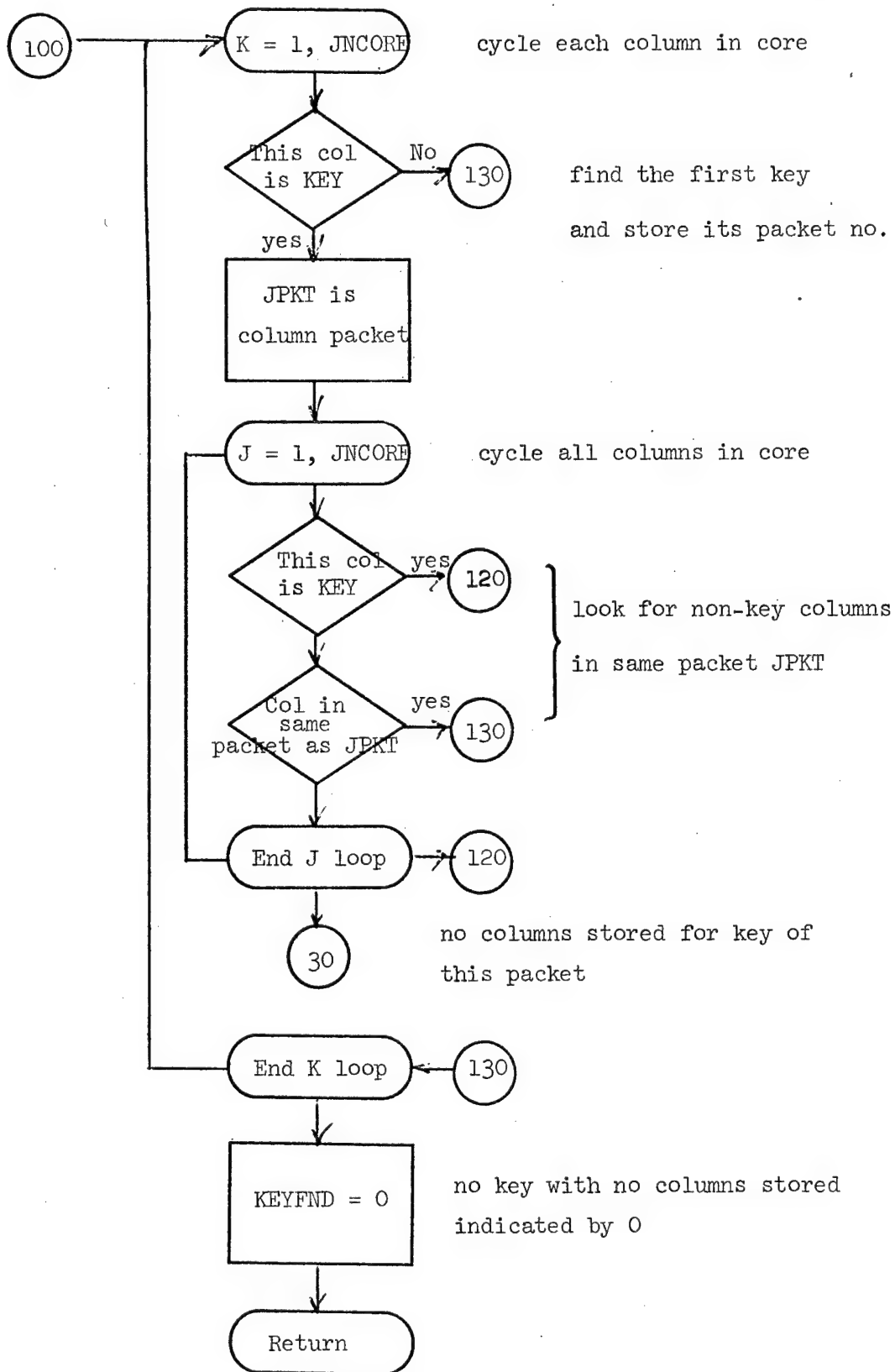
Function KEYFND

KEYFND 1.

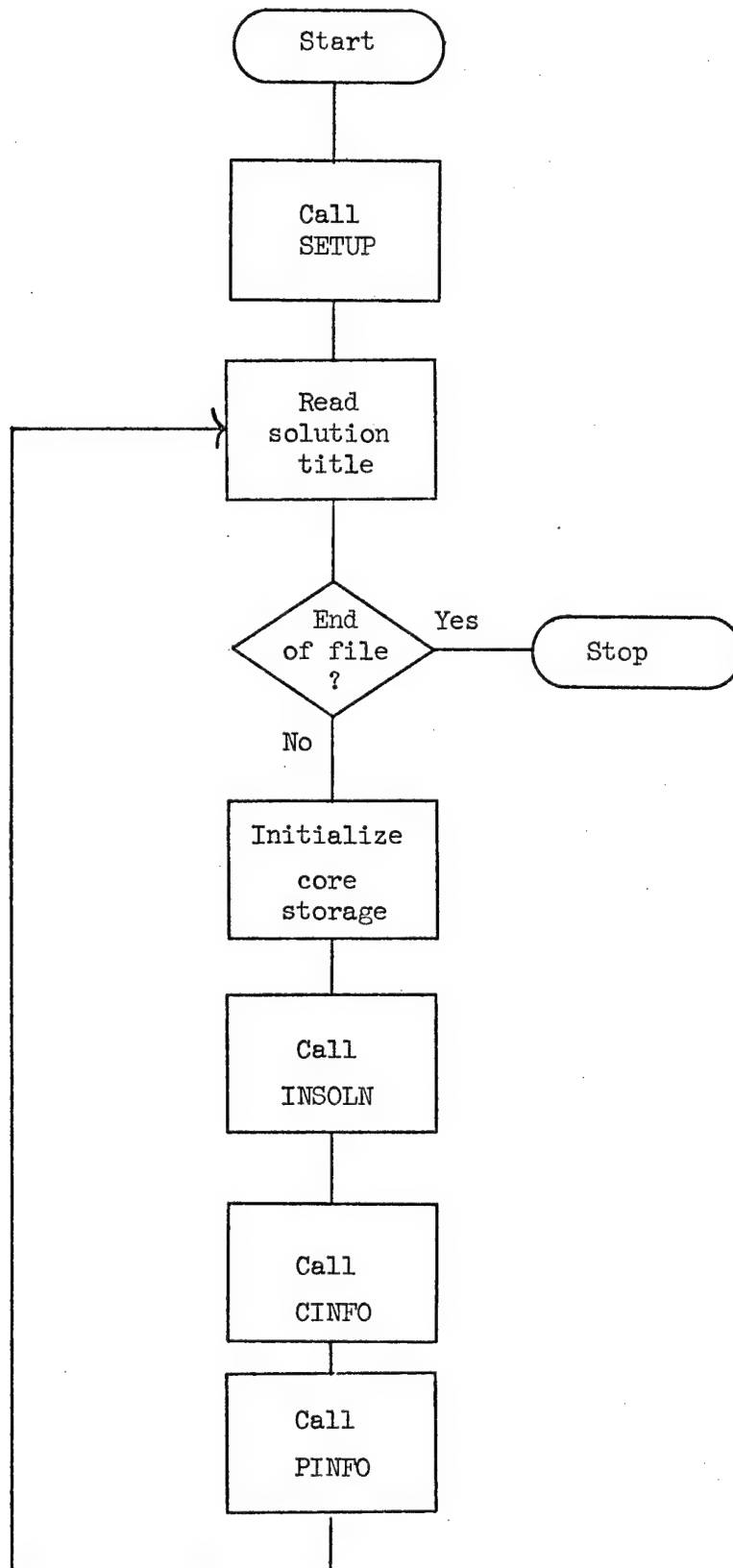
KEYFND finds key column of a packet in core or returns 0.



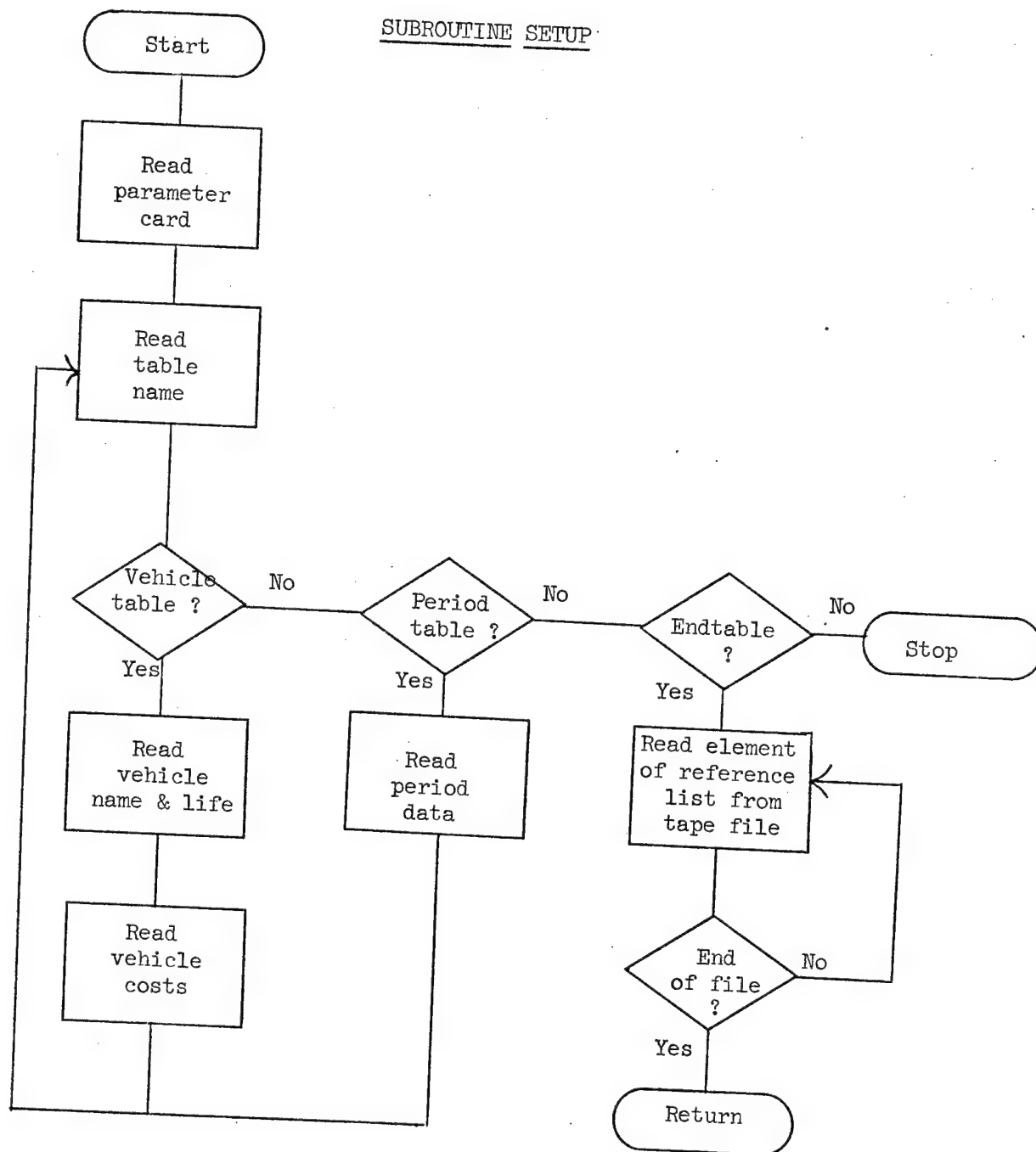
KEYFND 2.



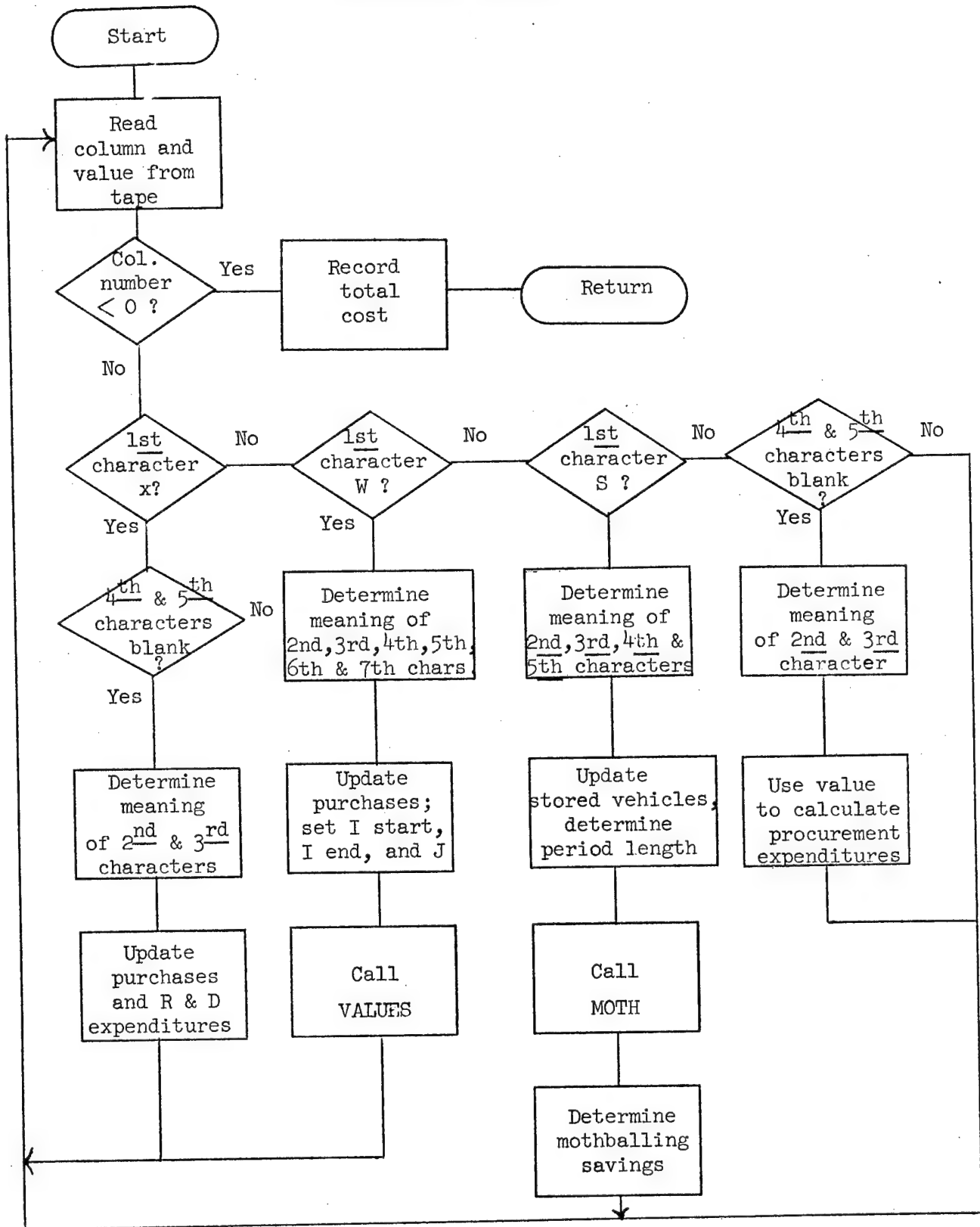
PROGRAM REPGEN



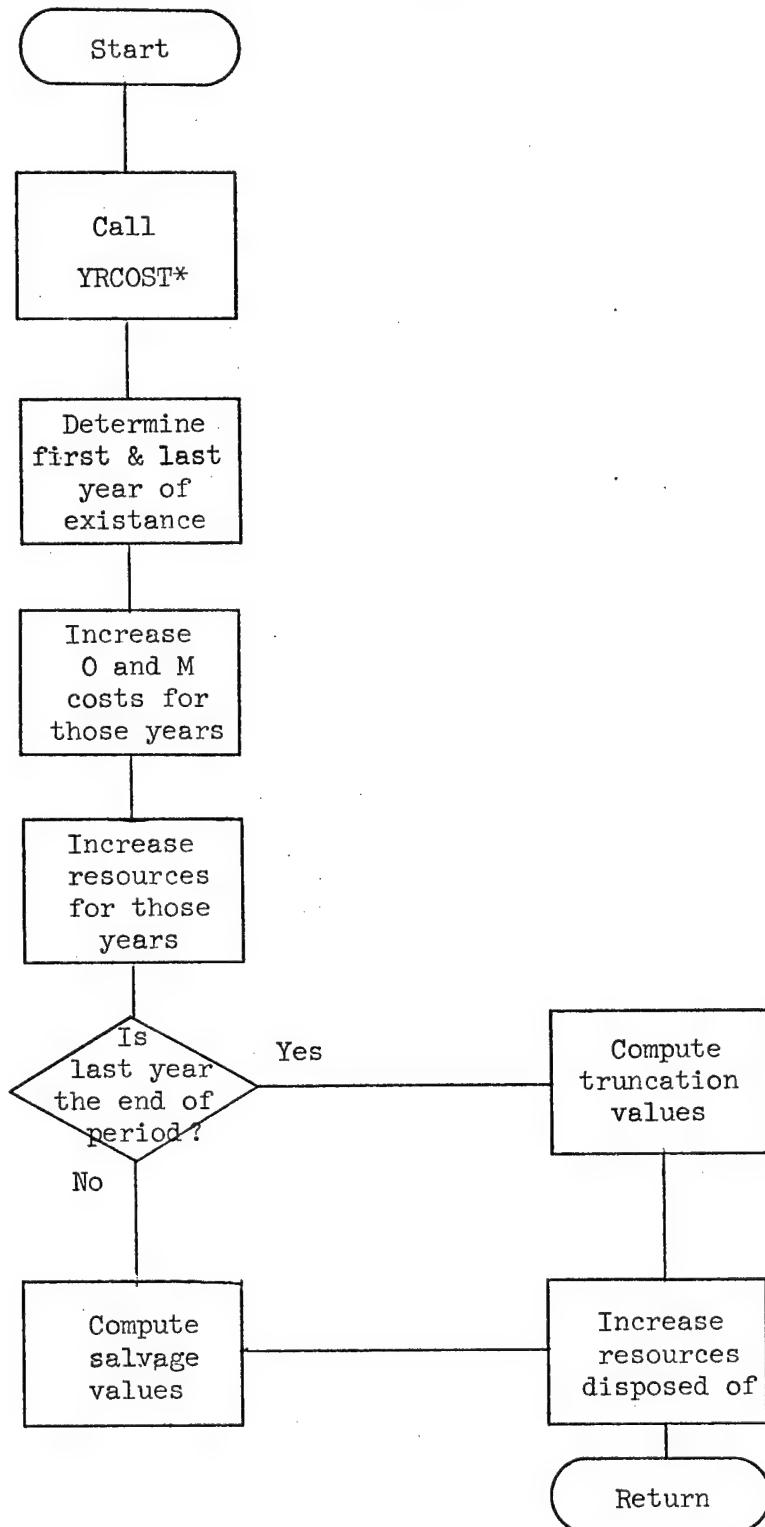
SUBROUTINE SETUP



SUBROUTINE INSOLN

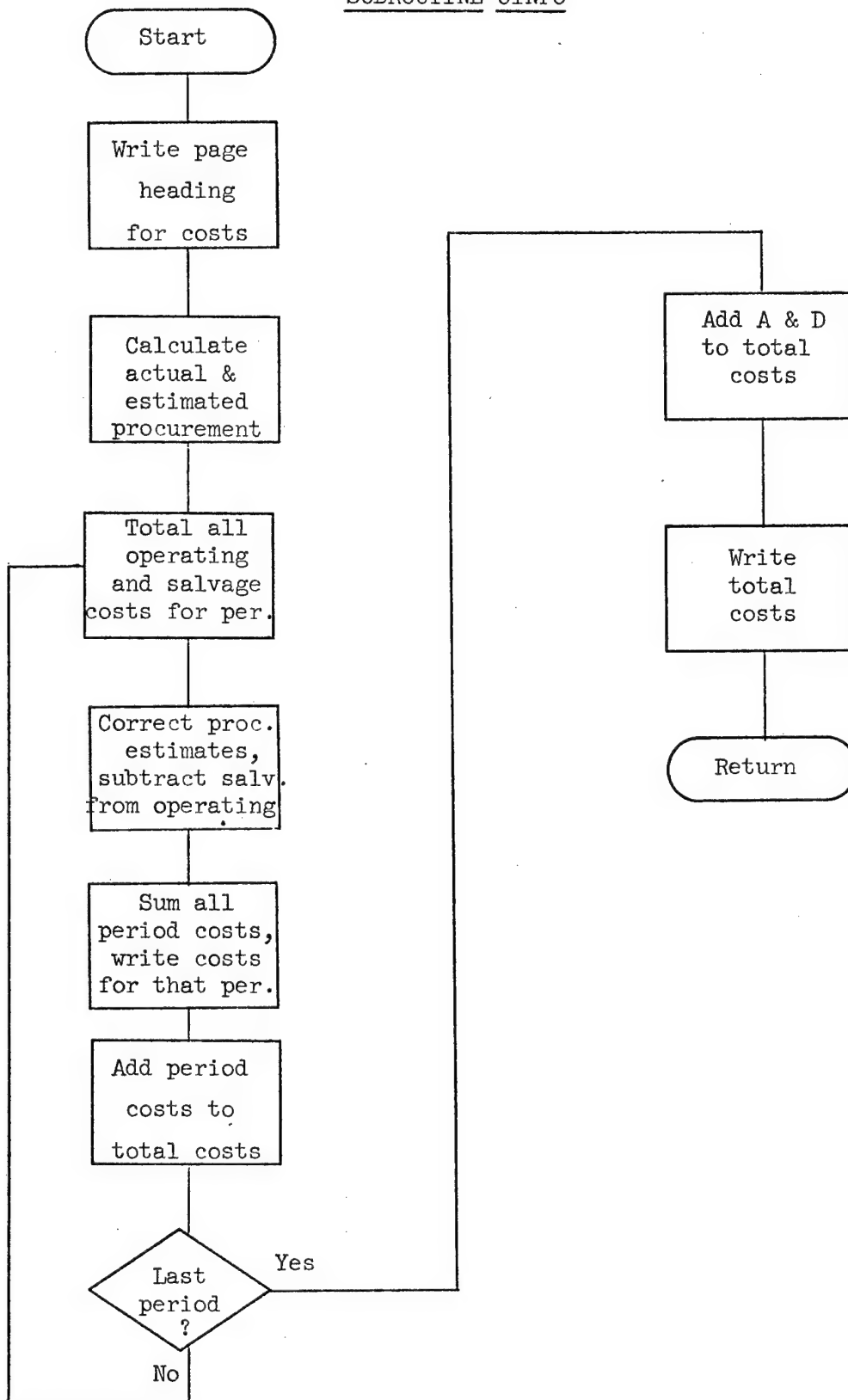


SUBROUTINE VALUES

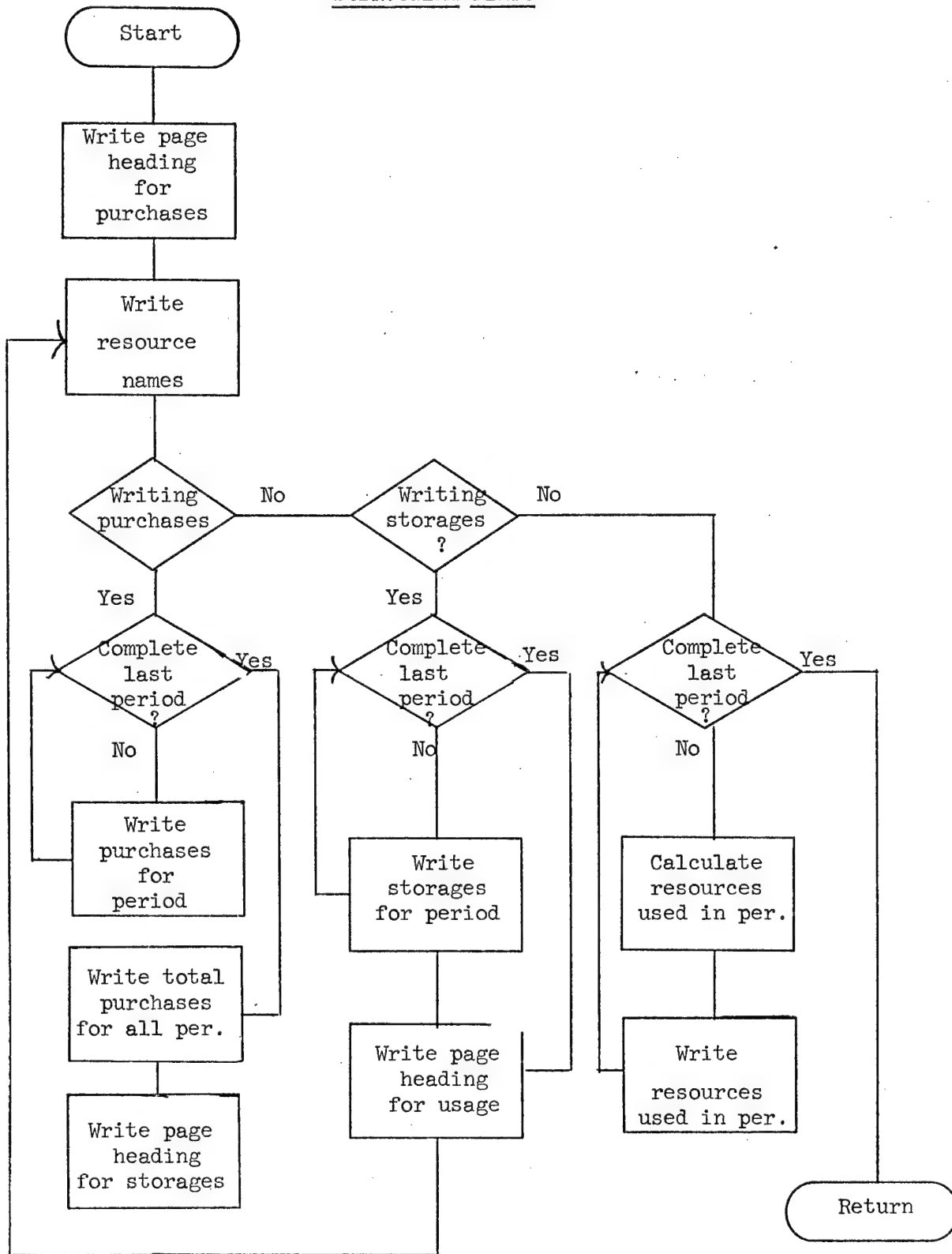


* This is the same routine as used in the matrix generator; its documentation is found there.

SUBROUTINE CINFO



SUBROUTINE PINFO



APPENDIX D

PROGRAM LISTING

GENLCP & SUBROUTINES	D-2
BBCAV2 & SUBROUTINES	D-22
REPGEN & SUBROUTINES	D-86

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PROGRAM GENLCP(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT,TAPE4,TAPE9,
*TAPE7)
C THIS PROGRAM GENERATES THE MATRIX FILE FOR THE LEAST COST PHASE-IN
C PROBLEM.
C
C THE DIMENSIONS HAVE BEEN SET TO HANDLE
C MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VEHICLES =7
C MAXIMUM VEHICLE LIFE (IN YEARS) =25
C MAXIMUM NUMBER OF YEARS PRIOR TO SY=16
C MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TASK TABLES =8
C MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVES =288
COMMON /VECTSG/ VNAME(10), C,LEND, VLIFE(10), INH(10,16),
* VCOST(10,5), NAMEN(10), COSTS(30,3)
COMMON /ALTSTG / ALTER(288,9),YAVL(10)
INTEGER ALTER
INTEGER FNAME, SY,LY,VNAME,YAVL,VLIFE,YEAR(21)
DIMENSION BUDG(10)
DIMENSION NVEHU(20),NL(10),NN(10)
DIMENSION NAMES(10), AU(16), UB(10),YRINT(20)
COMMON /TSKSTG/ U(7,288,9),NTSK( 9)
COMMON /PRDSTG/ NPERYR(10,3), NPTASK(10, 9), PTASK(10,9)
DIMENSION IHVN(10)
DIMENSION NP(288),NM(9),NPM(10)
DATA(NP(I),I=1,240)/2HQ1,2HQ2,2HQ3,2HQ4,2HQ5,2HQ6,2HQ7,2HQ8,2HQ9,
*2H10,2H11,2H12,2H13,2H14,2H15,2H16,2H17,2H18,2H19,2H20,2H21,2H22,
*2H23,2H24,2H25,2H26,2H27,2H28,2H29,2H30,2H31,2H32,2H33,2H34,2H35,
* 2H36,2H37,2H38,2H39,2H40,2H41,2H42,2H43,2H44,2H45,2H46,2H47,2H48,
* 2H49,2H50,2H51,2H52,2H53,2H54,2H55,2H56,2H57,2H58,2H59,2H60,
* 2H61,2H62,2H63,2H64,2H65,2H66,2H67,2H68,2H69,2H70,2H71,2H72,
* 2H73,2H74,2H75,2H76,2H77,2H78,2H79,2H80,2H81,2H82,2H83,2H84,
* 2H85,2H86,2H87,2H88,2H89,2H90,2H91,2H92,2H93,2H94,2H95,2H96,
* 2H97,2H98,2H99,2HA0,2HA1,2HA2,2HA3,2HA4,2HA5,2HA6,2HA7,2HA8,
* 2HA9,2HB0,2HB1,2HB2,2HB3,2HB4,2HB5,2HB6,2HB7,2HB8,2HB9,2HC0,
* 2HC1,2HC2,2HC3,2HC4,2HC5,2HC6,2HC7,2HC8,2HC9,2HD0,2HD1,2HD2,
* 2HD3,2HD4,2HD5,2HD6,2HD7,2HD8,2HD9,2HE0,2HE1,2HE2,2HE3,2HE4,
* 2HE5,2HE6,2HE7,2HE8,2HE9,2HF0,2HF1,2HF2,2HF3,2HF4,2HE5,2HF6,
* 2HF7,2HF8,2HF9,2HG0,2HG1,2HG2,2HG3,2HG4,2HG5,2HG6,2HG7,2HG8,
* 2HG9,2HH0,2HH1,2HH2,2HH3,2HH4,2HH5,2HH6,2HH7,2HH8,2HH9,2HJ0,
* 2HJ1,2HJ2,2HJ3,2HJ4,2HJ5,2HJ6,2HJ7,2HJ8,2HJ9,2HK0,2HK1,2HK2,
* 2HK3,2HK4,2HK5,2HK6,2HK7,2HK8,2HK9,2HL0,2HL1,2HL2,2HL3,2HL4,
* 2HL5,2HL6,2HL7,2HL8,2HL9,2HM0,2HM1,2HM2,2HM3,2HM4,2HM5,2HM6,
* 2HM7,2HM8,2HM9,2HN0,2HN1,2HN2,2HN3,2HN4,2HN5,2HN6,2HN7,2HN8,
* 2HN9,2HP0,2HP1,2HP2,2HP3,2HP4,2HP5,2HP6,2HP7,2HP8,2HP9,2HQ0/
DATA(NP(I),I=241,288)/2HQ1,2HQ2,2HQ3,2HQ4,2HQ5,2HQ6,2HQ7,2HQ8,
*2HQ9,2HR0,2HP1,2HP2,2HP3,2HP4,2HP5,2HR6,2HP7,2HP8,2HR9,2HT0,2HT1,
*2HT2,2HT3,2HT4,2HT5,2HT6,2HT7,2HT8,2HT9,2HU0,2HU1,2HU2,2HU3,2HU4,
*2HU5,2HU6,2HU7,2HU8,2HU9,2HW0,2HW1,2HW2,2HW3,2HW4,2HW5,2HW6,
*2HW7,2HW8/
DATA NM/2HM1,2HM2,2HM3,2HM4,2HM5,2HM6,2HM7,2HM8,2HM9/
DATA NZ/2HQ0/
DATA SX,SW,SP,SS,SR,SG/1HX,1HW,1HP,1HS,1HB,1HG/
DATA IVT,ITT,IPT,IED /8HVEHICLE ,8HTASK ,8HPERIOD ,
* 8HENDTABLE /
ONE=1.0
ONEM=-1.0

```

DO 3 I=1,7	10000580
DO 2 J=1,288	10000590
DO 1 K=1,9	10000600
U(I,J,K)=0.0	10000610
1 CONTINUE	10000620
2 CONTINUE	10000630
3 CONTINUE	10000640
C THE FIRST DATA CARD CONTAINS 1A. THE FILENAME TO BE USED =FNAME	10000650
C 13. THE STARTING YEAR (OR DECISION YEAR)	10000660
C 10. THE LAST YEAR = LY =SY	10000670
C 2A. THE NUMBER OF VEHICLES = NV	10000680
C 2B. THE NUMBER OF TASKS = NT	10000690
C 2C. THE NUMBER OF PERIODS = NPP	10000700
C 3A. -P(L-1) PARAMETER	10000710
READ(5,1000) FNAME, SY,LY, NV,NT,NPP,I7PLM1	10000720
1000 FORMAT(A8,2X,6I5)	10000730
WRITE(6,1010) FNAME, SY,LY, NV,NT,NPP	10000740
1010 FORMAT(60H1 GENERATING THE MATRIX FOR THE LEAST COST PHASE-IN PRO	10000750
*LEM /11H0FILENAME= ,A8,16H STARTING YEAR =,I5,12H LAST YEAR =,I5,10H	10000760
*/11H WILL INPUT,I3,20H VEHICLE TABLES, AND, I3,16H TASK TABLE, AND	10000770
*, I3,15H PERIOD TABLES.)	10000780
NVP=0	10000790
NTP=0	10000800
NPT=0	10000810
NIV=0	10000820
NINHP=0	10000830
C READ TITLE OF NEXT TABLE	10000840
1) READ(5,1000) ITABLE	10000850
C DECIDE THE TYPE OF TABLE AND GO READ ITS DATA	10000860
IF(ITABLE.EQ. IVT) GO TO 20	10000870
11 IF(ITABLE.EQ. ITT) GO TO 40	10000880
IF(ITABLE.EQ. IPT) GO TO 60	10000890
IF(ITABLE.EQ. IED) GO TO 100	10000900
C THE TABLE NAME IS NOT RECOGNIZED, THERE IS AN INPUT ERROR	10000910
WRITE(6,1020) ITABLE	10000920
1020 FORMAT(1X,A8,60H IS NOT A TABLE NAME, INPUT ERROR. EXECUTION IS T	10000930
*RMINATED.)	10000940
STOP 1	10000950
2) WRITE(6,1030)	10000960
1030 FORMAT(30H0 READING IN A VEHICLE TABLE)	10000970
NVP=NVP+1	10000980
READ(5,1040) VNAME(NVP), YAVL(NVP), VLIFE(NVP)	10000990
WRITE(6,1050) VNAME(NVP), YAVL(NVP), VLIFE(NVP)	10001000
1040 FORMAT(A8,1X,I4,6X,I2)	10001010
1050 FORMAT(1X,A8,2X,2I10)	10001020
C VNAME=NAME OF VEHICLE, YAVL= 1ST YEAR VEHICLE AVAILBLE,	10001030
C VLIFE= MAXIMUM LIFE OF VEHICLE IN YEARS.	10001040
C	10001050
C IF THIS VEHICLE WAS AVAILTABLE BEFORE THE STARTING YEAR, THEN READ IN	10001060
C SIZE OF INHERITED FLEET. BY YEAR BUILT.	10001070
NU=SY - YAVL(NVP)	10001080
IF(NU .LE. 0) GO TO 25	10001090
NIV=NIV+1	10001100
TA=1	10001110
TR=8	10001120
23 READ(5,1060) (INH(NVR,I),I=IA,IB)	10001130
1060 FORMAT(8I10)	10001140
IF(TR .GE. NU) GO TO 25	10001150

IA=IB+1	10001160
IB=IB+8	10001170
GO TO 23	10001180
25 READ (5,1070) (VCOST(NVR,I),I=1,5)	10001190
1070 FORMAT (5F10.2)	10001200
C VCONST(NVR,1) .GT. 1.0E30 INDICATES THIS VEHICLE IS NOT AVAILIABLE FOR	10001210
C PURCHASE.	10001220
GO TO 10	10001230
C	10001240
C IT IS ASSUMED THAT ALL VEHICLE TABLES ARE INPUTED FIRST.	10001250
40 WRITE(6,1080)	10001260
1080 FORMAT(25H0 READING IN A TASK TABLE)	10001270
NTP=NTP+1	10001280
READ(5,1090) IDT,NU,NA	10001290
WRITE(6,1090) IDT,NU,NA	10001300
1090 FORMAT(3I10)	10001310
C IDT=TASK IDENTIFICATION NUMBER, NU=NUMBER OF VEHICLES,	10001320
C NA=NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVES	10001330
NTSK(IDT)=NA	10001340
IA=1	10001350
IB=8	10001360
43 READ(5,1100) (NAMES(I),I=IA,IB)	10001370
1100 FORMAT(9(A8,2X))	10001380
IF(IB .GE. NU) GO TO 45	10001390
IA=IB+1	10001400
IB=IB+8	10001410
GO TO 43	10001420
45 DO 47 I=1,NU	10001430
DO 46 J=1,NVR	10001440
IF(VNAME(J) .NE. NAMES(I)) GO TO 46	10001450
NAMES(I)=J	10001460
GO TO 47	10001470
46 CONTINUE	10001480
WRITE(6,1110) NAMES(I)	10001490
1110 FORMAT(15H0 VEHICLE NAME ,A8,60H NOT DEFINED IN A VEHICLE TABLE, E	10001500
*XECUTION TERMINATED.	10001510
STOP 2	10001520
47 CONTINUE	10001530
C	10001540
C NOW READ IN U(J,K,L), NUMBER OF VEHICLES OF TYPE J REQUIRED TO	10001550
C PERFORM TASK L WITH ALTERNATIVE K.	10001560
DO 55 K=1,NA	10001570
IA=1	10001580
IB=8	10001590
48 READ(5,1120) (AU(I),I=IA,IB)	10001600
1120 FORMAT(8F10.0)	10001610
IF(IB .GE. NU) GO TO 49	10001620
IA=IB+1	10001630
IB=IB+8	10001640
GO TO 48	10001650
49 DO 50 I=1,NU	10001660
J=NAMES(I)	10001670
U(J,K,IDT)=AU(I)	10001680
50 CONTINUE	10001690
55 CONTINUE	10001700
56 READ(5,1000) ITABLE	10001710
GO TO 11	10001720
C	10001730

60 WRITE(6,1130)	10001740
1130 FORMAT(30H0 READING IN A PERIOD TABLE)	10001750
C THE PERIOD TABLES ARE EXPECTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.	10001760
NPT=NPT+1	10001770
READ (5,1140) (NPERYP(NPT,I),I=1,2),RUDG(NPT)	10001780
1140 FORMAT (I4,I5,3X,F8.2)	10001790
WRITE(6,1150) (NPERYR(NPT,I),I=1,2)	10001800
1150 FORMAT(2I5)	10001810
IF(NPT .EQ. 1) GO TO 61	10001820
IF(NPERYP(NPT-1,2)+1 .EQ. NPERYR(NPT,1)) GO TO 61	10001830
WRITE(6,1155)	10001840
1155 FORMAT(35H THE PERIOD TABLES ARE OUT OF ORDER)	10001850
STOP 3	10001860
61 IF(SY .GT. NPERYP(NPT,1)) GO TO 70	10001870
READ(5,1158) NU,YPRINT(NPT)	10001880
1158 FORMAT (I10,F10.3)	10001890
C ALL THE TASKS ARE SCALED BY THE FACTOR YPRINT(NPT) IN THE PERIOD NPT	10001900
NPERYR(NPT,3)=NU	10001910
IA=1	10001920
IR=8	10001930
NA=NPT-NINHP	10001940
63 READ(5,1160) ((NPTASK(NA,I), PTASK(NA,I)),I=IA,IP)	10001950
1160 FORMAT(8(I5,F5.0))	10001960
IF(IP .GE. NU) GO TO 56	10001970
IA=IP+1	10001980
IR=IR+8	10001990
GO TO 63	10002000
70 NINHP=NINHP+1	10002010
GO TO 56	10002020
C	10002030
C ALL TABLE HAVE BEEN READ IN. NOW PROCESS THEM TO BE ABLE TO GENERATE	10002040
C THE MATRIX.	10002050
C FIRST CHECK TO DETERMINE IF THE EXPECTED NUMBER OF TABLE WERE INPUTED	10002060
100 IF((NV .EQ. NVP) .AND. (NT .EQ. NTP) .AND. (NPP .EQ. NPT))GO TO 105	10002070
WRITE(6,1170)	10002080
1170 FORMAT(71H WARNING-THE NUMBER OF TABLE ACTUALLY INPUT WAS NOT THE	10002090
*EXPECT NUMBER.)	10002100
C	10002110
C ORDER THE VEHICLES SO THE ARE IN DESCENDING ORDER OF R+D COST.	10002120
105 NRQ=0	10002130
DO 107 I=1,NVP	10002140
NAMFN(I)=I	10002150
IF(VCOST(I,3) .LE. 0.0) GO TO 107	10002160
NRQ=NRQ+1	10002170
107 CONTINUE	10002180
IF(NRQ .EQ. 0) GO TO 151	10002190
NV=NVP-1	10002200
DO 120 II=1,NV	10002210
I=NAMFN(II)	10002220
IMAX=II	10002230
IP1=II+1	10002240
CMAX=VCOST(I,3)	10002250
DO 110 JJ=IP1,NVP	10002260
J=NAMFN(JJ)	10002270
IF(CMAX .GE. VCOST(J,3))GO TO 110	10002280
IMAX=JJ	10002290
CMAX=VCOST(J,3)	10002300
110 CONTINUE	10002310

J=NAMEN(TMAX)	10002320
NAMEN(IMAX)=NAMEN(II)	10002330
NAMEN(II)=J	10002340
IF(VCOST(J,3) .GT. 0.0) GO TO 123	10002350
GO TO 125	10002360
120 CONTINUE	10002370
C	10002380
C NOW DETERMINE IF FOR ANY R+D VEHICLE ITS DEVELOPMENT IS NOT OPTIONAL.	10002390
C IT IS ASSUMED ALL TASKS ARE PREFORMED DURING SOME PERIOD AND	10002400
C THE TASKS HAVE BEEN NUMBERED SEQUENTIALLY.	10002410
125 DO 140 I=1,NRD	10002420
NAMES(I)=1	10002430
J=NAMEN(I)	10002440
DO 133 L=1,NTR	10002450
NA=NTSK(L)	10002460
DO 130 K=1,NA	10002470
IF(U(J,K,L) .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 133	10002480
130 CONTINUE	10002490
C FOUND A TASK REQUIRING THAT VEHICLE J BE DEVELOPED	10002500
NAMES(I)=2	10002510
GO TO 140	10002520
133 CONTINUE	10002530
140 CONTINUE	10002540
C NAMES(I)=2 IF THE I TH MOST EXPENSIVE R+D COSTING VEHICLE MUST BE	10002550
C DEVELOPED, =1 OTHERWISE	10002560
C IF A VEHICLE MUST BE DEVELOPED TREAT IT AS IF ITS R+D COST =0	10002570
NA=0	10002580
DO 145 I=1,NRD	10002590
K=NAMES(I)	10002600
GO TO (145,143),K	10002610
143 L=NAMEN(I)	10002620
IP1=I+1	10002630
K=NRD-NA	10002640
DO 144 IT=IP1,K	10002650
144 NAMEN(II-1)=NAMEN(II)	10002660
NAMEN(K)=L	10002670
NA=NA+1	10002680
145 CONTINUE	10002690
NRD=NRD-NA	10002700
C LIST VEHICLE NAMES AND CORRESPONDING VARIABLE LABELS.	10002710
WRITE(6,1180)	10002720
1180 FORMAT(33H0 VEHICLE NAME VARIABLE NAME / 8X,	10002730
* 21HOPTIONAL R+D VEHICLES)	10002740
DO 150 II=1,NRD	10002750
I=NAMEN(II)	10002760
WRITE(6,1190) VNAME(I), NP(II)	10002770
1190 FORMAT(6X, A8, 5X, 1HX,A2)	10002780
150 CONTINUE	10002790
IF(NVR .LE. NRD) GO TO 200	10002800
151 WRITE(6,1200)	10002810
1200 FORMAT(13X,14HOTHER VEHICLES)	10002820
J=NRD+1	10002830
DO 155 II=J,NVR	10002840
I=NAMEN(II)	10002850
WRITE(6,1190) VNAME(I), NP(II)	10002860
155 CONTINUE	10002870
C	10002880
NROW=0	10002890

MOOL=0	10002900
C LIST ROW NAMES	10002910
233 WRITE(6,1210) FNAME	10002920
1210 FORMAT(2H *, 4HNAME,11X,A8/ 2H *,4HROWS)	10002930
WRITE(4,1211) FNAME	10002940
1211 FORMAT (4HNAME,10X,A8/ 4HROWS)	10002950
C	10002960
C	10002970
C NOW THE ROW LABELS FOR THE MASTER VARIABLES	10002980
DO 220 I=1,NVP	10002990
WRITE(6,1240) NP(I)	10003000
1240 FORMAT(2H *, 8H F SUMX,A2)	10003010
WRITE(4,1241) NP(I)	10003020
NROW=NROW+1	10003030
1241 FORMAT (8H F SUMX,A2)	10003040
220 CONTINUE	10003050
C	10003060
C ROWS FOR PROCUREMENT CONSTRAINTS	10003070
C	10003080
IA=NPT-MINHP	10003090
DO 225 I=1,IA	10003100
WRITE (4,1225) NP(I)	10003110
1225 FORMAT (6H F PC,A2)	10003120
WRITE (6,1224) NP(I)	10003130
1224 FORMAT (2H *,6H F PC,A2)	10003140
NROW=NROW+1	10003150
225 CONTINUE	10003160
C	10003170
C NOW THE ROWS ACCOUNTING FOR THE INHERITED FLEET.	10003180
IF(MINHP.EQ. 0) GO TO 300	10003190
IR=MINHP - 1	10003200
IF(IR.EQ. 0) GO TO 240	10003210
DO 230 I=1,IR	10003220
J=MINHP - I	10003230
NPM(I)=NM(J)	10003240
230 CONTINUE	10003250
240 NPM(MINHP) =N7	10003260
IF(MTV.EQ. 0) GO TO 300	10003270
NA=NPD + 1	10003280
JC=1	10003290
DO 260 JJ=NA,NVP	10003300
J=NAMEN(JJ)	10003310
IF(YAVL(J).GE. SY) GO TO 260	10003320
THVN(JC)=JJ	10003330
JC=JC+1	10003340
DO 250 I=1,NINHP	10003350
IF(YAVL(J).GT. NPERYP(I,2)) GO TO 250	10003360
IA=MAX0(YAVL(J),NPERYP(I,1)) - YAVL(J) + 1	10003370
IR=NPERYP(I,2) - YAVL(J) + 1	10003380
DO 245 K=IA,IR	10003390
IF(INH(J,K).GT. 0) GO TO 240	10003400
245 CONTINUE	10003410
GO TO 250	10003420
240 WRITE(6,1250) NP(JJ),NPM(I)	10003430
1250 FORMAT(2H *, 6H F IW,A2,1HP,A2)	10003440
WRITE(4,1251) NP(JJ),NPM(I)	10003450
NROW=NROW+1	10003460
1251 FORMAT (6H F IW,A2,1HP,A2)	10003470

250	CONTINUE	10003480
260	CONTINUE	10003490
C		10003500
C	NOW PUT OUT THE LABELS FOR THE ROWS FOR EACH PERIOD, THE VEHICLE	10003510
C	BALANCE ROWS FIRST, THEN THE TASK ROWS.	10003520
300	IA=NINHP + 1	10003530
	DO 350 I=IA,NPT	10003540
	IB=I - NINHP	10003550
	NU=NPERYR(I,3)	10003560
	DO 340 JJ=1,NVR	10003570
C	IF THE VEHICLE IS NOT YET AVAILABLE IT CAN NOT BE USED.	10003590
	J=NAMEN(JJ)	10003580
	IF(YAVL(J) .GT. NPERYR(I,2)) GO TO 340	10003600
C	MAKE SURE THE VEHICLE IS USED	10003610
	DO 320 K=1,NU	10003620
	KT=NPTASK(IB,K)	10003630
	NA=NTSK(KT)	10003640
	DO 310 K2=1,NA	10003650
	IF(U(J,K2,KT) .NE. 0.0) GO TO 330	10003660
310	CONTINUE	10003670
320	CONTINUE	10003680
	GO TO 340	10003690
330	WRITE(6,1260) NP(JJ), NP(IB)	10003700
1260	FORMAT(2H *,5H E X,A2,1HP,A2)	10003710
	WRITE(4,1261) NP(JJ), NP(IB)	10003720
	NROW=NROW+1	10003730
1261	FORMAT (5H E X,A2,1HP,A2)	10003740
340	CONTINUE	10003750
	DO 345 K=1,NU	10003760
	KT=NPTASK(IB,K)	10003770
	WRITE(6,1270) NP(KT), NP(IB)	10003780
1270	FORMAT(2H *, 5H E T,A2,1HP,A2)	10003790
	WRITE(4,1271) NP(KT), NP(IB)	10003800
	NROW=NROW+1	10003810
1271	FORMAT (5H E T,A2,1HP,A2)	10003820
345	CONTINUE	10003830
350	CONTINUE	10003840
C		10003850
C	COMPUTE UPPER BOUNDS	10003860
	DO 390 II=1,NVR	10003870
	UB(II)=0.0	10003880
	I2=NAMEN(II)	10003890
	IA=NTNHP+1	10003900
	DO 380 I=IA,NPT	10003910
	NU=NPERYR(I,3)	10003920
	I1=I - NTNHP	10003930
	IF (YAVL(I2) .GT. NPERYR(I,2)) GO TO 380	10003940
	DO 375 J=1,NU	10003950
	JJ=NPTASK(I1,J)	10003960
	TF= PTASK(I1,J)	10003970
	NA=NTSK(JJ)	10003980
	UMAX=0.0	10003990
	DO 370 K=1,NA	10004000
	IF(UMAX .GT. U(I2,K,JJ)) GO TO 370	10004010
	UMAX=U(I2,K,JJ)	10004020
370	CONTINUE	10004030
	UB(II)=UB(II) - TF*UMAX*YRINT(I)	10004040
375	CONTINUE	10004050

380	CONTINUE	10004060
390	CONTINUE	10004070
	WRITE(6,1220)	10004080
1220	FORMAT(2H *,8H N COST)	10004090
	WRITE(4,1221)	10004100
	NROW=NROW+1	10004110
1221	FORMAT (8H N COST)	10004120
C		10004130
	WRITE(6,1280)	10004140
1280	FORMAT(2H *,7HCOLUMNS)	10004150
	WRITE(6,1290)	10004160
1290	FORMAT(2H *,8X,*(PARTIAL LISTING)*)	10004170
	WRITE(4,1281)	10004180
1281	FORMAT (7HCOLUMNS)	10004190
C	NOW GENERATE THE MATRIX ELEMENTS.	10004200
C		10004210
C	THE XNN COLUMNS.	10004220
	DO 420 I=1,NVP	10004230
	II=NAMEN(I)	10004240
	WRITE(6,1300) NP(I),NP(I),ONE	10004250
1300	FORMAT(2H *,4X,1HX,A2,7X,	4HSUMX,A2,4X,F12.4) 10004260
	WRITE(4,1301) NP(I),NP(I),ONE	10004270
	MCOL=MCOL+1	10004280
1301	FORMAT (4X,1HX,A2,7X,	4HSUMX,A2,4X,F12.4) 10004290
420	CONTINUE	10004300
C		10004310
C	THE PNN COLUMNS	10004320
C		10004330
	IA=NPT-NINHP	10004340
	DO 430 I=1,IA	10004350
	WRITE (4,1311) NP(I),NP(I),ONE	10004360
1311	FORMAT (4X,1HP,A2,7X,2HPC,A2,6X,F12.4)	10004370
	WRITE (6,1310) NP(I),NP(I),ONE	10004380
1310	FORMAT (2H *,4X, 1HP,A2,7X,2HPC,A2,6X,F12.4)	10004390
	MCOL=MCOL+1	10004400
	IF (I.EQ.1A) GO TO 430	10004410
	IF (IZPLM1.EQ.1) GO TO 430	10004420
	WRITE (4,1313) NP(I),NP(I+1),ONE	10004430
	WRITE (6,1312) NP(I),NP(I+1),ONE	10004440
1312	FORMAT (2H *,4X,1HP,A2,7X,2HPC,A2,6X,F12.4)	10004450
1313	FORMAT (4X,1HP,A2,7X,2HPC,A2,6X,F12.4)	10004460
430	CONTINUE	10004470
C		10004480
C	GENERATE THE WJLLMM COLUMNS	10004490
C		10004500
440	IF(NIV.EQ.0) GO TO 480	10004510
	DO 470 IT=1,NIV	10004520
	JJ=JHVN(IT)	10004530
	J=NAMEN(JJ)	10004540
	CALL YRCOST(J)	10004550
	DO 460 I=1,NINHP	10004560
	MAXL=VLTFE(J)	10004570
	IF(YAVL(J).GT.NPERYP(I,2)) GO TO 460	10004580
C	IT IS ASSUMED ALL THE VEHICLES INHERITED FROM A PERIOD WERE PURCHASED	10004590
C	IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PERIOD.	10004600
	IA=MAX0(YAVL(J),NPERYP(I,1))-YAVL(J)+1	10004610
	IB=NPERYP(I,2)-YAVL(J)+1	10004620
	DO 445 K=IA,IB	10004630

	IF(TNH(J,K) .GT. 0) GO TO 448	10004640
445	CONTINUE	10004650
	GO TO 460	10004660
448	NAGE=SY-NPERYR(I,1)	10004670
	C= COSTS(NAGE,2)	10004680
	LIFER=MAXL-NAGE	10004690
	IF(C .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 449	10004700
	C=-C	10004710
	WRITE(6,1330) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NZ, C	10004720
1330	FORMAT(2H *,4X,1HW,A2,A2,A2,3X,4HCOST,6X,F12.4)	10004730
	WRITE(4,1331) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NZ, C	10004740
1331	FORMAT (4X,1HW,A2,A2,A2,3X,4HCOST,6X,F12.4)	10004750
449	WRITE(6,1340) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NZ, NP(JJ),NPM(I),ONE	10004760
1340	FORMAT(2H *,4X,1HW,A2,A2,A2, 3X, 2HIW,A2,1HP,A2,3X,F12.4)	10004770
	WRITE(4,1341) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NZ, NP(JJ),NPM(I),ONE	10004780
	MCOL=MCOL+1	10004790
1341	FORMAT (4X,1HW,A2,A2,A2, 3X, 2HIW,A2,1HP,A2,3X,F12.4)	10004800
	IA=NINHP+1	10004810
	DO 455 K=IA,NPT	10004820
C	MAKE SURE THE VEHICLE IS USED	10004830
	KY=K-NINHP	10004840
	NU=NPERYR(K,3)	10004850
	DO 451 KK=1,NU	10004860
	KT=NPTASK(KY,KK)	10004870
	NA=NTSK(KT)	10004880
	DO 450 K2=1,NA	10004890
	IF(U(J,K2,KT) .NE. 0.0) GO TO 4511	10004900
450	CONTINUE	10004910
451	CONTINUE	10004920
	GO TO 455	10004930
4511	IF(SY+LIFER .LE. NPERYR(K,1)) GO TO 460	10004940
	IY=NPERYR(K,2)-NPERYR(I,1)+1	10004950
	IX=NPERYR(K,2) -SY + 1	10004960
	C=-COSTS(IY,2)	10004970
	IF(K .EQ. NPT) C=-COSTS(IY,3)	10004980
	DO 452 KK=1,IX	10004990
	KKK=KK+NAGE	10005000
	C= C + COSTS(KKK,1)/VCOST(J,4)**KK	10005010
452	CONTINUE	10005020
	WRITE(6,1330) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NP(KY), C	10005030
	WRITE(4,1331) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NP(KY), C	10005040
	WRITE(6,1340) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NP(KY), NP(JJ),NPM(I), ONE	10005050
	WRITE(4,1341) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NP(KY), NP(JJ),NPM(I), ONE	10005060
	MCOL=MCOL+1	10005070
	C=1.0	10005080
	ALPHA=VCOST(J,4)	10005090
	LLL3=0	10005100
	DO 4521 L3=IA,K	10005110
	L4=L3 - NINHP	10005120
	C=-C	10005130
	WRITE(6,1350) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NP(KY), NP(JJ),NP(L4), C	10005140
1350	FORMAT(2H *,4X,1HW,A2,A2,A2,3X, 1HX,A2,1HP,A2,4X,F12.4)	10005150
	WRITE(4,1351) NP(JJ),NPM(I),NP(KY), NP(JJ),NP(L4), C	10005160
1351	FORMAT (4X,1HW,A2,A2,A2,3X, 1HX,A2,1HP,A2,4X,F12.4)	10005170
	LLL3=LLL3 + (NPERYR(L3,2)-NPERYR(L3,1)) + 1	10005180
	C=ALPHA**LLL3	10005190
4521	CONTINUE	10005200
455	CONTINUE	10005210

460 CONTINUE	10005220
470 CONTINUE	10005230
C	10005240
C GENERATE THE P, X, AND S COLUMNS FOR EACH PERIOD	10005250
480 TA=NTNHP + 1	10005260
DO 490 LL=IA,NPT	10005270
C IF YPRINT(LL).EQ. 1.0 IT IS ASSUMED ALL THE VEHICLES USED ARE	10005280
C AVAILABLE. HENCE NO CHECK IS MADE.	10005290
IF (YPRINT(LL).EQ. 1.0) GO TO 491	10005300
NVP=NPERYP(LL,2)	10005310
C THE SUBROUTINE YINTERP SETS THE ARRAY ALTER TO INDICATE THE	10005320
C ALTERNATIVES THAT ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN PERIOD LL.	10005330
C IF ALTER(K,J)=0 THEN ALTERNATIVE J OF TASK K IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR	10005340
C USE.	10005350
CALL YINTERP (NVP,NTD,NVP)	10005360
491 L=LL-VINHP	10005370
DO 499 J=1,NVP	10005380
C	10005400
C GENERATE THE PIKKLL COLUMNS	10005410
499 NVEHU(J)=1	10005390
NU=NPERYP(LL,3)	10005420
DO 520 II=1,NU	10005430
ID=NPTASK(L,II)	10005440
NA=NTSK(ID)	10005450
KA=0	10005460
DO 510 KK=1,NA	10005470
IF (YPRINT(LL).EQ. 1.0) GO TO 491	10005480
IF (ALTER(KK,ID).EQ. 0) GO TO 51.	10005490
491 KA=KA+1	10005500
DO 500 JJ=1,NVP	10005510
J=NAMEN(JJ)	10005520
IF (U(J,KK,ID).EQ. 0.0) GO TO 500	10005530
IF (YAVL(J).GT.NPERYP(LL,2)) GO TO 500	10005540
NVEHU(JJ)=2	10005550
C=PTASK(L,II)*U(J,KK,ID)*YPRINT(LL)	10005560
WRITE(4,1361) NP(ID),NP(KA),NP(L), NP(JJ),NP(L), C	10005570
1361 FORMAT (4X,1HP,3A2,3X, 1HX,A2,1HP,A2, 4X, F12.4)	10005580
IF (LL.NE.5) GO TO 500	10005590
IF (KA.GT.10) GO TO 500	10005600
WRITE(6,1360) NP(ID),NP(KA),NP(L), NP(JJ),NP(L), C	10005610
1360 FORMAT(2H *,4X,1HP,3A2,3X, 1HX,A2,1HP,A2, 4X, F12.4)	10005620
500 CONTINUE	10005630
WRITE(4,1371) NP(ID),NP(KA),NP(L), NP(ID),NP(L), ONE	10005640
MCOL=MCOL+1	10005650
1371 FORMAT (4X,1HP,3A2, 3X, 1HT,A2,1HP,A2, 4X, F12.4)	10005660
IF (LL.NE.5) GO TO 510	10005670
IF (KA.GT.10) GO TO 510	10005680
WRITE(6,1370) NP(ID),NP(KA),NP(L), NP(ID),NP(L), ONE	10005690
1370 FORMAT(2H *,4X,1HP,3A2, 3X, 1HT,A2,1HP,A2, 4X, F12.4)	10005700
510 CONTINUE	10005710
520 CONTINUE	10005720
LENP=NPERYP(LL,2)-NPERYP(LL,1)+1	10005730
C	10005740
C NOW GENERATE THE XJJLLMM COLUMNS	10005750
DO 570 JJ=1,NVP	10005760
IS=NVEHU(JJ)	10005770
GO TO(572,525),IS	10005780
C IS=2 INDICATES VEHICLE JJ IS USED IN PERIOD L	10005790

525	J=NAMEN(JJ)	10005800
	CALL YRCOST(J)	10005810
	C=0	10005820
	DO 526 IS=1,LENP	10005830
526	C=C + COSTS(IS,1)	10005840
	IF(NPERYR(LL,2).EQ. LY) GO TO 529	10005850
	C=C - COSTS(LENP,2)	10005860
	GO TO 527	10005870
528	C=C - COSTS(LENP,3)	10005880
527	WRITE(4,1391) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L), NP(JJ), ONE	10005890
1391	FORMAT (4X,1HX,3A2, 3X, 4HSUMX,A2, 4X, F12.4)	10005900
	IF (LL.NE.5) GO TO 530	10005910
	WRITE(6,1390) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L), NP(JJ), ONE	10005920
1390	FORMAT(2H *,4X,1HX,3A2, 3X, 4HSUMX,A2, 4X, F12.4)	10005930
530	WRITE(4,1401) NP(JJ),NP(L), NP(L), NP(JJ),NP(L), ONEM	10005940
1401	FORMAT (4X,1HX,3A2, 3X, 1HX,A2,1HP,A2,4X, F12.4)	10005950
	IF (LL.NE.5) GO TO 531	10005960
	WRITE(6,1400) NP(JJ),NP(L), NP(L), NP(JJ),NP(L), ONEM	10005970
1400	FORMAT(2H *,4X,1HX,3A2, 3X, 1HX,A2,1HP,A2,4X, F12.4)	10005980
531	IF (LL.NE.5) GO TO 529	10005990
	WRITE (6,1384) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L),NP(L),VCOST(J,5)	10006000
1384	FORMAT (2H *,4X,1HX,3A2,3X,2HPC,A2,6X,F12.4)	10006010
	WRITE(6,1380) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L), C	10006020
1380	FORMAT(2H *,4X,1HX,3A2, 3X, 4HCOST,6X,F12.4)	10006030
529	WRITE (4,1385) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L),NP(L),VCOST(J,5)	10006040
1385	FORMAT (4X,1HX,3A2,3X,2HPC,A2,6X,F12.4)	10006050
	WRITE (4,1381) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L),C	10006060
	MCOL=MCOL+1	10006070
1381	FORMAT (4X,1HX,3A2, 3X, 4HCOST,6X,F12.4)	10006080
	LP1=LL + 1	10006090
	IF (LP1 .GT. NPT) GO TO 570	10006100
	DO 545 L1=LP1,NPT	10006110
C		10006130
C	MAKE SUPE VEHICLE JJ IS USED IN PERIOD L1.	10006140
	IF(VLIFE(J) .LE. (NPERYR(L1,1) - NPERYR(LL,1))) GO TO 545	10006120
	NU=NPERYR(L1,3)	10006150
	DO 540 II=1,NU	10006160
	L2=L1-NINHP	10006170
	ID=NPTASK(L,II)	10006180
	NA=NTSK(ID)	10006190
	DO 535 KK=1,NA	10006200
	IF(U(J,KK,ID) .NE. 0.0) GO TO 5411	10006210
535	CONTINUE	10006220
540	CONTINUE	10006230
	GO TO 545	10006240
5411	ALPHA=VCOST(J,4)	10006250
	C=1.0	10006260
	LLL3=0	10006270
	DO 5442 L3=LL,L1	10006280
	C=-C	10006290
	L4=L3-NINHP	10006300
	IF (LL.NE.5) GO TO 5443	10006310
	WRITE(6,1400) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L2), NP(JJ),NP(L4), C	10006320
5443	WRITE(4,1401) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L2), NP(JJ),NP(L4), C	10006330
	LLL3=LLL3+ (NPERYR(L3,2)-NPERYR(L3,1)) + 1	10006340
	C=ALPHA*LLL3	10006350
5442	CONTINUE	10006360
	C=0	10006370

LLL1=NPEYR(L1,2)-NPEYR(LL,1) + 1	10006380
DO 542 IS=1,LLL1	10006390
542 C=C + COSTS(IS,1)	10006400
IF(NPEYR(L1,2) .EQ. LY) GO TO 543	10006410
C=C - COSTS(LLL1,2)	10006420
GO TO 544	10006430
543 C=C - COSTS(LLL1,3)	10006440
544 WRITE (4,1385) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L2),NP(L),VCOST(J,5)	10006450
WRITE (4,1381) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L2),C	10006460
MCOL=MCOL+1	10006470
IF (LL.NF.5) GO TO 5441	10006480
WRITE (6,1384) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L2),NP(L),VCOST(J,5)	10006490
WRITE(6,1380) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L2), C	10006500
5441 WRITE(4,1381) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L2), NP(JJ), ONE	10006510
IF (LL.NF.5) GO TO 545	10006520
WRITE(6,1390) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(L2), NP(JJ), ONE	10006530
545 CONTINUE	10006540
C	10006550
C NOW GENERATE THE SJJLL COLUMN	10006560
C	10006570
CALL MOTH(J)	10006580
WRITE(4,1411) NP(JJ),NP(L), C	10006590
1411 FORMAT (4X, 1HS,2A2,5X, 4HCOST,6X, F12.4)	10006600
MCOL=MCOL+1	10006610
WRITE (4,1412) NP(JJ),NP(L),NP(JJ),NP(L),ONE	10006620
1412 FORMAT (4X,1HS,2A2,5X,1HX,A2,1HP,A2,4X,F12.4)	10006630
IF (LL.NF.5) GO TO 570	10006640
WRITE(6,1410) NP(JJ),NP(L), C, NP(JJ),NP(L), ONE	10006650
1410 FORMAT(2H *,4X, 1HS,2A2,5X, 4HCOST,6X, F12.4, 3X,1HX,A2,1HP,A2,	10006660
* 4X,F12.4)	10006670
570 CONTINUE	10006680
600 CONTINUE	10006690
C	10006700
C NOW GENERATE THE RIGHT-HAND-SIDE ELEMENTS	10006710
WRITE(6,1420)	10006720
1420 FORMAT(2H *,3HPHS)	10006730
WRITE(4,1421)	10006740
MCOL=MCOL+1	10006750
1421 FORMAT (3HPHS)	10006760
C	10006770
C	10006780
C GENERATE THE RHS FOR PROCUREMENT CONSTRAINTS	10006790
C	10006800
IA=NPT-NINHP	10006810
DO 610 I=1,IA	10006820
IB=I+NINHP	10006830
WRITE (4,1435) NP(I),BUDG(IB)	10006840
1435 FORMAT (4X,4HRHS1,6X,2HPC,A2,6X,F12.4)	10006850
WRITE (6,1434) NP(I),BUDG(IB)	10006860
1434 FORMAT (2H *,4X,4HRHS1,6X,2HPC,A2,6X,F12.4)	10006870
610 CONTINUE	10006880
C	10006890
C GENERATE THE RHS FOR INHERITED FLEET POWS	10006900
615 IF(NIV .EQ. 0) GO TO 650	10006910
DO 640 IT=1,NIV	10006920
JJ=ITHVN(IT)	10006930
J=NAMEN(JJ)	10006940
DO 630 T=1,NINHP	10006950

IF(YAVL(J) .GT. NPERYR(I,2)) GO TO 630	10006960
ISUM=0	10006970
IA=MAX0(YAVL(J),NPERYR(I,1)) - YAVL(J) + 1	10006980
IB=NPERYR(I,2) - YAVL(J) + 1	10006990
DO 620 K=IA,IB	10007000
620 ISUM=ISUM + INH(J,K)	10007010
IF(ISUM .EQ. 0) GO TO 630	10007020
C=FLOAT(ISUM)	10007030
WRITE(6,1440) NP(JJ), NPM(I), C	10007040
1440 FORMAT(2H *,4X, 4HPHS1,6X, 2HIW,A2,1HP,A2,3X, F12.4)	10007050
WRITE(4,1441) NP(JJ), NPM(I), C	10007060
1441 FORMAT (4X, 4HPHS1,6X, 2HIW,A2,1HP,A2,3X, F12.4)	10007070
630 CONTINUE	10007080
640 CONTINUE	10007090
C	10007100
C NOW GENERATE THE RHS FOR THE TASK POWS	10007110
650 IA=NINHP+1	10007120
DO 700 LL=IA,NPT	10007130
L=LL-NINHP	10007140
NU=NPERYR(LL,3)	10007150
DO 690 K=1,NU	10007160
KT=NPTASK(L,K)	10007170
WRITE(6,1450) NP(KT), NP(L), ONE	10007180
1450 FORMAT(2H *,4X, 4HRHS1,6X, 1HT,A2,1HP,A2,4X,F12.4)	10007190
WRITE(4,1451) NP(KT), NP(L), ONE	10007200
1451 FORMAT (4X, 4HRHS1,6X, 1HT,A2,1HP,A2,4X,F12.4)	10007210
690 CONTINUE	10007220
700 CONTINUE	10007230
WRITE(6,1460)	10007240
1460 FORMAT(2H *, 6HENDATA)	10007250
WRITE(4,1461)	10007260
1461 FORMAT (6HENDATA)	10007270
END FILE 4	10007280
CALL MATFILL(NROW,MCOL,UB,NVR)	10007290
WRITE (6,3000) NROW,MCOL,(UB(I),I=1,NVR)	10007300
3000 FORMAT (*0 IMPORTANT DATA ITEMS FOR INPUT TO BRCVLP * /	10007310
A * NUMBER OF ROWS (INCLUDING COST) IS *,I4 /	10007320
B * NUMBER OF COLUMNS (INCLUDING RHS) IS *,I7 /	10007330
C * UPPER BOUNDS FOR VEHICLES IN ORDER FROM X1 THRU XN ARE */	10007340
D (1H ,10X,F12.4))	10007350
C	10007360
C PRODUCE OUTPUT LISTING FOR DOCUMENTATION OF RUN	10007370
C	10007380
WRITE (6,2010)	10007390
WRITE (6,2020)	10007400
2010 FORMAT (*1 VEHICLE VARIABLE PURCHASE O AND M R AND D	10007410
* RETENTION YEAR FIRST LIFE IN*)	10007420
2020 FORMAT (* NAME NAME COST COST COST	10007430
* RATE AVAILABLE YEARS*)	10007440
IY=SY	10007450
C	10007460
C LIST VEHICLE VARIABLE NAME, AND COST DATA	10007470
C	10007480
DO 800 I=1,NVR	10007490
II=NAME(I)	10007500
WRITE (6,2030) VNAME(II),NP(I),(VCOST(II,J),J=1,4),YAVL(II),	10007510
*VLIFE(II)	10007520
2030 FORMAT (1H0,4X,A8,7X,1HX,A2,4(F8.4,4X),2X,I4,8X,I2)	10007530

	IF (YAVL(II).LT.IY) IY=YAVL(II)	10007540
800	CONTINUE	10007550
C		10007560
C	DESCRIBE THE INHERITED FLEET	10007570
C		10007580
	IF (IY.EQ.SY) GO TO 821	10007590
	WRITE (6,2040)	10007600
2040	FORMAT (*- COMPONENTS OF THE INHERITED FLEET*)	10007610
	IF ((SY-IY).GT.20) IY=SY-20	10007620
	DO 810 I=IY,SY	10007630
	II=I-IY+1	10007640
810	YEAR(II)=I	10007650
	TNHYPS=SY-IY	10007660
	WRITE (6,2050) (YEAR(I),I=1,TNHYPS)	10007670
2050	FORMAT (1H0,20X,20(I5))	10007680
	NA=NVR-NTV+1	10007690
	DO 820 I=1,NVR	10007700
	J=NAMFN(I)	10007710
	IF(YAVL(J).GE.SY) GO TO 820	10007720
	KK=YAVL(J)-IY	10007730
	DO 815 K=1,TNHYPS	10007740
	IF (KK.LT.K) GO TO 814	10007750
	YEAR(K)=0	10007760
	GO TO 815	10007770
814	K1=K-KK	10007780
	YEAR(K)=INH(J,K1)	10007790
815	CONTINUE	10007800
	WRITE (6,2060) NP(I), (YEAR(K),K=1,TNHYPS)	10007810
2060	FORMAT (15H NUMBER OF X,A2,4X,20(I5))	10007820
820	CONTINUE	10007830
C		10007840
C	FOR EACH PERIOD , LIST ALL OF THE APPLICABLE TASK MATRICES	10007850
C		10007860
821	IA=NINHP+1	10007870
	DO 850 I=IA,NPT	10007880
	WRITE (6,2070) NPERYP(I,1),NPERYP(I,2)	10007890
2070	FORMAT (35H- TASKS REQUIRED IN PERIOD FROM ,I4,9H THROUGH ,I4)	10007900
	M=NPERYP(I,3)	10007910
	DO 845 J=1,M	10007920
	IM=I-NINHP	10007930
	JJ=NPTASK(IM,J)	10007940
	WRITE (6,2080) NP(JJ), PTASK(IM,J), YPRINT(I)	10007950
2080	FORMAT (1H0,6X,*TASK *,A2,* - PERFORMED BY *,F5.2,* FORCE ELEMENT	10007960
	*T(S), WITH SCALE FACTOR EQUAL *,F5.3)	10007970
	TT=0	10007980
	IF (YPRINT(I).NE.1.0) GO TO 845	10007990
	WRITE (6,2090)	10008000
2090	FORMAT (1H ,6X,1H*)	10008010
C		10008020
C	DETERMINE WHICH VEHICLES ARE USED IN EACH TASK , JJ.....	10008030
C		10008040
C	(I=PERIOD, K=VEHICLE, II=NUMBER OF VEHICLES USED,	10008050
C	KK=NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVES)	10008060
C		10008070
	KK=NTSK(JJ)	10008080
	DO 830 K=1,NVR	10008090
	N=NAMEN(K)	10008100
	DO 829 L=1,KK	10008110

IF (U(N,L,JJ).EQ.0) GO TO 829	10008120
II=II+1	10008130
NL(II)=NP(K)	10008140
NN(II)=N	10008150
NAMES(II)=K	10008160
GO TO 830	10008170
829 CONTINUE	10008180
830 CONTINUE	10008190
WRITE (6,2100) (NL(K),K=1,II)	10008200
2100 FORMAT (1H,7X,11H* VARIABLE,10(3X,1HX,A2))	10008210
WRITE (6,2110)	10008220
2110 FORMAT (1H,8X,9H*****)	10008230
WRITE (6,2120)	10008240
2120 FORMAT (1H,6X,11HALTERNATIVE)	10008250
C	10008260
C FILL IN TASK MATRIX	10008270
C	10008280
DO 844 L=1,KK	10008290
DO 840 K=1,IT	10008300
N=NN(K)	10008310
GO TO (831,832,833,834,835,836,837,838,839),K	10008320
831 WRITE (6,2131) L,U(N,L,JJ)	10008330
2131 FORMAT (1H,15X,T2,2X,F5.0)	10008340
GO TO 840	10008350
832 WRITE (6,2132) U(N,L,JJ)	10008360
2132 FORMAT (1H+,25X,F5.0)	10008370
GO TO 840	10008380
833 WRITE (6,2133) U(N,L,JJ)	10008390
2133 FORMAT (1H+,31X,F5.0)	10008400
GO TO 840	10008410
834 WRITE (6,2134) U(N,L,JJ)	10008420
2134 FORMAT (1H+,37X,F5.0)	10008430
GO TO 840	10008440
835 WRITE (6,2135) U(N,L,JJ)	10008450
2135 FORMAT (1H+,43X,F5.0)	10008460
GO TO 840	10008470
836 WRITE (6,2136) U(N,L,JJ)	10008480
2136 FORMAT (1H+,49X,F5.0)	10008490
GO TO 840	10008500
837 WRITE (6,2137) U(N,L,JJ)	10008510
2137 FORMAT (1H+,55X,F5.0)	10008520
GO TO 840	10008530
838 WRITE (6,2138) U(N,L,JJ)	10008540
2138 FORMAT (1H+,61X,F5.0)	10008550
GO TO 840	10008560
839 WRITE (6,2139) U(N,L,JJ)	10008570
2139 FORMAT (1H+,67X,F5.0)	10008580
840 CONTINUE	10008590
844 CONTINUE	10008600
845 CONTINUE	10008610
850 CONTINUE	10008620
STOP	10008630
END	10008640

SUBROUTINE MATFILL(N,M,UB,NVR)	10008650
DIMENSION RVAL(120),PNAME(120)	10008660
DIMENSION IROWTP(100)	10008670
DIMENSION UP(1)	10008680
DATA IT,II / 1HT,1HI /	10008690
DATA C / 7HCOLUMNS /,R / 3HRHS /	10008700
I=0	10008710
J=0	10008720
DO 400 K=1,100	10008730
400 IROWTP(K)=0	10008740
PEWIND 4	10008750
WRITE(9,7000) M,N,(UB(I),I=1,NVR)	10008760
7000 FORMAT(2I6/(6F12.4))	10008770
READ (4,4000) DUM1,DUM2	10008780
IF (EOF,4) 120,1	10008790
1 WRITE(9,4000) DUM1,DUM2	10008800
4100 FORMAT (A4,10X,A8)	10008810
READ (4,4100) DUM3	10008820
4100 FORMAT (A4)	10008830
DO 10 I=1,N	10008840
READ (4,4200) PNAME(I)	10008850
4200 FORMAT (4X,A7)	10008860
ENCODE(1,9000,ITEMP) PNAME(I)	10008870
IF(ITEMP.EQ.IT.OR.ITEMP.EQ.II) IROWTP(I)=4	10008880
9000 FORMAT(A1)	10008890
IF (EOF,4) 120,10	10008900
10 CONTINUE	10008910
READ (4,4300) DUM4	10008920
4300 FORMAT (A7)	10008930
IF (DUM4.EQ.C)GO TO 20	10008940
WRITE (6,4400) DUM4	10008950
4400 FORMAT(* INCORRECTLY READ FILE----COLUMNS READ AS *,A7)	10008960
RETURN	10008970
20 READ (4,4500) CNAME,PTEMP,VAL	10008980
4500 FORMAT (4X,A7,3X,A7,3X,F12.4)	10008990
WRITE (6,5000)	10009000
5000 FORMAT (*1 REFERENCE LIST FOR COLUMN NUMBERS AND NAMES*)	10009010
WRITE(6,6100) (IROWTP(K),K=1,N)	10009020
WRITE(9,6000) (IROWTP(K),K=1,N)	10009030
6000 FORMAT(I12)	10009040
6100 FORMAT(1H ,100I1)	10009050
L=1	10009060
DO 100 J=1,M	10009070
GO TO (21,22,23,24,25),L	10009080
21 WRITE (6,5100) J,CNAME	10009090
5100 FORMAT (1H ,4X,I5,4X,A7)	10009100
GO TO 26	10009110
22 WRITE (6,5200) J,CNAME	10009120
5200 FORMAT (1H+,24X,I5,4X,A7)	10009130
GO TO 26	10009140
23 WRITE (6,5300) J,CNAME	10009150
5300 FORMAT (1H+,44X,I5,4X,A7)	10009160
GO TO 26	10009170
24 WRITE (6,5400) J,CNAME	10009180
5400 FORMAT (1H+,64X,I5,4X,A7)	10009190
GO TO 26	10009200
25 WRITE (6,5500) J,CNAME	10009210

5500	FORMAT (1H+,84X,I5,4X,A7)	10009220
26	L=L+1	10009230
	IF (L.GT.5) L=1	10009240
	WRITE (7,5700) J,CNAME	10009250
5700	FORMAT (I5,4X,A7)	10009260
	DO 30 I=1,N	10009270
30	RVAL(I)=0.0	10009280
40	DO 50 I=1,N	10009290
	IF (RTEMP.NE.RNAME(I)) GO TO 50	10009300
	RVAL(I)=VAL	10009310
	GO TO 60	10009320
50	CONTINUE	10009330
60	IF (J.NE.(M-1)) GO TO 80	10009340
	IF (I.NE.N) GO TO 80	10009350
	READ (4,4600) DUM5	10009360
4600	FORMAT (A3)	10009370
	IF (EOF,4) 120,70	10009380
70	IF (DUM5.EQ.R) GO TO 80	10009390
	WRITE (6,4700) CNAME	10009400
4700	FORMAT(* THE M-1 COLUMN HAS *,A7,* ,UNABLE TO FIND RHS. MARK*)	10009410
	RETURN	10009420
80	READ (4,4500) CTEMP,RTEMP,VAL	10009430
	IF (EOF,4) 120,90	10009440
90	IF (CTEMP.EQ.CNAME) GO TO 40	10009450
	CNAME=CTEMP	10009460
	WRITE (9,4800) (RVAL(K),K=1,N)	10009470
4800	FORMAT (F12.4)	10009480
100	CONTINUE	10009490
	END FILE 9	10009500
	END FILE 7	10009510
	RETURN	10009520
120	WRITE (6,4900) J,I	10009530
4900	FORMAT(* REACHED EOF WHILE WRITING COLUMN *,I7,* AND ROW *,I4)	10009540
	RETURN	10009550
	END	10009560

	SUBROUTINE YPCOST(J)	10008630
C	A SUBROUTINE TO COMPUTE THE OPERATING, SALVAGE, AND TRUNCATION	10008640
C	COSTS YEAR BY YEAR. ALSO THE YEARLY MOTHBALLING SAVING IS COMPUTED.	10008650
	COMMON /VECTG/ VNAME(10), C,LENP, VLIFE(10), INH(10,16),	10008660
	* VPCOST(10,5), NAMEN(10), COSTS(30,3)	10008670
	INTEGER VNAME,VLIFE	10008680
C	ASSUME THE OPERATING AND MAINTANCE COST INCREASES AT R*100 PER-CENT	10008690
C	A YEAR (NOT A COMPOUND RATE INCFASE)	10008700
	R=0.0	10008710
C		10008720
C	LET X= THE 1ST YEAR (. AND M. COST. THEN	10008730
C	$X + (1+R)*X + (1+2*R)*X + \dots + (1+9*R)*X = VPCOST(J,2)$	10008740
	X= VPCOST(J,2)/(10.0 + 45.0*R)	10008750
C	ASSUME NO PERIOD IS LONGER THAN 5 YEARS.	10008760
	IB=VLIFE(J) +10	10008770
	DO 10 I=1,IB	10008780
	COSTS(I,1)=(1.0 + FLOAT(I-1)*R)*X*(VPCOST(J,4)**(I-1))	10008790
	10 CONTINUE	10008800
C		10008810
C	ASSUME THE SALVAGE VALUE OF A VEHICLE AFTER I YEARS OF SERVICE IS	10008820
C	(ALPHA)**I *PURCHASE COST.	10008830
	ALPHA=0.5	
	Y=VPCOST(J,1)	10008850
	DO 20 I=1,IB	10008860
	Y= ALPHA*Y	10008870
	COSTS(I,2)=Y	10008880
	20 CONTINUE	10008890
C		10008900
C	ASSUME TRUNCATION AFTER IYEARS OF SERVICE IS	10008910
C	(VLIFE-I)*(PURCHASE COST)/VLIFE	10008920
C		10008930
	Y=VPCOST(J,1)/VLIFE(J)	10008940
	DO 30 I=1,IB	10008950
	IX=VLIFE(J)-I	10008960
	IF (IX.LT.0) IX=0	10008970
	COSTS(I,3)=IX*Y	10008980
	30 CONTINUE	10008990
	RETURN	10009000
	ENTRY MOTH	10009010
C	ASSUME THE MOTHBALLING SAVING IS R1*100 PER CENT OF THE FIRST YEAR COST-X	
	R1=0.90	
C	C=0	
C	DO 546 IL=1,LENP	
C 546	C=C-0.1*R1*VPCOST(J,2)*VPCOST(J,4)**(IL-1)	
C	C =-X * R1	
	C=-VPCOST(J,2)/(10.0 + 45.0*R) * R1	
	RETURN	10009080
	END	10009090

	SUBROUTINE YINTERP (NVR,NTR,NYR)	10010040
	COMMON /TSKSTG/ U(7,288,9) ,NTSK(9)	10010050
	COMMON / ALTSTG / ALTER(288,9),YAVL(10)	10010060
	INTEGER ALTER	10010070
	INTEGER JSUB(10),YAVL	10010080
	DO 20 I=1,NTR	10010090
	N=NTSK(I)	10010100
	DO 10 J=1,N	10010110
10	ALTER(J,I)=1	10010120
20	CONTINUE	10010130
	DO 30 I=1,NVR	10010140
	IF (YAVL(I).LE.NYR) GO TO 30	10010150
	IVR=I	10010160
	GO TO 40	10010170
30	CONTINUE	10010180
	RETURN	10010190
40	L=0	10010200
	DO 50 J=IVR,NVR	10010210
	IF (YAVL(J).LE.NYR) GO TO 50	10010220
	L=L+1	10010230
	JSUB(L)=J	10010240
50	CONTINUE	10010250
C		10010260
C	THE SET OF VEHICLES WHICH WILL NOT EXIST IN YEAR NYR	10010270
C	HAS BEEN DEFINED ---- NOW WE WILL ORDER THE SET	10010280
C	IN THE REVERSE OF THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WILL	10010290
C	BE DEVELOPED.....	10010300
C		10010310
	DO 70 I=1,L	10010320
	N=I	10010330
	K=JSUB(I)	10010340
	DO 60 J=N,L	10010350
	M=JSUB(J)	10010360
	IF (YAVL(M).LE.YAVL(K)) GO TO 60	10010370
	JSUB(J)=K	10010380
	JSUB(I)=M	10010390
	K=M	10010400
60	CONTINUE	10010410
70	CONTINUE	10010420
		10010430
C	FOR EACH TASK, WE WILL DEFINE THE SET OF ALTERNATIVES	10010440
C	WHERE THE #NON-EXISTENT# VEHICLES ARE DOING ONLY	10010450
C	THOSE TASKS WHICH ARE THEIR PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY,	10010460
C	THAT IS, WHERE THE REQUIREMENT FOR THEM IS A MINIMUM.....	10010470
C		10010480
	DO 150 I=1,NTR	10010490
	N=NTSK(I)	10010500
	DO 140 JJ=1,L	10010510
	J=JSUB(JJ)	10010520
	VMIN=9999.	10010530
	DO 100 K=1,N	10010540
	IF (ALTER(K,I).EQ.0) GO TO 100	10010550
	IF (U(J,K,I).LT.VMIN) VMIN=U(J,K,I)	10010560
100	CONTINUE	10010570
	DO 130 K=1,N	10010580
	IF (ALTER(K,I).EQ.0) GO TO 130	10010590
	IF (U(J,K,I).EQ.VMIN) GO TO 130	10010600

ALTER(K,T)=0
130 CONTINUE
140 CONTINUE
150 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

10010610
10010620
10010630
10010640
10010650
10010660

	PROGRAM BBQAV2(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPEA,TAPE1,TAPE2,	20000010
	1 TAPE3,TAPE7,TAPE8,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT,	20000020
	2 TAPF9=TAPEA)	20000030
C		20000040
C	LABELLED COMMON	20000050
	COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),RP(12),TMP(10)	20000060
	COMMON / CV2 / T(100,10),BO(100),BLO(10),ULO(10),CO(10)	20000070
	COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,UZ,USP,USM,EKO,MPLUS	20000080
	COMMON / CV4 / IX(110),X(110),IXZ(110),XZ(110),XCON(10),COST	20000090
	COMMON / CV5 / SIGMA(100,4),TSIG,LSTMAX	20000100
	COMMON / CV7 / NPHASE,NF1,CFX,IOP,T,NOP,NOPS,NEWXZ	20000110
	COMMON / CV8 / NXPK,XK,NOBOL,EKBL(25)	20000120
	COMMON / CV9 / PSIGL(25),NXBL(25),XNXBL(25),BLIST(25,131)	20000130
	COMMON/THX/TMO,EXT,TITLE(4)	20000140
C		20000150
	INTEGER UB,CI,BV	20000160
	DIMENSION TSTO(130),LSTFRE(25)	20000170
	DIMENSION BLT(10),ULT(10),CT(10)	20000180
C		20000190
C		20000200
	7 READ(5,4448)(TITLE(I),I=1,4)	20000210
	IF(EOF,5)1,2	20000220
	1 END FILE 8	20000230
	STOP0003	20000240
	2 CALL PARAMS	20000250
	RP(12)=0.0	20000260
	IP(9)=25	20000270
	NFREE=0	20000280
	CT = 4	20000290
	UB = 3	20000300
	LB = 2	20000310
	BV = 1	20000320
	MNC = (-1) * NCF	20000330
	MNX = (-1) * N	20000340
	EPSI = RP(1)	20000350
	NORA = IP(2)	20000360
	MPLUS=NORA+NCF	20000370
	NOPS = 1	20000380
	NCF4 = NCF * 3 + NORA	20000390
C		20000400
	CALL READIN	20000410
	CALL BOX1	20000420
C		20000430
C	SOLVE 1ST LP-PROBLEM	20000440
C		20000450
	55 CONTINUE	20000460
	US = USP	20000470
	IF(UZ .LT. 0.0) US = USM	20000480
	IF (NOP.GE.IP(12)) GO TO 4444	20000490
	LSTMAX=MAX0(LSTMAX,NOBOL)	20000500
	PMIN=1.E20	20000510
	DO 3000 I=1,NOBOL	20000520
	IF(PSIGL(I).GE.PMIN) GO TO 3000	20000530
	PMIN=PSIGL(I)	20000540
	NMIN=I	20000550
3000	CONTINUE	20000560
	IF(PMIN.LT.US) GO TO 3020	20000570

	WRITE(6,3010)	20000580
3010	FORMAT(1H-,14HPROBLEM SOLVED)	20000590
	GO TO 4446	20000600
3020	PSIGL(NMTN)=1.E20	20000610
	NFPEF=NFPEF+1	20000620
	LSTFRF(NFPEF)=NMTN	20000630
	NXBK=NXBL(NMIN)	20000640
	EKO=EKBL(NMIN)	20000650
	XK=NXBL(NMIN)	20000660
	DO 3030 J=1,NCF	20000670
	J1=NOPA+J	20000680
	J2=NCF+J1	20000690
	J3=NCF+J2	20000700
	BL(J)=BLST(NMIN,J1)	20000710
	UL(J)=BLST(NMIN,J2)	20000720
3030	CO(J)=BLST(NMIN,J3)	20000730
	DO 3040 J=1,NOPA	20000740
3040	RO(J)=BLST(NMIN,J)	20000750
	INDIC=1	20000760
	BRK = BL(NXBK)	20000770
	URK = UL(NXBK)	20000780
C		20000790
C		20000800
	DO 10 I = 1,NCF	20000810
	TMP(I) = 0.0	20000820
	BLT(I) = 0.0	20000830
	ULT(I) = 0.0	20000840
	CT(I) = 0.0	20000850
10	CONTINUE	20000860
	DO 30 I = 1,NCF4	20000870
C		20000880
C	REDEFINE SIGMA FOR 1ST-LP-PR FROM KO-DATA	20000890
C		20000900
	30 TSTO(I) = 0.0	20000910
	NMIN=NOPA-1	20000920
	DO 552 I=1,NMTN	20000930
552	SIGMA(I,RV) = BO(I)	20000940
	DO 553 I = 1, NCF	20000950
	SIGMA(I,LR) = BL(I)	20000960
	SIGMA(I,UR) = UL(I)	20000970
	SIGMA(I,CI) = CO(I)	20000980
553	CONTINUE	20000990
	XKSTO = XK	20001000
C		20001010
	SET X(K) = Y(K)	20001020
C		20001030
	SET UPPER ROUND = Y(K)	20001040
C		20001050
	SIGMA(NXBK,UR) = XK	20001060
	TSIG = EKO	20001070
	SIGMA(NOPA,RV) = -TSIG	20001080
	BO(NOPA) = -TSIG	20001090
C		20001100
	BLT(NXBK) = SIGMA(NXBK,LR)	20001110
	ULT(NXBK) = XK + BLT(NXBK)	20001120
C		20001130
C		20001140
	SLOPE OF X(NXBK) (0 TO XK)	20001150
	SHIFTED RIGHT BY BLT(NXBK)	
	BL(NXBK)=BLT(NXBK)	
	UL(NXBK)=XK	
	CALL GFTC (NXBK,PLT,ULT,CT)	

	SIGMA(NXBK,CI) = CT(NXBK)	20001160
	CO(NX9K)=CT(NXBK)	20001170
	NOP = NOP + 1	20001180
C	SOLVE K PRIME LP PROBLEM	20001190
	DO 5555 IND=1,MPLUS	20001200
	X(IND)=0	20001210
5555	IX(IND)=0	20001220
	CALL TABOUT (1)	20001230
	NCF1=NCF	20001240
	NF1=0	20001250
	CALL LP (NOPA,N,NCF1)	20001260
	CALL TABOUT (2)	20001270
	CALL TIMEC	20001280
	COST1 = COST	20001290
	IF(NF1 .NE. 1) GO TO 90	20001300
57	CONTINUE	20001310
	DO 6665 J=1,NCF	20001320
	TMP(J)=0	20001330
6665	XCON(J)=0	20001340
	DO 6666 IND=1,MPLUS	20001350
	IF (IX(IND).GT.NCF .OR. IX(IND).EQ.0) GO TO 6666	20001360
	ICOL=IX(IND)	20001370
	TMP(ICOL)=X(IND)	20001380
	X(IND)=X(IND)+BLO(ICOL)	20001390
	XCON(ICOL)=X(IND)	20001400
C	DEFINE X(K) FROM Y(K)	20001410
6666	CONTINUE	20001420
	IND=0	20001430
	DO 6677 J=1,NCF	20001440
	IF (BLO(J).EQ. 0.0) GO TO 6677	20001450
	IF (XCON(J).GT.0.0) GO TO 6677	20001460
	XCON(J)=BLO(J)	20001470
	IX(MPLUS-IND)=J	20001480
	X(MPLUS-IND)=BLO(J)	20001490
	IND=IND+1	20001500
6677	CONTINUE	20001510
	RP(12)=COST-TSIG	20001520
	DO 6667 J=1,NCF	20001530
6667	RP(12)=RP(12)-TMP(J)*CO(J)	20001540
	NOPS = NOPS + 1	20001550
	MX = (-N)	20001560
	CALL TIMEC	20001570
C	EVALUATE OBJECTIVE F(X)	20001580
	CALL GETPHI (MNC,XCON,TMP,PHIT)	20001590
	CALL TIMEC	20001600
C		20001610
	WRITE(6,573) PHIT	20001620
573	FORMAT(1H0,11HPHI(XADJ) =,1PE18.7)	20001630
	IF (IP(11).EQ.1)	20001640
	*WRITE (6,575) (IX(I),X(I),I=1,MPLUS)	20001650
575	FORMAT (1H0,5(7H COL ,I4,2H =,F12.4))	20001660
C		20001670
C		20001680
	IF(PHIT .GE. UZ)GO TO 70	20001690
C	PHIT .LT. UZ FOR 1ST-PROBLEM	20001700
C		20001710
	UZ = PHIT	20001720
	DO 58 I=1,MPLUS	20001730

IXZ(I)=IX(I)	20001740
58 X7(I) = X(I)	20001750
NEWX7=1	20001760
USP = (U7/(1.0 + FPSI))	20001770
USM = (U7/(1.0 - FPSI))	20001780
US = USP	20001790
IF(UZ .LT. 0.0)US = USM	20001800
70 CONTINUE	20001810
IF(COST1 .GE. US)GO TO 90	20001820
CALL NXBRN(XCON, SIGMA, NXR)	20001830
1990 IF(NFREE.LE.0) GO TO 2000	20001840
NOL=LSTPEF(NFREE)	20001850
NFREE=NFREF-1	20001860
GO TO 2010	20001870
2000 NOROL=NOROL+1	20001880
NOL=NOROL	20001890
IF(NOROL.LE.IP(9)) GO TO 2010	20001900
WRITE(6,2020)	20001910
2020 FORMAT(1H-,*RLIST SIZE EXCEEDED*)	20001920
GO TO 4446	20001930
2010 PSIGL(NOL)=COST	20001940
NXOL(NOL)=NXR	20001950
EKRL(NOL)=TSIG	20001960
XNXRL(NOL)=XCON(NXP)	20001970
DO 2030 J=1,NCF	20001980
J1=NOROL+J	20001990
J2=NCF+J1	20002000
J3=NCF+J2	20002010
RLIST(NOL,J1)=SIGMA(J,LB)	20002020
RLIST(NOL,J2)=SIGMA(J,UB)	20002030
2030 RLIST(NOL,J3)=SIGMA(J,CI)	20002040
DO 2040 J=1,NORA	20002050
2040 RLIST(NOL,J)=SIGMA(J,RV)	20002060
IF(INDIC.EQ.2) GO TO 55	20002070
90 CONTINUE	20002080
INDIC=2	20002090
DO 91 I = 1,NCF	20002100
RLT(I) = 0.0	20002110
ULT(I) = 0.0	20002120
CT(I) = 0.0	20002130
TMP(I) = 0.0	20002140
91 CONTINUE	20002150
C	20002160
C REDEFINE SIGMA FOR 2ND-LP-PB FROM KO-DATA	20002170
C	20002180
DO 95 I=1,NMTN	20002190
SIGMA(I,BV) = BQ(I)	20002200
SIGMA(I,RV) = SIGMA(I,RV) - (T(I,NXBK)*XK)	20002210
BQ(I)=SIGMA(I,RV)	20002220
95 CONTINUE	20002230
DO 96 I = 1,NCF	20002240
SIGMA(I,LB) = RLO(I)	20002250
SIGMA(I,UB) = ULO(I)	20002260
SIGMA(I,CI) = CO(I)	20002270
C	20002280
C	20002290
96 CONTINUE	20002300
C	20002310
DEFINE LOWER BOUND OF X(K)	
IF BAK = 0	
SFT UPPER BOUND OF Y(K).	

C
CTHIS IS THE ONLY BOUND FOR
THIS VARIABLE SENT TO THE LP CODE

20002320

20002330

20002340

20002350

20002360

20002370

20002380

20002390

20002400

20002410

20002420

20002430

20002440

20002450

20002460

20002470

20002480

20002490

SET SLOPE OF X(K), IF BRK = 0

20002500

20002510

20002520

20002530

20002540

20002550

20002560

SOLVE K DOUBLE PRIME LP PROBLEM

20002570

20002580

20002590

20002600

20002610

20002620

20002630

20002640

20002650

20002660

20002670

20002680

20002690

20002700

20002710

20002720

20002730

20002740

20002750

20002760

20002770

20002780

20002790

20002800

20002810

20002820

20002830

20002840

20002850

20002860

20002870

20002880

20002890

BRK2 = BRK + XK

UBK2 = UBK - XK

SIGMA(NXBK,UB) = UBK2

SIGMA(NXBK,LB) = BRK2

BLT(NXBK) = BRK

CALL GETPHI(NXBK,BLT,TMP,DMY)

PH1 = TMP(NXBK)

BLT(NXBK) = BRK2

CALL GETPHI(NXBK,BLT,TMP,DMY)

PH2 = TMP(NXBK)

IP2 = 0

TSIG = EK0 - PH1 + PH2

SIGMA(NORA,RV) = -TSIG

BO(NORA) = -TSIG

BLT(NXBK) = BRK2

ULT(NXBK) = BRK2 + UBK2

BLO(NXBK) = BLT(NXBK)

ULO(NXBK) = UBK2

CALL GETC(NXBK,BLT,ULT,CT)

SIGMA(NXBK,CI) = CT(NXBK)

CO(NXBK) = CT(NXBK)

NOP = NOP + 1

DO 7777 IND=1,MPLUS

X(IND)=0

7777 IX(IND)=0

CALL TABOUT(1)

NCF1=NCF

NF1=0

CALL LP(NORA,N,NCF1)

CALL TABOUT(2)

COST2 = COST

IF(NF1.NE.1)GO TO 55

104 CONTINUE

NOPS = NOPS + 1

DO 8887 J=1,NCF

TMP(J)=0

8887 XCON(J)=0

DO 8888 IND=1,MPLUS

IF (IX(IND).GT.NCF .OR. IX(IND).EQ.0) GO TO 8888

ICOL=IX(IND)

TMP(ICOL)=X(IND)

X(IND)=X(IND)+BLO(ICOL)

XCON(ICOL)=X(IND)

8888 CONTINUE

IND=0

DO 8899 J=1,NCF

IF (BLO(J).EQ.0.0) GO TO 8899

IF (XCON(J).GT.0.0) GO TO 8899

XCON(J)=BLO(J)

IX(MPLUS-IND)=J

X(MPLUS-IND)=BLO(J)

IND=IND+1

8899 CONTINUE

RP(12)=COST-TSIG

DO 8889 J=1,NCF	20002900
8889 PP(12)=PP(12)-TMP(J)*CQ(J)	20002910
CALL GETPHI (MNC,XCON,TMP,PHIT)	20002920
C	20002930
WRITE(6,573) PHIT	20002940
IF (IP(11).EQ.1)	20002950
*WRITE (6,575) (IX(I),X(I),I=1,MPLUS)	20002960
C	20002970
IF(PHIT.GE. UZ)GO TO 139	20002980
U7 = PHIT	20002990
DO 107 I=1,MPLUS	20003000
IX7(I)=IX(I)	20003010
107 XZ(I) = X(I)	20003020
NEWX7=1	20003030
USP = (UZ /(1.0 + EPST))	20003040
USM = (UZ /(1.0 - EPST))	20003050
US = USP	20003060
IF(UZ .LT. 0.0)US = USM	20003070
109 CONTINUE	20003080
IF(COST2.GE.US) GO TO 55	20003090
CALL NXSPN(XCON, SIGMA, NXP)	20003100
GO TO 1990	20003110
4444 WRITE (6,4445)	20003120
4445 FORMAT (* HAVE SOLVED MAX. NO. OF LP PROBS. SET BY IP(12)*)	20003130
4446 WRITE(8,4448) (TITLE(I),I=1,4)	20003140
4448 FORMAT(4A10)	20003150
WRITE(8,4447) (IXZ(I),XZ(I),I=1,MPLUS)	20003160
4447 FORMAT(T4,4X,F12.4)	20003170
WRITE(8,4447)MNC,UZ	20003180
NEWXZ=1	20003190
CALL TABOUT (3)	20003200
GO TO 7	20003210
26 CALL EXIT	20003220
END	20003230

	SURROUTINE BOX1	20003240
C		20003250
C	LABELLED COMMON	20003260
	COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),RP(12),TMP(10)	20003270
	COMMON / CV2 / T(100,10),BO(100),BLO(10),ULO(10),CO(10)	20003280
	COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,UZ,USP,USM,EKO,MPLUS	20003290
	COMMON / CV4 / IX(110),X(110),IXZ(110),XZ(110),XCON(10),COST	20003300
	COMMON / CV5 / SIGMA(100,4),TSIG ,LSTMAX	20003310
	COMMON / CV7 / NPHASE,NF1,CFX,IOP,T,NOP,NQPS,NEWXZ	20003320
	COMMON / CV8 / NXBK,XK,NOBOL,EKBL(25)	20003330
	COMMON / CV9 / PSIGL(25),NXBL(25),XNXBL(25),ALTST(25,131)	20003340
C		20003350
C		20003360
	INTEGER UB,CI,BV	20003370
C		20003380
C	BOX NO. 1 (NOP = 1)	20003390
C		20003400
	CI = 4	20003410
	UB = 3	20003420
	LB = 2	20003430
	BV = 1	20003440
	NORA = TP(2)	20003450
	MNC = (-1)* NCF	20003460
	MNX = (-1)* N	20003470
	CALL GETC (MNC,BLO,ULO,CO)	20003480
	CALL INITA (NCF,N,NORA)	20003490
	CALL GETPHI(MNC,BLO,TMP,ESIG)	20003500
	EKO = ESIG	20003510
C	SET ISIGMA FOR 1ST LP PROR.	20003520
	DO 10 I = 1,NCF	20003530
	TMP(I) = 0.0	20003540
	SIGMA(I,LB)=BLO(I)	20003550
	SIGMA(I,UB)=ULO(I)	20003560
	SIGMA(I,CI)=CO(I)	20003570
10	CONTINUE	20003580
	DO 15 I = 1,NORA	20003590
	SIGMA(I,BV)= BO(I)	20003600
15	CONTINUE	20003610
	TSIG = EKO	20003620
C		20003630
	NOP = 1	20003640
	DO 5555 IND=1,MPLUS	20003650
	XZ(IND)=0	20003660
	IXZ(IND)=0	20003670
	X(IND)=0	20003680
5555	IX(IND)=0	20003690
	CALL TABOUT (1)	20003700
	NCF1=NCF	20003710
	NF1=0	20003720
	CALL LP (NORA,N,NCF1)	20003730
	CALL TABOUT (2)	20003740
	IF(NF1 .NE. 1)GO TO 7	20003750
28	CONTINUE	20003760
	DO 31 J=1,NCF	20003770
31	XCON(J)=0	20003780
	DO 6666 IND=1,MPLUS	20003790
	IF (IX(IND).GT.NCF .OR. IX(IND).EQ.0) GO TO 6666	20003800

ICOL=IX(TND)	20003810
X(IND)=X(IND)+RLO(ICOL)	20003820
XCON(ICOL)=X(IND)	20003830
6555 CONTINUE	20003840
DO 30 J=1,MPLUS	20003850
IXZ(J)=IX(J)	20003860
XZ(J) = X(J)	20003870
30 CONTINUE	20003880
NEWX7=1	20003890
RP(12)=COST	20003900
DO 6567 J=1,NCF	20003910
6567 RP(12)=RP(12)-XCON(J)*CO(J)	20003920
CALL GETPHT (MNC,XCON,TMP,UZ)	20003930
EPSI = RP(1)	20003940
USP= (UZ / (1.0 + EPSI))	20003950
USM= (UZ / (1.0 - EPSI))	20003960
EKO = TSIG	20003970
C	20003980
C 10 SEP 68	20003990
CALL NXBRN (XCON,SIGMA,NXB)	20004000
LSTMAX=1	20004010
NOROL=1	20004020
PSIGL(1)=COST	20004030
XK=XCON(NXB)	20004040
XNXBL(1)=XCON(NXB)	20004050
NXBL(1)=NXB	20004060
EKBL(1)=TSIG	20004070
50 CONTINUE	20004080
DO 52 I = 1,NCF	20004090
RLO(I) = SIGMA(I,LB)	20004100
CO(I) = SIGMA(I,CI)	20004110
ULO(I) = SIGMA(I,UR)	20004120
I1=NORA+I	20004130
I2=NCF+I1	20004140
I3=NCF+I2	20004150
RLIST(1,I1)=RLO(I)	20004160
RLIST(1,I2)=ULO(I)	20004170
RLIST(1,I3)=CO(I)	20004180
52 CONTINUE	20004190
DO 53 I = 1,NORA	20004200
RO(I) = SIGMA(I,RV)	20004210
RLIST(1,I)=RO(I)	20004220
53 CONTINUE	20004230
777 RETURN	20004240
7 CALL BBQAV2	20004250
END	20004260

SUBROUTINE GETASQ(NOES,ELM,JSQ)

C...SHELL METHOD OF HALVING

C

C GETASQ(NOES,ELM,JSQ) SORTS ELM(J),J=1,NOES IN AN ASCENDING SEQUENCE

C PRESET INITIAL POSITION CODE OF ELM(J)

C JSQ(J) PRESET TO (-1) WHEN ELM(J) IS UNDEFINED (I.E. INFINITE)

C

DIMENSION ELM(1), JSQ(1)

L = 1

7 L = 2 * L

IF(L.LE. NOES) GO TO 7

L = L - 1

10 L = L / 2

DO 20 K2 = 1, NOES

K1 = K2

15 K3 = K1 + L

IF(K3 .GT. NOES) GO TO 30

IF(ELM(K1).LE. ELM(K3)) GO TO 20

RT = ELM(K1)

ELM(K1) = ELM(K3)

ELM(K3) = RT

RT = JSQ(K1)

JSQ(K1) = JSQ(K3)

JSQ(K3) = RT

K1 = K1 - L

IF(K1 .GE. 1) GO TO 15

20 CONTINUE

30 IF(L .GT. 1) GO TO 10

RETURN

END

	SUBROUTINE GETC (KCX,RLT,ULT,CT)	20004600
	COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),RP(12),TMP(10)	20004610
	COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,UZ,USP,USH,EKO,MPLUS	20004620
	DIMENSION RLT(01),ULT(01),CT(01),FX1(10),FX2(10)	20004630
C		20004640
C	IF (KCX) 1. .GT. 0, EVALUATE KCX(TH) C(X)-SLOPE.	20004650
C	2. .LT. 0, EVALUATE CX(1) TO CX(IFX), (IFX = -KFX).	20004660
C	3. .EQ. 0, INVALID KCX **** UEP.	20004670
C		20004680
	IF (TP(6) .EQ. 1) WRITE(6,999)	20004690
999	FORMAT(14-,124X,6HGETC)	20004700
	IF (KCX .GT. N) GO TO 770	20004710
	IF (KCX) 200,770,100	20004720
100	FX1(KCX) = 0.0	20004730
	FX2(KCX) = 0.0	20004740
	CALL GETPHI(KCX,RLT,FX1,DMY)	20004750
	CALL GETPHI(KCX,ULT,FX2,DMY)	20004760
	NDX1 = KCX	20004770
	NDX2 = KCX	20004780
	GO TO 220	20004790
200	ICX = (-1) * KCX	20004800
	IF (ICX .GT. N) GO TO 770	20004810
	DO 210 I = 1,ICX	20004820
	FX1(I) = 0.0	20004830
	FX2(I) = 0.0	20004840
	CT(I) = 0.0	20004850
210	CONTINUE	20004860
	CALL GETPHI(KCX,RLT,FX1,DMY)	20004870
	CALL GETPHI(KCX,ULT,FX2,DMY)	20004880
	NDX1 = 1	20004890
	NDX2 = ICX	20004900
220	DO 225 J = NDX1,NDX2	20004910
	DIF = ULT(J) - RLT(J)	20004920
	IF (DIF .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 225	20004930
	CT(J) = (FX2(J) - FX1(J)) / DIF	20004940
225	CONTINUE	20004950
	GO TO 777	20004960
770	WRITE(6,771) KCX	20004970
771	FORMAT(1H1,13HINVALID KCX =,I3,10H IN GETC)	20004980
	CALL EXIT	20004990
C		20005000
777	CONTINUE	20005010
888	RETURN	20005020
C		20005030
	END	20005040

	SUBROUTINE GETPHI(KFX,XPHI,PHI,SUMPHI)	20005050
	DIMENSION XPHI(61),PHI(61)	20005060
	COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),RP(12),TMP(10)	20005070
	COMMON / CV2 / T(100,10),BO(100),BL0(10),UL0(10),CO(10)	20005080
	COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,UZ,USP,USM,EKO,MPLUS	20005090
		20005100
C	IF (KFX) 1. .GT. 0, EVALUATE KFX(TH) F(X).	20005110
C	2. .LT. 0, EVALUATE FX(1) TO FX(IFX), (IFX = -KFX).	20005120
C	3. .EQ. 0, INVALID KFX **** UEP.	20005130
C		20005140
	IF(IP(6) .EQ. 1) WRITE(6,999)	20005150
999	FORMAT(1H-,124X,6HGETPHI)	20005160
		20005170
C	IF(KFX)100,300,500	20005180
100	SUMPHI=PP(12)	20005190
	I = 1	20005200
160	IF(I+KFX) 150,150,400	20005210
150	IF(I.GT.4)GO TO 140	20005220
	GO TO (101,102,103,104) I	20005230
101	IF(XPHI(I).LT:.0001) GO TO 140	20005240
	PHI(I)= 0.30 + 0.006*XPHI(I)**0.95	20005250
	GO TO 200	20005260
102	PHI(I)= 0.0038*XPHI(I)**0.96	20005270
	GO TO 200	20005280
103	PHI(I)= 0.006*XPHI(I)**0.90	20005290
	GO TO 200	20005300
104	PHI(I)= 0.015*XPHI(I)**0.909	20005310
	GO TO 200	20005320
140	PHI(I) = 0.0	20005330
200	SUMPHI = SUMPHI + PHI(I)	20005340
	IF(KFX.GT.0) RETURN	20005350
	I = I+1	20005360
	GO TO 160	20005370
500	SUMPHI = 0.0	20005380
	I = KFX	20005390
	GO TO 150	20005400
300	WRITE(6,301)	20005410
301	FORMAT(1H1,25HKFX = 0 IN GETPHI)	20005420
	CALL EXIT	20005430
400	RETURN	20005440
	END	20005450

	SUBROUTINE INITA(NCF,N,M)	20005460
C		20005470
C	THIS SUBROUTINE COPIES THE A MATRIX FROM TAPE TO DISC	20005480
C	AND STORES THE RO AND CO ARRAYS IN CORE. TAPE9 IS ASSUMED	20005490
C	TO BE THE TAPE AND TAPE3 IS THE DISC FILE.	20005500
C		20005510
	COMMON / CV2 / T(100,10),RO(100),BLO(10),ULO(10),CO(10)	20005520
	COMMON /ROWTP/ IROWTP(101)	20005530
	DIMENSION AJ(100)	20005540
	REWIND 3	20005570
C	REWIND 9	20005580
	READ (9,100) DUM1,DUM2	20005590
100	FORMAT (A4,10X,A9)	20005600
	READ(9,400)(IROWTP(J),J=1,M)	20005610
400	FORMAT(I12)	20005620
	DO 10 I=1,N	20005630
	READ (9,200) (AJ(J),J=1,M)	20005640
200	FORMAT (F12.4)	20005650
	IF(EOF,9) 1000,20	20005660
20	IF (I.NE.N) GO TO 40	20005670
	DO 30 J=1,M	20005680
30	RO(J)=AJ(J)	20005690
40	IF (I.GT.NCF) GO TO 60	20005700
	AJ(M)=CO(I)	20005710
	DO 55 J=1,M	20005720
55	T(J,I)=AJ(J)	20005730
60	WRITE (3) (AJ(J),J=1,M)	20005740
C	WRITE(7,1) (AJ(J),J=1,M)	20005750
1	FORMAT(5F15.5)	20005760
C	WRITE(6,2) (AJ(J),J=1,M)	20005770
2	FORMAT(1X,5E15.6)	20005780
	10 CONTINUE	20005790
	IROWTP(M)=3	20005800
	END FILE 3	20005810
	RETURN	20005820
1000	WRITE (6,300) I	20005830
300	FORMAT (* PREMATURE EOF ON A MATRIX TAPE AT COLUMN *,I5)	20005840
	STOP0002	20005850
	END	20005860

	SUBROUTINE NXBRN(XT,SIGMAJ,NXB)	20005870
	COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),RP(12),TMP(10)	20005880
	COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,UZ,USP,USM,EKO,MPLUS	20005890
	DIMENSION XT(001),BLT(10),CT(10), YT(10),SIGMAT(100,4)	20005900
	DIMENSION FX1(10),FX2(10),DIF(10),NDX(12)	20005910
10	CONTINUE	20005920
	IF(IP(6).EQ. 1) WRITE(6,999)	20005930
999	FORMAT(1H-,124X,6HNXB)	20005940
	NXB = 0	20005950
C	NXB RN GIVES BEST BRNCH-CANDIDATE FOR XT(I)	20005960
	DO 5 J = 1,NCF	20005970
	FX2(J) = 0.0	20005980
	FX1(J) = 0.0	20005990
	DIF(J) = 0.0	20006000
	NDX(J) = 0	20006010
	BLT(J) = SIGMAT(J,2)	20006020
	CT(J) = SIGMAT(J,4)	20006030
5	CONTINUE	20006040
	DO 20 J = 1,NCF	20006050
	YT(J) = XT(J) - BLT(J)	20006060
20	CONTINUE	20006070
	NFX = (-1) * NCF	20006080
	CALL GETPHI(NFX, XT,FX2,DMY)	20006090
	CALL GETPHI(NFX,BLT,FX1,DMY)	20006100
40	CONTINUE	20006110
	IF (RP(4).NE.0)	20006120
	*WRITE (6,55)	20006130
55	FORMAT(1H0,10X,*DIFFERENCE =*,10X,*PHI(X) - PHI(LOWER BOUND)	20006140
	* - (*,8X,4HC(X),4X,1H*,12X,1HX,6X,1H)	20006150
	DO 30 J = 1,NCF	20006160
	DIF(J) = FX2(J) - FX1(J) - CT(J)*YT(J)	20006170
	IF (RP(4).NE.0)	20006180
	* PRINT 50,J,DIF(J),FX2(J),FX1(J),CT(J),YT(J)	20006190
50	FORMAT(1H0,I5,6F20.6)	20006200
	NDX(J) = J	20006210
30	CONTINUE	20006220
	CALL GETASQ(NCF,DIF,NDX)	20006230
	NXB = NDX(NCF)	20006240
	RETURN	20006250
1000	CONTINUE	20006260
	END	20006270

SUBROUTINE PARAMS		
C		20006280
C	LABELLED COMMON	20006290
	COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),PP(12),TMP(10)	20006300
	COMMON / CV2 / T(100,10),RO(100),RLO(10),ULO(10),CO(10)	20006310
	COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,UZ,USP,USM,EKO,MPLUS	20006320
	COMMON / CV4 / TX(110),X(110),TXZ(110),XZ(110),XCON(10),COST	20006330
	COMMON / CV5 / SIGMA(100,4),TSIG,IFIL	20006340
	COMMON / CV7 / NPHASE,NF1,CFX,IQPT,NOP,NOPS,NEWXZ	20006350
	COMMON / CV8 / NXPK,XK,NOROL,EKRL(25)	20006360
	COMMON / CV9 / PSTGL(25),NXBL(25),XNXBL(25),BLIST(25,131)	20006370
C		20006380
	READ(5,10)(IP(I),I=1,12)	20006390
10	FORMAT(12I6)	20006400
	REWIND 9	20006410
	READ(9,11) IP(1), IP(2)	20006420
11	FORMAT(2I6)	20006430
	IF(EOF, 5) 77777, 15	20006440
15	CONTINUE	20006450
C		20006460
C	IP1=N, IP2=NORA, IP3=NCF, IP4=MMAX, IP5=NMAX, IP6=LPIN, IP7=LPOUT	20006470
C	IP8=ICTU, IP9=IBMAX, IP10=JRMAY, IP11=ICK, IP12=MXNOP	20006480
C		20006490
C	N - TOTAL NO. OF VARIABLES	20006500
C	NORA - NO. OF ROWS IN A-MATRIX	20006510
C	NCF - NO. OF VARIABLES W/CONCAVE-F(X)	20006520
C	MMAX - MAX. NO. OF CONSTRAINTS FOR JPLP	20006530
C	NMAX - MAX. NO. OF VARIABLES FOR JPLP	20006540
C	LPIN - IF (1) WRITE LP INPUT FOR EACH PROBLEM	20006550
C	LPOUT - IF (1) WRITE LP OUTPUT FOR EACH PROBLEM	20006560
C	ICTU - IF (1) CONSTRAIN COST-F(X) .LT. U0	20006570
C	IBMAX - MAX NO. OF ROWS IN BLIST	20006580
C	JRMAY - MAX NO. OF COLUMNS IN BLIST	20006590
C	ICK - IF (1) SET PRINT = .TRUE. IN JPLP	20006600
C	MXNOP - MAX. NO. OF LP PROBS. SOLVED BEFORE CALLING EXIT	20006610
C		20006620
	READ(5,20)(PP(I),I=1, 6)	20006630
20	FORMAT(6E12.0)	20006640
C		20006650
C	PP1=EPST, PP2=TMMAX, PP3=THETA, PP4=TRACE	20006660
C	PPSI - ADJUSTMENT FACTOR FOR U0	20006670
C	TMMAX - MAX. BR-EXCT TIME IN SECONDS	20006680
C	THETA - X(I) ZERO RNDOFF	20006690
C	TRACE - IF(1) TRACE SOLUTION, USING LPIN, LPOUT, AND ICK CODES	20006700
C	IF(0) SKIP ALL INTERMEDIATE PRINT OUT	20006710
C		20006720
	TMMAX = PP(2)	20006730
	CALL SET(TMMAX)	20006740
C		20006750
	CALL PRESET	20006760
C		20006770
	WRITE(6,30)(IP(I),I=1,12)	20006780
30	FORMAT(14I,20HINTEGER PARAMETERS =,12I6)	20006790
	WRITE(6,40)(PP(I),I=1,6)	20006800
40	FORMAT(1H-,17HREAL PARAMETERS =,6F18.8)	20006810
	N = IP(1)	20006820
	NORA = IP(2)	20006830
		20006840

	NCF = IP(3)	20006850
	M=NCF + NORA	20006860
C		20006870
	IBMAX = IP(9)	20006880
C		20006890
55	READ(9,20) (ULO(J), J = 1,NCF)	20006900
	DO 60 J=1,NCF	20006910
	IF (ULO(J).LT.0) ULO(J) = - ULO(J)	20006920
60	CONTINUE	20006930
C	READ(5,20) (BLO(J),J=1,NCF)	
	DO 61 J=1,NCF	
C		20006950
61	BLO(J) = 0.0	
	WRITE(6,90)	20006960
90	FORMAT(14-,25H X(J) LOWER-UPPER BOUNDS)	20006970
	DO 100 J = 1,NCF	20006980
	WRITE(6,95) J,BLO(J),ULO(J)	20006990
95	FORMAT(1H0,2X,I3,3X,2E12.4)	20007000
100	CONTINUE	20007010
	NOROL = 0	20007020
777	RETURN	20007030
77777	CONTINUE	20007040
	STOP 00001	20007050
	END	20007060

	SUBROUTINE PRESET	
C		20007070
C	LABELLED COMMON	20007080
	COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),RP(12),TMP(12)	20007090
	COMMON / CV2 / T(100,10),BO(100),BLO(10),ULO(10),CO(10)	20007100
	COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,UZ,USP,USM,EKO,MPLUS	20007110
	COMMON / CV4 / IX(110),X(110),IX2(110),XZ(110),XCON(10),COST	20007120
	COMMON / CV5 / SIGMA(100,4),TSIG	20007130
	COMMON / CV7 / NPHASE,NF1,CFX,IQPT,NOP,NOPS,NEWX7	20007140
	COMMON / CV8 / NXPX,XK,NQBOL,EKRL(25)	20007150
	COMMON / CV9 / PSTGL(25),NXBL(25),XNXBL(25),BLIST(25,131)	20007160
C		20007170
999	IF (IP(6) .EQ. 1) WRITE(6,990)	20007180
	FORMAT(1H-,124X,6HPRESET)	20007190
	N=IP(1)	20007200
	NOPA = IP(2)	20007210
	NCF=IP(3)	20007220
	TQMAX = IP(9)	20007230
	JBMAX = IP(10)	20007240
C		20007250
C		20007260
	DO 13 J=1,NCF	20007270
	CO(J) = 0.0	20007280
	BLO(J) = 0.0	20007290
	ULO(J) = 0.0	20007300
13	CONTINUE	20007310
C		20007320
	DO 15 I = 1,NOPA	20007330
	DO 14 K=1,4	20007340
14	SIGMA(I,K)=0.0	20007350
	BO(I) = 0.0	20007360
15	CONTINUE	20007370
C		20007380
	NEWX7=0	20007390
	PHIT=0	20007400
	UZ = 1.E+36	20007410
	USP = 1.E+36	20007420
	USM = 1.E+36	20007430
	COST=0.0	20007440
	TSIG=0.0	20007450
	NF1=0	20007460
	CFX=0.0	20007470
	IQPT=0	20007480
	NOP=0	20007490
	NXPX=0	20007500
	XK = 0.0	20007510
	NQBOL=0	20007520
C		20007530
	DO 20 T = 1,TQMAX	20007540
	EKRL(I) = 0.0	20007550
	PSTGL(T) = 0.0	20007560
	NXBL(I) = 0	20007570
	XNXBL(T)=0.0	20007580
	DO 20 J=1,JBMAX	20007590
	BLIST(T,J) = 0.0	20007600
20	CONTINUE	20007610
C		20007620
		20007630

RETURN
END

20007640
20007650

SUBROUTINE READIN	20007660
COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),PP(12),TMP(12)	20007670
DATA ENDP / 5HEND /	20007680
REWIND 7	20000210
NC=PP(3)	20007690
IF(NC.EQ.0) GO TO 20	20007700
DO 10 I=1,NC	20007710
READ (5,100) (TMP(J),J=1,8)	20007720
WRITE(7,100) (TMP(J),J=1,8)	20007730
100 FORMAT (A410)	20007740
10 CONTINUE	20007750
20 WRITE(7,100) ENDP	20007760
RETURN	20007770
END	20007780

C
C
C

SUBROUTINE SET(TMMAX)	20007790
COMMON/TMX/TMO,EXT	20007800
	20007810
SECOND GIVES JOB CPU EXECUTION TIME IN 1/1000 OF A SECOND	20007820
	20007830
CALL SECOND(TMO)	20007840
EXT = TMMAX + TMO	20007850
RETURN	20007860
END	20007870

	SUBROUTINE TAROUT(IPT)	20007880
C	LABELLED COMMON	20007890
	COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),OP(12),TMP(10)	20007900
	COMMON / CV2 / T(100,10),RQ(100),BLQ(10),ULQ(10),CO(10)	20007910
	COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,UZ,USP,USM,EKQ,MPLUS	20007920
	COMMON / CV4 / IX(110),X(110),IX7(110),XZ(110),XCON(10),COST	20007930
	COMMON / CV5 / SIGMA(100,4),TSIG	20007940
	COMMON / CV7 / NPHASE,NF1,CFX,IORT,NOP,NOPS,NEWX7	20007950
	COMMON / CV8 / NYPK,YK,NOROL,EKRL(25)	20007960
	COMMON / CV9 / PSTGL(25),NXRL(25),XNXRL(25),PLIST(25,131)	20007970
C		20007980
	IF(NOP .GT. 1) GO TO 90	20007990
	GO TO 100	20008000
90	CONTINUE	20008010
	IF(OP(4) .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 777	20008020
100	CONTINUE	20008030
	WRITE(6,101)	20008040
101	FORMAT(1H1,30HTAROUT - GENERAL - INFORMATION)	20008050
	IF (IRT.NE.3) CALL TIMEC	20008060
	WRITE(6,105)UZ,USP	20008070
105	FORMAT(1H0,6HUZFEQF,1PE18.7,6X,5HUSP =,1PE18.7)	20008080
	IF (NEWX7.EQ.1)	20008090
	*WRITE (6,570) (IX7(I),X7(I),I=1,MPLUS)	20008100
570	FORMAT (7H0X7ERO // (7X,5(7H COL ,I4,2H =,F12.4)))	20008110
	IF (IRT.EQ.3) GO TO 777	20008120
	NEWX7=0	20008130
	WRITE(6,109)	20008140
109	FORMAT(1H0,10HSIGMA(T,J),13X,5HPHS-B,12X,6HLW-BND,12X,6HUP-BND,	20008150
	111X,7HC-SLOPE)	20008160
C		20008170
C		20008180
	DO 115 I=1,NCF	20008190
	WRITE(6,113) I, (SIGMA(T,J),J=1,4)	20008200
113	FORMAT(1H ,5X,I2,7X,4F18.5)	20008210
115	CONTINUE	20008220
C		20008230
	WRITE(6,117)TSIG	20008240
117	FORMAT(1H0,6HE(K) =,F18.6)	20008250
C		20008260
	IF(IRT.NE. 1)GO TO 145	20008270
C		20008280
	IF(NOROL.LE.0) GO TO 145	20008290
	IT = NOROL	20008300
	DO 131 I=1,IT	20008310
	WRITE(6,121)I,PSTGL(I),NXRL(I),XNXRL(I),EKRL(I)	20008320
121	FORMAT(1H-,6HNODE =,I4,6X,6HCOST =,F20.6,6X,8HNX-BRN =,T4,6X,	20008330
	1 7HY-BRN =,F20.6,6X,6HE(K) =,F20.6)	20008340
131	CONTINUE	20008350
145	CONTINUE	20008360
777	RETURN	20008370
	END	20008380

	SUBROUTINE TIMEC	20008390
	COMMON / CV3 / M,N,NCF,PHIT,UZ,USP,USH,EKO,MPLUS	20008400
	COMMON / CV4 / IX(110),X(110),IXZ(110),XZ(110),XCON(10),COST	20008410
	COMMON / CV7 / NPHASE,NF1,CFX,IOP,T,NOP,NOPS,NEWXZ	20008420
	COMMON /TSW/ NSW	20008430
	COMMON/TMX/TMO,EXT,TITLE(4)	20008440
		20008450
C	SECOND GIVES JOB CPU EXECUTION TIME IN 1/1000 OF A SECOND	20008460
C		20008470
	CALL SECOND(SECS)	20008480
	XX= SECS - TMO	20008490
	WRITE(6,666) XX	20008500
666	FORMAT(12H0EXCT-TIME =,F9.3,8H SECONDS)	20008510
	IF(SECS .LT. EXT) GO TO 100	20008520
	WRITE(6,667)	20008530
667	FORMAT(37H TIME IS UP...CYCLING TO NEXT PROBLEM)	20008540
	MNC=(-1)*NCF	20008550
4446	WRITE(8,4448) (TITLE(I),I=1,4)	20008560
4448	FORMAT(4A10)	20008570
	WRITE(8,4447) (IXZ(I),XZ(I),I=1,MPLUS)	20008580
4447	FORMAT(I4,4X,F12.4)	20008590
	WRITE(8,4447)MNC,UZ	20008600
	NEWXZ=1	20008610
	CALL TABOUT (3)	20008620
	CALL BBCAV2	20008630
100	RETURN	20008640
	END	20008650

SUBROUTINE LP(MROWS,NCOLS,NCHGS)	20008660
COMMON / CV1 / IP(12),RP(12),TMP(10)	20008670
COMMON / CV2 / T(100,10),BO(100),RLO(10),URS(10),CO(10)	20008680
COMMON / CV4 / IX(110),X(110),IXZ(110),XZ(110),XCON(10),COST	20008690
COMMON / CV7 / NPHASE,NF1,CFX,IOP1,NOP,NOPS,NEWXZ	20008700
C-----SET RHS TO INPUTM+1	20008710
COMMON /RHS/ RHS(100)	20008720
C-----SET AJ(AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE) OVER INPUTM+1**2 FOR CORE COLUMNS	20008730
COMMON /CORE/ JAPEJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(11000)	20008740
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20008750
COMMON /DJS/ DJ(100)	20008760
C-----SET IPWTP(INPUTM+1) NAME(INPUTM+INPUTM+1)	20008770
COMMON /PWTP/ IPWTP(101) /NAMES/ NAME(600)	20008780
COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,TPHASE,JRHS,IPI	20008790
COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTPY,NTRY,JNCORE,NORMAX,NSCAN	20008800
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,TROW,JCOL,JOUT,ITRN,NREJ,NPIF,NDJS	20008810
COMMON /FILES/ JA1,TA2,IMAP	20008820
COMMON /INPUT/INPUT,INPUTM,INPUTN	20008830
COMMON /BOUNDS/ BOUNDS(100),IBDS(100),NBDS	20008840
COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVF,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5	20008850
COMMON/IXX/IXX(100) /XX/ XX(100)	20008860
C-----THE B ORIGIN IS MOVED DOWN THE AJ SPACE --IGNORE SIZE	20008870
PEAL B(100)	20008880
EQUIVALENCE (AJ,B)	20008890
C	20008900
CALL MSSG(40HLP/LONG/5-GUB CYCLIC	20008910
C-----FILE DEFINITIONS	20008920
IA1=1	20008930
IA2=2	20008940
INPUT=3	20008950
IMAP=7	20008960
REWIND INPUT	20008970
CALL FTNRIN(1,1,IA1)	20008980
CALL FTNRIN(1,1,IA2)	20008990
C-----SET LENGTH OF AJ SPACE IN NWAJ	20009000
NWAJ=11000	20009010
C	20009020
C	20009030
C	20009040
C	20009050
C	20009060
C	20009070
C	20009080
C	20009090
ICOST=INPUTM=MROWS	20009100
JRHS=INPUTN=NCOLS	20009110
NBDS=NCHGS	20009120
DO 10 I=1,NBDS	20009130
IBDS(I)=I	20009140
10 BOUNDS(I)=URS(I)	20009150
C-----WAPOUT AFTER TMAX, QUIT AFTER K5 CYCLES	20009160
TMAX=200.	20009170
K5=200	20009180
C-----XCHECK BETWEEN CYCLES N000 TO NNNAT INCREMENTS K2	20009190
K2 = 1	20009200
K4=100	20009210
K4=0	20009220

K4=1	20009230
C-----PRINT CONTROL K3	20009240
K3 = 0	20009250
K3=5*7*11*13	20009260
IF(IP(8).NE.1) K3=K3/5	20009270
IF(IP(7).EQ.0) K3=13*7	20009280
IF(IP(4).EQ.0.0) K3=1	20009290
C	20009300
C	20009310
C	20009320
C	20009330
C	20009340
C	20009350
C	20009360
C	20009370
C	20009380
C	20009390
C	20009400
C	20009410
C-----PROGRAM VERBS	20009420
100 CALL SETUP	20009430
WRITE(6,999) IPWTP	20009440
999 FORMAT(* DUMP IPWTP*/(1X,50T1))	20009450
C-----M IS NOW ACTUAL NON-GUB ROWS, L IS NO. OF GUB ROWS NWAJ IS AJ SPAC	20009460
MPL=M+L	20009470
C-----OPTIMIZE CORE COLUMN STORAGE	20009480
IORG=NWAJ-M*M	20009490
NCRMAX=MIN0(99,IORG/M)- 3	20009500
200 CALL MAPIN(R(IORG))	20009510
250 FORMAT(/** LP PROBLEM DATA FOR THIS RUN *	20009520
+ /* NON-GUB ROWS * I6	20009530
+ /* GUB-ROWS * I6	20009540
+ /	20009550
+ /* LOGICALS * I6	20009560
+ /* TOTAL COLUMNS* I6	20009570
+ /* MAX IN COPE * I6	20009580
+ /* INVERT FREQU.* I6 * CYCLES*	20009590
+ /* MAX RUN TIME * F6 * SECONDS*	20009600
+ /* MAX CYCLES * I6 * ITERATIONS*	20009610
+ ////)	20009620
WRITE(6,250) M,L,MC,NT,NCRMAX,INVE,TMAX,K5	20009630
IF (IORG.GE.2*M) GOTO 300	20009640
CALL ERROR(40HLP--INSUFFICIENT SPACE STATED IN NWAJ	20009650
CALL ESCAPE(R(IORG))	20009660
300 CALL INVERT(R(IORG))	20009670
400 CALL PRIMAL(R(IORG))	20009680
ITNTNV=0	20009690
CALL INVERT(R(IORG))	20009700
IPI=IORG+IPT-1	20009710
DO 500 J=1,NT	20009720
CALL IN(J,AJ,0)	20009730
500 DJ(J)=DOT(M,R(IPT),AJ)	20009740
IPI=IPI-IORG+1	20009750
WRITE(6,501) (J,DJ(J),NAME(J),J=1,NT)	20009760
501 FORMAT(*00J VALUES FOR FINAL SOLUTION COLUMNS*/(T10,E12.4,I10))	20009770
C-----END PHASE 2, OR UNROUNDED OR NO FEASIBLE SOLUTION	20009780
800 CONTINUE	20009790
CALL MAPOUT(R(IORG))	20009800

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:      NVAR=INPUTM+NOHGS
:      DO 900 I=1,NVAR
:      IX(I)=IXX(I)
:      900 Y(I)=XX(I)
:      COST=-BETA(ICOST)
:      7776 RETURN
:      END

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20009810
20009820
20009830
20009840
20009850
20009860
20009870

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FUNCTION BOUND(J)	20009880
COMMON /BOUNDS/ BOUNDS(100),IBDS(100),NBDS	20009890
COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JRHS,IPI	20009900
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20009910
C-----PICKS UP BOUND FROM PACKED LIST,EITHER FINITE OR 10**35	20009920
BOUND=1.E70	20009930
IF(J.GT.NT) RETURN	20009940
IB=NAME(J)/100000	20009950
IF(IB.LE.0.OR.IB.GT.NBDS) RETURN	20009960
BOUND = BOUNDS(IB)	20009970
RETURN	20009980
END	20009990

SUBROUTINE COLUMN(JCOL,B)	20010000
C-----GUB VERSION APPIL 20-71	20010010
COMMON /MOVES/ THETA,BNDJ,DMAX,PRMLER,DUALEP	20010020
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,TROW,JKOL,JOUT,ITRN,NREJ,NPIF,NDJS	20010030
COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL,ZERO,PIVTOL,GTOL,PERTOL,DELTOL	20010040
COMMON /T/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,TCOST,IC,IPHASE,JRHS,IPT	20010050
COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTRY,NTRY,JNCORE,NORMAX,NSCAN	20010060
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(1,1) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20010070
COMMON /CORE/ JAREJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(1000)	20010080
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20010090
COMMON /DJS/ DJ(100)	20010100
LOGICAL BASIC,ATRND,NULL,KEY	20010110
REAL R(1)	20010120
KEY(I)=MOD(NAME(I),10).EQ.4	20010130
NPKT(J)=MOD(NAME(J),100000)/10	20010140
C	20010150
C-----CHECKS COLS IN COPE, IF NONE GETS SOME, IF SOME FINDS BEST	20010160
NTRY = 1+NTRY	20010170
MAXTRY=NORMAX	20010180
IF(NTRY.GT. MAXTRY) GOTO 1	20010190
IF(JNCORE.NE.0) GOTO 5	20010200
C-----CHECK FOR MORE COLUMNS ON DISC	20010210
1 CALL DISC(B)	20010220
NTRY = 0	20010230
NDJST=NDJS	20010240
IF(JNCORE.EQ.0) GOTO 100	20010250
C	20010260
C-----RE-PRICE VECTORS IN CORE	20010270
5 JORG = 1	20010280
C-----NO PRICING IF REJECTS OR JUST PRICED DISC	20010290
IF(NREJ.NE.0 .OR. NTRY.EQ.0) GOTO 50	20010300
C-----PRICE OUT COLUMN	20010310
DO 40 J=1,JNCORE	20010320
DJ(J)=DOT(M,R(IPT),AJ(JORG))	20010330
40 JORG = JORG+M	20010340
C	20010350
C-----NOW FIND BEST COLUMN IN CORE, NON-BASIC OR BOUNDED	20010360
50 DMAX=0	20010370
NDJS=0	20010380
JPKTO=0	20010390
PIKEY=0.	20010400
DO 60 J=1,JNCORE	20010410
IF(JAREJ(J).EQ.1) GOTO 60	20010420
JPOS = JA(J)	20010430
JTYPE=MOD(NAME(JPOS),10)	20010440
IF(JTYPE.EQ.2) GOTO 60	20010450
IF(JTYPE.EQ.4) GOTO 60	20010460
IF(JTYPE.EQ.0) GOTO 60	20010470
JPKT=NPKT(JPOS)	20010480
IF(JPKT.EQ.0) GOTO 55	20010490
IF(JPKT.EQ.JPKTO) GOTO 55	20010500
JKEY=KEYEND(JPKT)	20010510
C-----NEW PACKET STARTED, FIND KEY AND KEY PRICE	20010520
IF(JKEY.EQ.0) GOTO 60	20010530
PIKEY=DJ(JKEY)	20010540
JPKTO=JPKT	20010550
55 D=DJ(J)	20010560

	IF(JTYPE.EQ.3) D=-DJ(J)	20010570
	IF(JPKT.NE.0) D=D-PIKEY	20010580
	IF(D.LT.-ZERO) NDJS=1+NDJS	20010590
	IF(D.GE.DMAX) GOTO 60	20010600
	DMAX =D	20010610
	JCOL = J	20010620
60	CONTINUE	20010630
	NCORE=JNCORE	20010640
C-----	RESTORE COUNT OF NDJS FROM CHECK IF JUST DONE	20010650
	IF(NTRY.EQ.0 .AND. NT.GT.NCRMAX) NDJS=NDJST	20010660
	IF(DMAX.LT.-DJTOL) GOTO 70	20010670
C-----	CURRENT COLS NO-GOOD, QUIT IF THESE ARE BEST	20010680
	IF(NTRY.EQ.0) GOTO 100	20010690
	GOTO 1	20010700
C		20010710
C-----	RETURN WITH COLUMN INDEX	20010720
70	RETURN	20010730
C		20010740
C-----	NO GOOD COLS, OPTIMUM	20010750
100	JCOL=0	20010760
C-----	SAVE OLD COLUMNS	20010770
	JNCORE=NCORE	20010780
	RETURN	20010790
C		20010800
	END	20010810

	SUBROUTINE DISC(R)	20010820
C	REVISED 10/71	20010830
C-----	CHECKS DISC FOR COLUMNS, ACCEPTING 1/NBCH, IF NOT ALL IN CORE.	20010840
C	RETURNS JNCORE COLUMNS AND PRICES, OR JNCORE=0	20010850
C-----	PACKETS CAN IN BE INTER-MIXED WITH SOME LOSS OF EFFICIENCY	20010860
C	DUE TO MULTIPLE KEY SEARCHES	20010870
	COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JPHS,IPI	20010880
	COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,TROW,JCOL,JOUT,ITRN,NREJ,NPIF,NDJS	20010890
	COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL,ZERO,PIVTOL,CTOL,PERTOL,DELTOL	20010900
	COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVE,K1,K2,K3,K4,ITNCHK	20010910
	COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTRY,NTRY,JNCORE,NCPMAX,NSCAN	20010920
	COMMON /CORE/ JAPEJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(100)	20010930
	COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20010940
	COMMON /DJS/ DJ(100)	20010950
	COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20010960
	INTEGER PKT,PKTO	20010970
	REAL B(1)	20010980
	LOGICAL BASIC,ATRND ,NULL,CHFK	20010990
	NPKT(J)=MOD(NAME(J),100000)/10	20011000
	NULL(I)=MOD(NAME(I),10).EQ.0	20011010
C		20011020
C-----	CHECK FOR AN INVERT (ITRN.GE.ITNINV)	20011030
	CALL INVERT(R)	20011040
C		20011050
C-----	ALL IN CORE, NCPMAX SET IN LP	20011060
	IF(NT.LT.NCPMAX) GOTO 200	20011070
C-----	ACCEPT 1 COL/NBCH COLS, BEST AT IORG, NEW AT JORG, (ICOL,JCOL)	20011080
	NBCH=NT/NCPMAX/4+1	20011090
	NDJS=PKTO=JNCORE=0	20011100
	JORG=0	20011110
	JCOL=1	20011120
	IORG=M	20011130
	ICOL=2	20011140
	NCOPE=2	20011150
	CALL INPOS(JNT)	20011160
	NRCHS = (NT+NBCH-1)/NBCH	20011170
C		20011180
	DO 1000 JBCH =1, NRCHS	20011190
	DJOLD = 1.E35	20011200
	DO 100 JFACH= 1,NBCH	20011210
C-----	BATCH CYCLE, NEXT COLUMN JNT	20011220
	JNT= 1+MOD(JNT,NT)	20011230
	JTYPE = MOD(NAME(JNT),10)	20011240
C-----	SKIP NULL, BASIC OR KEY COLUMNS	20011250
	IF(JTYPE.EQ.2) GOTO 100	20011260
	IF(JTYPE.EQ.4) GOTO 100	20011270
	IF(JTYPE.EQ.0) GOTO 100	20011280
C		20011290
C-----	IF IN A GUB PACKET, GET KEY	20011300
	PKT= NPKT(JNT)	20011310
	IF(PKT.EQ.0) GOTO 20	20011320
	IF(PKT.EQ.PKTO) GOTO 20	20011330
C-----	USE AN UNUSED KEY SLOT	20011340
	JKEY=KEYFND(C)	20011350
	IF(JKEY.NE.0) GOTO 15	20011360
10	NCOPE=1+NCOPE	20011370
	JKEY=NCOPE	20011380

15	KORG= M*JKEY-M	20011390
	CALL INPKD(KEYS(PKT)/100,AJ(KORG+1),JKEY)	20011400
	DJ(JKEY)= DOTS(M,B(IPI),AJ(KORG+1))	20011410
	PKTO=PKT	20011420
C		20011430
C-----	NOW GET COLUMN AND DJ.	20011440
20	CONTINUE	20011450
	CALL IN(JNT, AJ(JORG+1), JCOL)	20011460
	DJ(JCOL)= DOTS(M,B(IPI),AJ(JORG+1))	20011470
C		20011480
C-----	CORRECT FOR PACKET AND BOUND EFFECTS	20011490
	DJNEW = DJ(JCOL)	20011500
	IF(PKT.NE.0) DJNEW = DJNEW - DJ(JKEY)	20011510
	IF(JTYPE.EQ.3)DJNEW.=-DJNEW	20011520
	IF(DJNEW.LT.-ZERO) NDJS=1+NDJS	20011530
C		20011540
C-----	SELECTION STAGE INTERCHANGE BEST FOR NEW	20011550
	IF(DJNEW.GE.DJOLD) GOTO 100	20011560
	DJOLD=DJNEW	20011570
	I=ICOL	20011580
	ICOL=JCOL	20011590
	JCOL=I	20011600
	I=JORG	20011610
	JORG=JORG	20011620
	JORG=I	20011630
100	CONTINUE	20011640
C		20011650
	IF(DJOLD.GT.-DJTOL) GOTO 999	20011660
C		20011670
C-----	PRESERVE THE BEST	20011680
	JNCORE=1+JNCORE	20011690
	NCORE=1+NCORE	20011700
	ICOL = NCORE	20011710
	JORG = M*ICOL-M	20011720
999	IF(NCORE.GE. NCRMAX) GOTO 110	20011730
1000	CONTINUE	20011740
110	CONTINUE	20011750
	IF(JNCORE.NE.0) JNCORE=NCORE-1	20011760
	GOTO 500	20011770
C		20011780
C-----	ALL IN CORE CASE, READ AND PRICE .	20011790
200	IF(JNCORE.EQ.0) GOTO 250	20011800
	JNCORE=0	20011810
	GOTO 500	20011820
C		20011830
250	CONTINUE	20011840
	JORG=0	20011850
	DO 300 JNT=1,NT	20011860
	CALL IN(JNT,AJ(JORG+1),JNCORE+1)	20011870
	IF(NULL(JNT))GOTO 300	20011880
	JNCORE=1+JNCORE	20011890
	DJ(JNCORE) = DOTS(M,B(IPI), AJ(JORG+1))	20011900
	JORG = M+JORG	20011910
300	CONTINUE	20011920
	GOTO 500	20011930
C		20011940
C-----	DIAGNOSTICS IF K3*23	20011950
500	CONTINUE	20011960

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IF( MOD(K3,23).NE.0 ) RETURN
WRITE(6,501)      (JA(J), DJ(J), J=1,JNCORE )
501  FORMAT(* DISC-PROVIDED*/(8( I5, E10.2 )) )
      RETURN
      END

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20011970
20011980
20011990
20012000
20012010

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	FUNCTION DOT(M,X,Y)	20012020
C-----	INNER PRODUCT OF X AND Y	20012030
	DOUBLE PRECISION SUM	20012040
	REAL X(1),Y(1)	20012050
	SUM=0.0	20012060
	DO 100 I=1,M	20012070
	IF(Y(I).EQ.0.0) GOTO 100	20012080
	SUM=SUM+X(I)*Y(I)	20012090
100	CONTINUE	20012100
	DOT = SUM	20012110
	RETURN	20012120
C		20012130
C-----	SINGLE PRECISION VERSION FOR SPEED	20012140
	ENTRY DOTS	20012150
	DOT=0.0	20012160
	DO 200 I=1,M	20012170
200	DOT=DOT+X(I)*Y(I)	20012180
	RETURN	20012190
	END	20012200

SUBROUTINE ESCAPE(B)	20012210
C-----GUP VERSION APRIL/71	20012220
COMMON /PAPAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVE,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5	20012230
COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTPY,NTPY,JNCORE,NORMAX,NSCAN	20012240
COMMON /T/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JPHS,IPI	20012250
COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20012260
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20012270
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20012280
COMMON /CORE/ JAPFJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(1000)	20012290
COMMON /DJS/ DJ(100)	20012300
DATA AALPHA/5HALPHA/,ABETA/4HBETA/,AGAMMA/5HGAMMA/,APT/2HPT/	20012310
DATA AJAREJ/5HJAPFJ/,AJA/2HJA/,ANAME/4HNAME/,ABASIS/5HBASIS/	20012320
DATA ADELTA/5HDELTA/,ADJ/2HDJ/, AKFY/3HKEY/	20012330
COMMON /RHS/ RHS(100)	20012340
NPKT(J)=MOD(NAME(J),100000)/10	20012350
CALL MESSG(4)CHESCAPED AFTER DUMP OF LP SYSTEM	20012360
WRITE(6,3) ANAME	20012370
WRITE(6,2) (NAME(J),J=1,NT)	20012380
WRITE(6,3) ABASIS	20012390
WRITE(6,2) (IBASIS(J),J=1,M)	20012400
WRITE(6,3) AKFY	20012410
WRITE(6,2) (KEYS(I),I=1,L)	20012420
WRITE(6,3) AJA	20012430
WRITE(6,2) (JA(J),J=1,JNCORE)	20012440
WRITE(6,3) AJAREJ	20012450
WRITE(6,2) (JAREJ(J),J=1,JNCORE)	20012460
WRITE(6,3) AALPHA	20012470
WRITE(6,1) (ALPHA(J),J=1,MPL)	20012480
WRITE(6,3) ABETA	20012490
WRITE(6,1) (BETA (J),J=1,MPL)	20012500
WRITE(6,3) AGAMMA	20012510
WRITE(6,1) (GAMMA(J),J=1,M)	20012520
WRITE(6,3) ADELTA	20012530
WRITE(6,1) (DELTA(J),J=1,M)	20012540
WRITE(6,3) ADJ	20012550
WRITE(6,1) (DJ (J),J=1,JNCORE)	20012560
1 FORMAT(1H ,10E12.5)	20012570
2 FORMAT(1H ,10I12)	20012580
3 FORMAT(1H0,A10)	20012590
CALL MAPOUT(B)	20012600
C-----CAUSE A DUMP	20012610
I=0	20012620
WRITE(I) I	20012630
RETURN	20012640
END	20012650

	SUBROUTINE EXITS	20012660
	COMMON / CV7 / NPHASE,NF1,CFX,IOPT,NOP,NOPS,NEWXZ	20012670
C----	PRIMAL CALLS THESE ENTRY POINTS AT THE END OF EACH PHASE	20012680
C----		20012690
	ENTRY OPT1	20012700
	NPHASE=1	20012710
	RETURN	20012720
C----		20012730
	ENTRY OPT2	20012740
	NPHASE=2	20012750
	NF1 = 1	20012760
	CALL STATUS(40HPRIMAL--END OF PHASE 2--OPTIMAL)	20012770
	RETURN	20012780
C----		20012790
	ENTRY UNBND	20012800
	NPHASE=4	20012810
	CALL STATUS(40HPRIMAL--UNBOUNDED SOLUTION)	20012820
	RETURN	20012830
C----		20012840
	ENTRY NOFEAS	20012850
	NPHASE = 5	20012860
	CALL STATUS(40HPRIMAL--NO FEASIBLE SOLUTION)	20012870
	RETURN	20012880
C----		20012890
	END	20012900

SUBROUTINE FEASCH(R)	20012910
C-----GJR VERSION APRIL/71	20012920
C-----GIVEN CURRENT INVERSE R, PHS, KEY AND BOUNDS IN GAMMA	20012930
C-----COMPUTES CURRENT SOLUTION BETA, NO. OF INFEASIBLES NPIF.	20012940
C-----IF BETA INFEAS, ADDS ARTIFICIALS AND REVERTS TO PHASE-1	20012950
COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVF,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5	20012960
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,TROW,JCOL,JOUT,ITRN,NREJ,NPIF,NDJS	20012970
COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20012980
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20012990
COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JPHS,TPI	20013000
COMMON /CORE/ JAPFJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(1000)	20013010
COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL,ZERO,PIVTOL,CTOL,PERTOL,DELTOL	20013020
COMMON /ROUNDS/ ROUNDS(100),IBDS(100),NBDS	20013030
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20013040
COMMON /PHS/ RHS(100)	20013050
LOGICAL KEY	20013060
REAL B(1)	20013070
NPKT(I)=MOD(NAME(I),100000)/11	20013080
ITP(J)=MOD(IBASIS(J),100)	20013090
KEY=.FALSE.	20013100
DO 10 I=1,M	20013110
10 DELTA(I)=0.0	20013120
DELTA(M)=1.0	20013130
C-----COMPUTE EFFECTIVE RHS IN GAMMA USING KEY + BOUNDS ALREADY THERE	20013140
DO 20 I=1,M	20013150
20 GAMMA(I)=+GAMMA(I)+PHS(I)	20013160
C-----CYCLE ELEMENTS OF SOLUTION	20013170
NPIF=0	20013180
SUMIF=0.	20013190
RNDJ=1.E70	20013200
IORG=1	20013210
MM1=M-1	20013220
DO 100 I=1,MM1	20013230
SUM = DOT(M, R(IORG), GAMMA)	20013240
BETA(I)=SUM	20013250
IORG= M+IORG	20013260
JOUT= IBASIS(I)/100	20013270
IF(NBDS.EQ.0) GOTO 50	20013280
C-----CHECK XJOUT LESS THAN BOUND	20013290
RNDJ = BOUND(JOUT)	20013300
IF(SUM.LE.RNDJ+7*ERO) GOTO 50	20013310
C-----BOUND VIOLATED, REMOVE BOUND AND TREAT AS INFEAS XJOUT	20013320
IF(MOD(K3,13).EQ.0) WRITE(6,101) I,JOUT,SUM,RNDJ	20013330
CALL SETRND (JOUT)	20013340
BETA(I)=BETA(I)-RNDJ	20013350
GOTO 60	20013360
C-----CHECK XJOUT POSITIVE FOR NON-FREE POWS	20013370
50 IF(ITP (I).EQ.7) GOTO 100	20013380
IF(BETA(I).GE.-7*ERO) GOTO 100	20013390
C-----INFEASIBLE, ADD ARTIFICIAL TO KILL ERROR AND PIVOT IN	20013400
IF(MOD(K3,13).EQ.0) WRITE(6,101) I,JOUT,SUM,RNDJ	20013410
55 CONTINUE	20013420
CALL SETRNB(-JOUT)	20013430
BETA(I)= -BETA(I)	20013440
60 NPIF=1+NPIF	20013450
JPKT=0	20013460
IF(JOUT.LE.NT) JPKT=NPKT(JOUT)	20013470

IF(JPKT.NE.0) KEYS(JPKT)=KEYS(JPKT)-1	20013480
SUMIF=SUMIF+BETA(I)	20013490
IBASIS(I)=100*(100+JOUT+NT)+MOD(IBASIS(I),100)	20013500
DELTA(I)= -1.	20013510
IF(JOUT.GT.NT) DELTA(M)=2.	20013520
CALL PIVOT(I,B,DELTA)	20013530
DELTA(I)= 0.	20013540
DELTA(M)=1.	20013550
IF(KEY) GOTO 150	20013560
100 CONTINUE	20013570
101 FORMAT(* INFEAS--ROW*I5* COL*I5* VALUE*E12.4* BOUND*E12.4)	20013580
C-----CONSTRUCT COMPLETE SOLUTION FOR KEYS IN BETA(M+1).....	20013590
IF(L.EQ.0) GOTO 151	20013600
BNDJ=1.E70	20013610
KEY=.TRUE.	20013620
DO 150 K=1,L	20013630
C-----CHECK PACKET HAS BASIC COLS	20013640
SUM= 0.0	20013650
NR = MOD (KEYS(K),100)	20013660
IF(NR .EQ.0.) GO TO 115	20013670
C-----SUM BASIC COL VALUES IN PACKET K	20013680
DO 110 I=1,M	20013690
JPOS = IBASIS(I)/100	20013700
IF(NPKT(JPOS).EQ.K) SUM=SUM+BETA(I)	20013710
110 CONTINUE	20013720
115 BETA(M+K) = RHS(M+K)-SUM	20013730
IF(BETA(M+K).GE.-ZERO) GOTO 150	20013740
C-----INFEASIBLE GUB, MUST BE ESSENTIAL, CHANGE TO BASIC ROW I	20013750
JOUT=KEYS(K)/100	20013760
IF(MOD(K3,13).EQ.0) WRITE(6,111) K,JOUT,BETA(M+K),BNDJ	20013770
111 FORMAT(* INFEAS--GUB*I5* COL*I5* VALUE*E12.4* BOUND*E12.4)	20013780
CALL KEYCH(JOUT,I,B)	20013790
GOTO 55	20013800
150 CONTINUE	20013810
151 CONTINUE	20013820
C-----TOTAL INFEASIBILITY	20013830
BETA(M)=0.	20013840
DO 160 I=1,MM1	20013850
IF(IRASIS(I)/100.LE.NT) GOTO 160	20013860
BETA(M)=BETA(M)-BETA(I)	20013870
160 CONTINUE	20013880
C-----INDICATE PHASE 1	20013890
IF(ABS(BETA(M)).LT.CTOL) GOTO 200	20013900
IPHASE = 1	20013910
IF(MOD(K3,13).EQ.0) WRITE(6,199) SUMIF,BETA(M)	20013920
199 FORMAT(* TOTAL INFEASIBILITY*E12.4* PHASE1 COST*E12.4)	20013930
C-----ADJUST COST ROW IC AND ORIGIN IPI	20013940
200 IC = ICOST	20013950
IF(IPHASE.EQ.1) TC = M	20013960
IPI=1+M*IC-M	20013970
C-----PHASE 1 COST IS EQUALITY ZERO IN PHASE 2	20013980
IBASIS(M)=100*(IBASIS(M)/100)	20013990
IF(IPHASE.EQ.1) IBASIS(M)=IBASIS(M)+3	20014000
RETURN	20014010
END	20014020

SUBROUTINE INVERT(R)	20014030
C-----GUR VERSION APRIL/71	20014040
COMMON /ROUNDS/ ROUNDS(100),IBDS(100),NRDS	20014050
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,IPOW,JCOL,JOUT,ITRN,NPEJ,NPIF,NDJS	20014060
COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL,7EP0,PIVTOL,CTOL,PERTOL,DEPTOL	20014070
COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVF,K1,K2,K3,K4,ITNCHK	20014080
COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20014090
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20014100
COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTPY,NTRY,JNCORE,NORMAX,NSCAN	20014110
COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JPHS,IPI	20014120
COMMON /CORE/ JAPFJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(1000)	20014130
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20014140
COMMON /PHS/ PHS(100)	20014150
REAL R(1)	20014160
INTEGER PKT,PKTO	20014170
LOGICAL BASIC,ATRND	20014180
ITP(J)=MOD(IBASIS(J),100)	20014190
NPKT(J)=MOD(NAME(J),100000)/10	20014200
C-----INVERTS CURRENT BASIS VECTORS AND ADJUSTS FOR ROUNDS	20014210
IF(ITRN.LT.IT NINV) RETURN	20014220
CALL MESSG(4GHTNVERT	20014230
C-----ITERATION OF NEXT INVERT	20014240
ITNINV=ITRN+INVF	20014250
C	20014260
IF(L.EQ.0) GOTO 15	20014270
C-----COUNT MISSING KEYS TO NKM AND CLEAR BASIC COUNT	20014280
NKM=0	20014290
0 DO 5 I=1,L	20014300
K=KEYS(I)/100	20014310
IF(K.EQ.0) NKM=NKM+1	20014320
KEYS(I)=100*K	20014330
5 CONTINUE	20014340
IF(NKM.EQ.0) GOTO 15	20014350
C-----FIRST SCAN BASIC COLS FOR KEY CANDIDATES	20014360
JTAG=2	20014370
6 CONTINUE	20014380
DO 10 J=MC,NT	20014390
K=NPKT(J)	20014400
IF(K.EQ.0) GOTO 10	20014410
JTYPE=MOD(NAME(J),10)	20014420
IF(JTYPE.NE.JTAG) GOTO 10	20014430
IF(KEYS(K)/100.NE.0) GOTO 10	20014440
C-----SET COLUMN J KEY IN PACKET K AND REDUCE COUNT NKM	20014450
KEYS(K)=100*J	20014460
CALL SETKEY(J)	20014470
NKM=NKM-1	20014480
10 CONTINUE	20014490
IF(NKM.EQ.0) GOTO 15	20014500
IF(JTAG.NE.2) GOTO 11	20014510
C-----NOW EXAMINE FREE COLUMNS	20014520
JTAG=1	20014530
GOTO 6	20014540
11 CONTINUE	20014550
CALL ERROR(4GHTNVERT--SEVERAL KEYS UNMARKED-DATA ERR.	20014560
CALL ESCAPE(R)	20014570
C	20014580
C-----NULL BASIS EXCEPT FOR FREE POWS SAVING TYPES	20014590

15	CONTINUE	20014600
	IORG=0	20014610
	DO 20 I=1,M	20014620
	GAMMA(I)=0.0	20014630
	ITYPE=MOD(IBASIS(I),100)	20014640
	IF(ITYPE.NE.3) IBASIS(I)=ITYPE	20014650
C----	SET UP UNIT BASIS AND ZERO RHS	20014660
	DO 19 J=1,M	20014670
19	B(IORG+J)=0.	20014680
	B(IORG+I)=1.0	20014690
20	IORG=IORG+M	20014700
C----	RESTORE PHASE1 LOGICAL	20014710
	IBASIS(M)=100*MC+ITYPE	20014720
C		20014730
C----	CYCLE COLUMN NAMES, KEY COLUMNS TO KORG, OTHERS TO JORG	20014740
	JORG=M*JNCORE	20014750
	KORG=JORG+M	20014760
C----	PKT IS CURRENT GUP PACKET, PKTO IS PACKET OF LAST KEY	20014770
	PKTO=0	20014780
	DO 200 JNT=1,NT	20014790
	JTYPE= MOD(NAME(JNT),10)	20014800
	IF(JTYPE.LE.1) GOTO 200	20014810
C----	GET THIS BASIC/BOUNDED/KEY COL TO CORE	20014820
	JPOS=JNT	20014830
30	CALL IN(JPOS,AJ(JORG+1),JNCORE+1)	20014840
	PKT=NPKT(JNT)	20014850
	IF(JTYPE.GE.3) GOTO 150	20014860
C----	BASIC COLUMN, IS KEY NEEDED	20014870
	IF(PKT.EQ.0) GOTO 120	20014880
	IF(PKT.EQ.PKTO) GOTO 100	20014890
C----	GET KEY AND RECORD	20014900
	CALL INPKD(KEYS(PKT)/100,AJ(KORG+1),JNCORE+2)	20014910
	PKTO=PKT	20014920
C----	REMOVE KEY COMPONENT FROM COL	20014930
100	DO 110 I=1,M	20014940
110	AJ(JORG+I)=AJ(JORG+I)-AJ(KORG+I)	20014950
C----	TRANSFORM TO CURRENT BASIS	20014960
120	IORG=1	20014970
	DO 130 I=1,M	20014980
	ALPHA(I)=DOT(M,B(IORG),AJ(JORG+1))	20014990
130	IORG=IORG+M	20015000
C----	FIND BEST ROW TO PIVOT	20015010
	IROW=0	20015020
	CALL PIVOT(IROW,B,ALPHA)	20015030
	IF(IROW.EQ.0) GOTO 200	20015040
C----	INCREASE COUNT OF BASIC COLS IN PACKET	20015050
	IF(PKT.NE.0) KEYS(PKT)=KEYS(PKT)+1	20015060
	GOTO 200	20015070
C		20015080
C----	PICK UP BOUND OR PHS OF PACKET	20015090
150	IF(PKT.NE.0) GOTO 155	20015100
	BNDJ=BOUND(JPOS)	20015110
	GOTO 156	20015120
155	BNDJ=RHS(PKT+M)	20015130
156	DO 160 J=1,M	20015140
160	GAMMA(J) = GAMMA(J)- AJ(JORG+J)*BNDJ	20015150
200	CONTINUE	20015160
C		20015170

C-----COMPLETE BASIS WITH ARTIFICIALS	20015180
C-----COUNT LOGICALS IN JL	20015190
JL=0	20015200
DO 210 I=1,M	20015210
IF(MOD(IRASTS(I),100).NE.0) JL=JL+1	20015220
IF(IRASIS(I)/100.NE.0) GOTO 210	20015230
IF(MOD(IRASTS(I),100) .NE.1) GOTO 205	20015240
C-----MAKE A LOGICAL BASIC INSTEAD	20015250
IRASTS(I)=100*JL+IRASTS(I)	20015260
GOTO 210	20015270
205 CONTINUE	20015280
IRASIS(I)=100*(I+NT)+IRASIS(I)	20015290
210 CONTINUE	20015300
C-----ADD ARTIFICIALS NEEDED	20015310
DO 220 I=1,M	20015320
220 DELTA(I)=0.0	20015330
DELTA(M)=1.0	20015340
DO 240 I=1,M	20015350
IF(IRASIS(I)/100.LE.NT) GOTO 240	20015360
C-----ONE NEEDED ROW I	20015370
DELTA(I)=1.0	20015380
IORG=1	20015390
DO 230 J=1,M	20015400
ALPHA(J)= DOT(M,R(IORG),DELTA)	20015410
230 IORG=IORG+M	20015420
DELTA(I)=0.0	20015430
CALL PIVOT(I,B,ALPHA)	20015440
240 CONTINUE	20015450
C	20015460
C-----NOW USE P AND GAMMA TO GET SOLUTION TO BETA	20015470
CALL FEASCH(R)	20015480
RETURN	20015490
END	20015500

	SUBROUTINE IO(KOL, ALPHA, NAME)	20015510
C-----	GUB VERSION--APRIL-20-1971	20015520
C-----	WRITES TWO FILES OF A MATRIX TO DISC. IN STRAIGHT OR PACKED FORM	20015530
	COMMON /FILES/ IA1,IA2,IMAP	20015540
	COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JRHS,IPI	20015550
	COMMON /ROWTYP/ IPOWTP(101)	20015560
	COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTPY,NTRY,JNCORE,NORMAX,NSCAN	20015570
	COMMON /CORE/ JAPEJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(1000)	20015580
	DIMENSION ALPHA(1),ID(100),D(100)	20015590
	COMMON /B/ ALPHB(100)	20015600
	DATA ZERO/1.E-10/	20015610
C		20015620
	ENTRY OUT	20015630
C-----	-----TO DISC FILES IA1/IA2	20015640
C		20015650
	IF (KOL.GT.1) GOTO 10	20015660
	REWIND IA1	20015670
	REWIND IA2	20015680
	KOL1=KOL2=0	20015690
C		20015700
C-----	STRIP GUBS AND PACK FOR TWO FILES	20015710
10	J=K=0	20015720
	DO 20 I=1, M	20015730
	IF(IROWTP(I).EQ.4) GOTO 20	20015740
	J=J+1	20015750
	ALPHB(J)=ALPHA(I)	20015760
	IF(ABS(ALPHA(I)).LT.ZERO) GOTO 20	20015770
	K=K+1	20015780
	ID(K)=J	20015790
	D(K)=ALPHA(I)	20015800
20	CONTINUE	20015810
	NAME=KOL	20015820
	WRITE(IA1) KOL,NAME,(ALPHB(I),I=1,J)	20015830
	WRITE(IA2) KOL,NAME,K,(ID(I),D(I),I=1,K)	20015840
	RETURN	20015850
C		20015860
C		20015870
	ENTRY IN	20015880
C-----	FOR NORMAL COLUMNS FROM DISC IA1	20015890
	DO 100 JNT=1,NT	20015900
	IF(MOD(KOL1,NT).NE.0) GOTO 110	20015910
99	REWIND IA1	20015920
	REWIND IA2	20015930
	NSCAN =1+NSCAN	20015940
110	READ(IA1) KOL1,NAAM,(ALPHA(I),I=1,M)	20015950
	IF(KOL.LT.KOL1) GOTO 99	20015960
	IF(KOL.EQ.KOL1) GOTO 101	20015970
100	CONTINUE	20015980
	GOTO 300	20015990
101	CONTINUE	20016000
C-----	UPDATE RECORDS AND TRACK DISC LOCATION IN KOL	20016010
120	CONTINUE	20016020
	JCOL=NAME	20016030
	JA(JCOL)=KOL	20016040
	JAK(JCOL)= NAAM	20016050
	JAREJ(JCOL)=0	20016060
	RETURN	20016070

C		20015080
C		20015090
	ENTRY INPOS	20015100
C-----	TO GET THE INPUT FILE POSITION	20015110
	KOL=KOL1	20015120
	RETURN	20015130
C		20015140
C		20015150
	ENTRY INPKD	20015160
C-----	AUXILIARY FILE FOR KEYS	20015170
	DO 200 JNT=1,NT	20015180
	IF(MOD(KOL2,NT).NE.0) GOTO 199	20015190
195	PEWIND IA2	20015200
199	PEAD(IA2) KOL2,NAAM,K,(ID(I),D(I),I=1,K)	20015210
	IF(KOL.LT.KOL2) GOTO 195	20015220
	IF(KOL2.EQ.KOL) GOTO 201	20015230
200	CONTINUE	20015240
	GOTO 300	20015250
201	CONTINUE	20015260
C-----	UNPACK D TO ALPHA	20015270
	DO 210 I=1,M	20015280
210	ALPHA(I)=0.	20015290
	IF(K.EQ.0) GOTO 120	20015300
	DO 220 I=1,K	20015310
	J=ID(I)	20015320
220	ALPHA(J)=D(I)	20015330
	GOTO 120	20015340
C		20015350
C-----	TPOUBLE	20015360
300	CALL EPROR (4CHIO--COLUMN NOT LOCATED IN NT READS	20015370
	CALL ESCAPE(8)	20015380
	END	20015390

	SUBROUTINE KEYCH(JCOL,IROW,B)	20016400
C-----	GUR VERSION APRIL/71	20016410
	COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JRHS,IPI	20016420
	COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20016430
	COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20016440
	COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20016450
	REAL B(1)	20016460
	NPKT(J)=MOD(NAME(J),100000)/10	20016470
	ITP(J)=MOD(IBASIS(J),100)	20016480
		20016490
C		20016500
J-----	INTERCHANGE KEY WITH FIRST BASIC COL IN KEYS PACKET	20016510
C	RETURNING ROW OF NEW BASIC COL (OLD KEY)	20016520
	JCOLPK= NPKT(JCOL)	20016530
C-----	FIRST BASIC COL	20016540
	DO 10 I=1,M	20016550
	JKEY = IBASIS(I)/100	20016560
	IF(JKEY.GT.NT) GOTO 10	20016570
	IF(NPKT(JKEY).EQ.JCOLPK) GOTO 20	20016580
10	CONTINUE	20016590
	CALL ERROR(40HKEYCH--ESSENTIAL PACKET NO BASIC COL)	20016600
	CALL ESCAPE	20016610
C		20016620
C-----	RE-DIFFERENCE BASIS INVERSE TO MAKE JKEY KEY	20016630
20	IROW = I	20016640
	JORG = M*IROW-M	20016650
	DO 30 J=1,M	20016660
30	B(JORG+J) = -B(JORG+J)	20016670
	IORG = 0	20016680
	DO 50 I=1,M	20016690
	IF(I.EQ.IROW) GOTO 50	20016700
	IB=IBASIS(I)/100	20016710
	IF(IB.GT.NT) GOTO 50	20016720
	IF(NPKT(IB).NE.JCOLPK) GOTO 50	20016730
	DO 40 J=1,M	20016740
40	B(JORG+J)=B(JORG+J)-B(IORG+J)	20016750
50	IORG=IORG+M	20016760
C		20016770
C-----	NEW KEY IS NOW JKEY	20016780
	CALL SETKEY(JKEY)	20016790
	KEYS(JCOLPK)= 100*JKEY+ MOD(KEYS(JCOLPK),100)	20016800
C-----	COL JCOL IS NOW BASIC	20016810
	CALL SETBNB(JCOL)	20016820
	IBASIS(IROW)=100*JCOL+ITP(IROW)	20016830
C-----	REARRANGE SOLUTION	20016840
	MPK=M+JCOLPK	20016850
	SUM=ALPHA(IROW)	20016860
	ALPHA(IROW)=ALPHA(MPK)	20016870
	ALPHA(MPK)=SUM	20016880
	SUM= BETA(IROW)	20016890
	BETA(IROW)=BETA(MPK)	20016900
	BETA(MPK)=SUM	20016910
	RETURN	20016920
	END	

FUNCTION KEYFND(PKT)	20016930
COMMON /CORE/ JAPEJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(1000)	20016940
COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTPY,NTRY,JNCORE,NCRMAX,NSCAN	20016950
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20016960
COMMON /BASIS/ IPASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20016970
INTEGER PKT	20016980
NPKT(I)=MOD(NAME(I),100000)/10	20016990
C	20017000
C-----GIVEN PACKET NO. PKT, FIND ITS KEY IN CORE	20017010
IF(PKT.EQ.0) GOTO 100	20017020
KEY=KEYS(PKT)/100	20017030
DO 20 K=1,JNCORE	20017040
IF(JA(K).EQ.KEY) GOTO 30	20017050
20 CONTINUE	20017060
KEYFND=0	20017070
RETURN	20017080
30 KEYFND=K	20017090
RETURN	20017100
C	20017110
C-----FIND THE FIRST KEY WITH NO COLUMNS IN CORE FOR CHECK	20017120
100 DO 130 K=1,JNCORE	20017130
JAK=JA(K)	20017140
JTYPE=MOD(NAME(JAK),10)	20017150
IF(JTYPE.NE.4) GOTO 130	20017160
JPKT=NPKT(JAK)	20017170
DO 120 J=1,JNCOPE	20017180
JAJ=JA(J)	20017190
JTYPE=MOD(NAME(JAJ),10)	20017200
IF(JTYPE.EQ.4) GOTO 120	20017210
IF(JPKT.EQ.NPKT(JAJ)) GOTO 130	20017220
120 CONTINUE	20017230
GOTO 30	20017240
130 CONTINUE	20017250
KEYFND=0	20017260
RETURN	20017270
END	20017280

	SUBROUTINE MAPIN(R)	20017290
C-----	GUB VERSION APRIL 20/71	20017300
C-----	ADDS SPECS FOR BOUND/BASIC/NULL/KEY VARIABLES AND INVERSE IF PRESE	20017310
C-----	OPTIONALLY CALLED BEFORE INVERT	20017320
	COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,IROW,JCOL,JOUT,ITRN,NREJ,NPIF,NDJS	20017330
	COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20017340
	COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20017350
	COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JRHS,IPI	20017360
	COMMON /FILES/ IA1,IA2,IMAP	20017370
	COMMON /INPUT/ INPUT,INPUTH,INPUTN	20017380
	COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL,ZERO,PIVTOL,CTOL,PERTOL,DEXTOL	20017390
	COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20017400
	COMMON /BOUNDS/ BOUNDS(100),IBDS(100),NBDS	20017410
	COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVF,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5	20017420
	REAL B(1)	20017430
	DIMENSION CARD(8)	20017440
	INTEGER NAMES(5)	20017450
	INTEGER PKT	20017460
	REAL NULL,KEE,INVERS	20017470
	DATA BASIC/5HBASIC/,ATBND/5HATBND/,ENDER/5HEND /,ROWS/4HROWS/	20017480
+	,NULL/4HNULL/,KEE/3HKEY/,TNVERS/5HINVER/	20017490
+	,REWIND/6HREWIND/	20017500
	ITP(J)=MOD(IRASIS(J),100)	20017510
	NPKT(I)=MOD(NAME(I),100000)/10	20017520
C-----	SETS BASIC COLUMNS AND LOGICALS	20017530
	CALL MESSG(40HMAPIN)	20017540
	REWIND IMAP	20017550
10	READ(IMAP,11) TYPE1,TYPE2,(NAMES(J),J=1,4)	20017560
11	FORMAT(2A5,4I10)	20017570
	IF(MOD(K3,3).EQ.0) WRITE(6,12) TYPE1,TYPE2,(NAMES(J),J=1,4)	20017580
12	FORMAT(X,2A5,4I10)	20017590
	IF(TYPE1.EQ.BASIC) GOTO 30	20017600
	IF(TYPE1.EQ.KEE) GOTO 50	20017610
	IF(TYPE1.EQ.ATBND) GOTO 15	20017620
	IF(TYPE1.EQ.NULL) GOTO 80	20017630
	IF(TYPE1.EQ.INVERS) GOTO 95	20017640
	IF(TYPE1.EQ.ENDER) RETURN	20017650
	CALL ERROR(40HMAPIN--UNRECOGNIZED TYPE CARD IN DATA)	20017660
	RETURN	20017670
C		20017680
C-----	ADD AT BOUND COLUMN SPECS	20017690
15	DO 20 J=1,4	20017700
	ID=NAMES(J)	20017710
	IF(ID.EQ.0) GOTO 20	20017720
	ID=ID+MC	20017730
	BNDJ=BOUND(ID)	20017740
	IF(BNDJ.LT.1.E8) GOTO 19	20017750
	CALL ERROR(40HMAPIN--ATBND COLUMN NOT BOUNDED IBDS/BDS)	20017760
	CALL DUMP(IBDS(1),IBDS(NBDS),2,BOUNDS(1),BOUNDS(NBDS),1)	20017770
	GOTO 20	20017780
19	CONTINUE	20017790
	CALL SETBND(ID)	20017800
20	CONTINUE	20017810
	GOTO 10	20017820
C		20017830
C-----	BASIC COLUMNS ADDED	20017840
30	IF(TYPE2.EQ.ROWS) GOTO 60	20017850

DO 40 J=1,4	20017860
ID=NAMES(J)	20017870
IF(ID.EQ.0) GOTO 40	20017880
ID=ID+MC	20017890
CALL SETRNB(ID)	20017900
40 CONTINUE	20017910
GOTO 10	20017920
C	20017930
C-----ENTER KEY COLUMNS IF A GUR PROBLEM	20017940
50 IF(L.EQ.0) GOTO 30	20017950
DO 55 I=1,4	20017960
ID=NAMES(I)	20017970
IF (ID.EQ.0) GOTO 10	20017980
ID=ID+MC	20017990
PKT=NPKT(ID)	20018000
IF(PKT.EQ.0) GOTO 55	20018010
JOUT=KEYS(PKT)/100	20018020
IF(JOUT.NE.0) CALL SETKEY(-JOUT)	20018030
CALL SETKEY(ID)	20018040
KEYS(PKT)=100*ID	20018050
55 CONTINUE	20018060
GOTO 10	20018070
C	20018080
C-----BASIC ROW-COL DATA FOR ENTRY OF ROW LOGICALS	20018090
60 DO 70 J=1,4	20018100
ID=NAMES(J)	20018110
IF(ID.EQ.0) GOTO 70	20018120
CALL SETRNB(ID)	20018130
70 CONTINUE	20018140
GOTO 10	20018150
C	20018160
C-----SET NULL COLUMNS	20018170
80 DO 90 J=1,4	20018180
ID=NAMES(J)	20018190
IF(ID.EQ.0) GOTO 90	20018200
ID=ID+MC	20018210
CALL SETNNN(ID)	20018220
90 CONTINUE	20018230
GOTO 10	20018240
C	20018250
C-----CHECK FOR INVERSE AT END OF INPUT TAPE OR SKIP	20018260
95 MM=M*M	20018270
READ(INPUT) (B(J),J=1,MM)	20018280
IF(ENDFILE INPUT) 10,96	20018290
96 READ(INPUT) (TRASTS(J),BETA(J),J=1,M)	20018300
IF(ENDFILE INPUT) 10,97	20018310
97 IF(L.NE.0) READ(INPUT) (KEYS(J),BETA(J+M),J=1,L)	20018320
IF(ENDFILE INPUT) 10,98	20018330
C-----SUCCESSFULL, SUPPRESS INVERT	20018340
98 ITMINV=INVF/2	20018350
CALL MSSG(40HSTARTED FROM GIVEN INVERSE ON INPUT	20018360
C-----RESET INPUT FILE FOR MAPOUT TO OVERWRITE LAST INVERSE	20018370
BACKSPACE INPUT	20018380
BACKSPACE INPUT	20018390
IF(L.EQ.0) GOTO 10	20018400
BACKSPACE INPUT	20018410
GOTO 10	20018420
C	20018430

C	ENTRY INMAP	20018440
		20018450
C-----	READS MAP CARDS FROM INPUT TO FILE IMAP AND TERMINATES THEM	20018460
	CALL MSSG(40HINMAP LOOKED FOR MAP)	20018470
	DO 200 I=1,1000	20018480
	READ(5,2) CARD	20018490
	IF(ENDFILE 5) 201,199	20018500
199	CONTINUE	20018510
2	FORMAT(8A10)	20018520
	IF (CARD(1).EQ.ENDER) GOTO 201	20018530
	IF(CARD(1).EQ.REWIND) GOTO 202	20018540
	WRITE(IMAP,2) CARD	20018550
1999	CONTINUE	20018560
200	CONTINUE	20018570
C-----	ENDS THE MAPOUT CARDS	20018580
201	WRITE(IMAP,2) ENDER	20018590
	RETURN	20018600
202	REWIND IMAP	20018610
	CALL MESSG(40HINMAP--DELETED EXISTING MAP, IF ANY)	20018620
	GOTO 1999	20018630
	END	20018640

SUBROUTINE MAPOUT(R)		20018650
C-----	GUR VERSION APRIL-20-71	20018660
C-----	OUTPUTS THE FINAL BASIS FOR MAPIN USE	20018670
C		20018680
	COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20018690
	COMMON /BASIS/ IRASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20018700
	COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20018710
	COMMON /IXX/ IX(100) /XX/ X(100)	20018720
	COMMON /INPUT/ INPUT, INPUTM, INPUTN	20018730
	COMMON /FILES/ IA1, IA2, IMAP	20018740
	COMMON /I/ M, L, MPL, MC, NT, ICOST, IC, IPHASE, JRHS, IPI	20018750
	COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTPY, NTRY, JNCOPE, NCORMAX	20018760
	COMMON /CORE/ JAPEJ(101), JA(101), JAK(101), AJ(1000)	20018770
	COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX, ITNINV, INVF, K1, K2, K3, K4, K5	20018780
	COMMON /ROUNDS/ ROUNDS(100), IRDS(100), NBDS	20018790
	EQUIVALENCE (MAPKEY, AJ)	20018800
	DIMENSION MAPRAS(100), MAP BND(100), MAPNLL(10), MAPKEY(1000)	20018810
	REAL B(1)	20018820
C		20018830
	CALL MESSG(40HMAPOUT	20018840
	PEWIND IMAP	20018850
	JNCOPE=0	20018860
	DO 50 I=1, MC	20018870
	IF (NAME(I).NE.2) GOTO 50	20018880
	WRITE(IMAP,1) I	20018890
1	FORMAT(10HPRASICROWS ,I10)	20018900
50	CONTINUE	20018910
C		20018920
	K=INLL=IRND=IRAS=IKEY=0	20018930
C-----	CLEAR SOLUTION SPACE	20018940
	NVARS=INPUTM+NBDS	20018950
	DO 60 I=1, NVARS	20018960
	IX(I)=0	20018970
60	X(I)=0.	20018980
	MPI=MC+1	20018990
	DO 40 I=MPI, NT	20019000
	JCOL=I-MC	20019010
	J=MOD(NAME(I),10)+1	20019020
	GOTO(10,40,20,30,35),J	20019030
C		20019040
10	INLL=INLL+1	20019050
	MAPNLL(INLL)=JCOL	20019060
	GOTO 40	20019070
20	IRAS=IRAS+1	20019080
	MAPBAS(IRAS)=JCOL	20019090
	DO 25 IR=1, M	20019100
	IF (IRASIS(IR)/100.EQ.I) GOTO 26	20019110
25	CONTINUE	20019120
26	K=K+1	20019130
	IX(K)=JCOL	20019140
	X(K)=BETA(IR)	20019150
	GOTO 40	20019160
30	IRND=IRND+1	20019170
	MAPRND(IRND)=JCOL	20019180
	K=K+1	20019190
	IX(K)=JCOL	20019200
	X(K)=ROUND(I)	20019210

	GOTO 40	20019220
35	IKEY=IKEY+1	20019230
	MAPKEY(IKEY)=JCOL	20019240
	DO 36 IR=1,L	20019250
	IF(KEYS(IR)/100.EQ.I) GOTO 37	20019260
36	CONTINUE	20019270
37	K=K+1	20019280
	IX(K)=JCOL	20019290
	X(K)=BETA(IR+M)	20019300
40	CONTINUE	20019310
	IF(IBAS.NE.0) WRITE(IMAP,2) (MAPBAS(I),I=1,IBAS)	20019320
	IF(IRND.NE.0) WRITE(IMAP,3) (MAPRND(I),I=1,IRND)	20019330
	IF(INLL.NE.0) WRITE(IMAP,4) (MAPNLL(I),I=1,INLL)	20019340
	IF(IKEY.NE.0) WRITE(IMAP,6) (MAPKEY(I),I=1,IKEY)	20019350
2	FORMAT(10HBASIC,4I10)	20019360
3	FORMAT(10HATBND,4I10)	20019370
4	FORMAT(10HNULL,4I10)	20019380
5	FORMAT(10HEND)	20019390
6	FORMAT(10HKEY,4I10)	20019400
7	FORMAT(10HINVERSE)	20019410
	IF(MOD(K3,2).NE.0) GOTO 598	20019420
C----	PLACE BASIS ON END OF INPUT TAPE, AFTER ANY THERE ALREADY	20019430
	MM=M*M	20019440
	WRITE(INPUT) (B(T),I=1,MM)	20019450
	WRITE(INPUT) (IBASIS(J),BETA(J),J=1,M)	20019460
	IF(L.NE.0) WRITE(INPUT) (KEYS(J),BETA(J+M),J=1,L)	20019470
	WRITE(IMAP,7)	20019480
598	WRITE(IMAP,5)	20019490
599	IF(MOD(K3,5).NE.0) RETURN	20019500
600	WRITE(6,601)	20019510
601	FORMAT(*OCURRENT SOLUTION*/*0 BASIS VALUE -PI*)	20019520
	WRITE(6,602) (IBASIS(I),BETA(I),B(IPI+I-1),I=1,M)	20019530
602	FORMAT(I12,2E12.4)	20019540
	WRITE(6,603) (KEYS(I),BETA(I+M),I=1,L)	20019550
603	FORMAT(*0 KEYS VALUE*/(I12,E12.4))	20019560
	WRITE(6,604) (IX(I),X(I),I=1,K)	20019570
604	FORMAT(*OSOLUTION VECTOR, PACKED*/(I12,E12.4))	20019580
C----	PRICE OUT REMAINING VEGORS	20019590
	WRITE(6,701)	20019600
701	FORMAT(*OREMAINING VECTORS*)	20019610
	DO 700 J=MP1,NT	20019620
	JTYPE=MOD(NAME(J),10)	20019630
	IF(JTYPE.EQ.2) GOTO 700	20019640
	CALL IN(J,GAMMA,1)	20019650
	DJVAL=DOTS(M,B(IPI),GAMMA)	20019660
	WRITE(6,702) J,DJVAL,NAME(J)	20019670
702	FORMAT(I12,12X,E12.4,I12)	20019680
700	CONTINUE	20019690
	RETURN	20019700
	END	20019710

SUBROUTINE PIVOT(IROW,B,ALPHA)	20019720
C-----PIVOT ALPHA INTO B ROW IROW	20019730
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20019740
COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20019750
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS	20019760
COMMON /T/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JRHS,IPI	20019770
COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL,ZERO,PIVTOL,CTOL,PERTOL,DEXTOL	20019780
COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX,ITNTNV,INVF,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5	20019790
REAL ALPHA(1),B(1)	20019800
NPKT(I)=MOD(NAME(I),100000)/10	20019810
C	20019820
C-----CHECK ALPHA HAS A ROW	20019830
IF(IROW.EQ.0) GOTO 90	20019840
C-----NORMALISE ROW IROW	20019850
1 CONTINUE	20019860
IORG=M*(IROW-1)	20019870
PIV=1.	20019880
IF (ALPHA(IROW).EQ.1.0) GOTO 20	20019890
IF(ABS(ALPHA(IROW)) .GT. PIVTOL) GOTO 5	20019900
CALL ERROR(40HPIVOT--PIVOT LESS THAN PIVTOL	20019910
CALL ESCAPE(B)	20019920
5 PIV = 1.0/ALPHA(IROW)	20019930
DO 10 I=1,M	20019940
10 B(IORG+I)= B(IORG+I)*PIV	20019950
C-----PIVOT OP FOR ROW I, LEAVE ALPHA.	20019960
20 DO 30 I=1,M	20019970
IF(I.EQ.IROW) GOTO 30	20019980
IF(ABS(ALPHA(I)).LT.ZERO) GOTO 30	20019990
JORG=M*(I-1)	20020000
PIV=ALPHA(I)	20020010
DO 25 J=1,M	20020020
25 B(JORG+J)=B(JORG+J)-PIV *B(IORG+J)	20020030
30 CONTINUE	20020040
RETURN	20020050
C	20020060
C-----FIND BEST ROW TO PIVOT ALPHA INTO B	20020070
90 CONTINUE	20020080
PIV=PIVTOL	20020090
DO 100 I=1,M	20020100
C-----CHECK FOR FREE LOGICALS	20020110
JP=IBASIS(I)/100	20020120
IF(JP.NE.JPOS) GOTO 99	20020130
IROW=I	20020140
GOTO 1	20020150
99 IF(JP.NE.0) GOTO 100	20020160
C-----ZERO BASIS ENTRY AT I	20020170
DIVOT=ABS(ALPHA(I))	20020180
IF(DIVOT.LT.PIV) GOTO 100	20020190
PIV=DIVOT	20020200
IROW=I	20020210
100 CONTINUE	20020220
IF(IROW.EQ.0) GOTO 150	20020230
C-----BEST ROW TO ADD THIS COLUMN IS IROW	20020240
101 CONTINUE	20020250
IBASIS(IROW)=100*JPOS+IBASIS(IROW)	20020260
GOTO 1	20020270
C-----THE COLUMN IS NO GOOD ANYWHERE AT PRESENT, DROP FROM BASIC SET	20020280

150	CONTINUE	20020290
	CALL SETBNB(-JPOS)	20020300
	IF(MOD(K3,13).NE.0) RETURN	20020310
	WRITE(6,151) JPOS	20020320
151	FORMAT(1H ,*PIVOT DROPPED COLUMN* I6)	20020330
	RETURN	20020340
	END	20020350

SUBROUTINE PRIMAL(R)	20020360
C-----GUR VERSION APRIL/71	20020370
COMMON /MOVES/ THETA,BNDJ,DMAX,PRMLER,DUALER	20020380
COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL,ZERO,PIVTOL,CTOL,PERTOL,DEPTOL	20020390
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,TROW,JCOL,JOUT,ITRN,NRFJ,NPTF,NQJS	20020400
COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVF,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5	20020410
COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTPY,NTRY,JNCOPE,NORMAX,NSCAN	20020420
COMMON /CORE/ JAPFJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(1000)	20020430
COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JRHS,IPI	20020440
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(1 1) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20020450
COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20020460
COMMON /DJS/ DJ(100)	20020470
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20020480
COMMON /RHS/ RHS(100)	20020490
REAL B(1)	20020500
LOGICAL BASIC,ATRND	20020510
ITP(I)=MOD(IBASIS(I),10)	20020520
ATRND(I)=MOD(NAME(I),10).EQ.7	20020530
NPKT(J)=MOD(NAME(J),100000)/10	20020540
C	20020550
CALL MESSG(40HPRMAL	20020560
C	20020570
IROW=JCOL=NRFJ=NDEG=0	20020580
CALL STATUS(40HPRMAL--BEGIN	20020590
3000 CONTINUE	20020600
C-----FIND THE COST ROW	20020610
IC=ICOST	20020620
IF (IPHASE.EQ.1) IC= M	20020630
C-----KEEP PHASE1 COST ZERO IN PHASE 2	20020640
C-----PHASE 1 COST IS FREE IN PHASE 1	20020650
IBASIS(M)=100*(IBASIS(M)/100)	20020660
IF(IPHASE.EQ.1) IBASIS(M)=IBASIS(M)+3	20020670
C-----PICK UP NEW PI	20020680
IPI=1+M*IC-M	20020690
C-----CUTOFF FOR DEGENERACY REJECTS	20020700
NDEGLM=0	20020710
C	20020720
C*****BASIC CYCLE OF 2 PHASE LP*****	20020730
1 ITRN=1+ITRN	20020740
THETA=BNDJ=IROW=JCOL=JOUT=JPOS=0	20020750
C	20020760
C-----LOCATE PIVOTAL COLUMN	20020770
30 CALL COLUMN(JCOL,B)	20020780
IF(JCOL.NE.0) GOTO 50	20020790
CALL XCHECK(6HPRMAL,4HQUIT,B)	20020800
C	20020810
C-----OPTIMUM, CHECK MODE = PHASE1/ PHASE2/ NOFEAS	20020820
IF(IPHASE.EQ.2) GOTO 2000	20020830
IF(ABS(BETA(IC)).LT.CTOL) GOTO 1000	20020840
CALL NO FEAS	20020850
RETURN	20020860
C	20020870
C-----STEP PROCEDURE FOR IN CORE COLUMN JCOL	20020880
50 CONTINUE	20020890
C-----LOCATE COLUMN POSITION AND ROUND	20020900
JPOS = JA(JCOL)	20020910
BNDJ = BOUND(JPOS)	20020920

C		20020930
C	-----LOCATE PIVOTAL ROW IROW AND STEP THETA	20020940
	CALL ROW(THETA, IROW, JCOL, ITYPE, B)	20020950
	IF(IROW.NE.0) GOTO 60	20020960
	CALL XCHECK(6HPRIMAL, 4HQUIT, B)	20020970
	CALL UNBND	20020980
	RETURN	20020990
		20021000
C		20021010
C		20021020
C	-----DEGENERACY AND PIVOT CHECKS	20021030
60	IF(ABS(ALPHA(IROW)).GE.PIVTOL) GOTO 65	20021040
	IF(NREJ.LT.2) GOTO 62	20021050
	WRITE(6,61) JA(JCOL), IROW, ALPHA(IROW), BETA(IROW)	20021060
61	FORMAT(20X, *REJECTED COLUMN*I5* ROW*I5* PIVOT*E12.4* RHS*E12.4)	20021070
62	CONTINUE	20021080
	JAREJ(JCOL)=1	20021090
	NREJ = 1+NREJ	20021100
	IF(NREJ.NE.5) GOTO 64	20021110
C	-----RE-INVERT, CLEAR REJECTS AND CONTINUE	20021120
	ITNINV=ITRN	20021130
	CALL INVERT(B)	20021140
	DO 63 J=1, JNCORE	20021150
63	JAREJ(J)=0	20021160
64	CONTINUE	20021170
	IF(NREJ.LT.100) GOTO 30	20021180
	CALL ERROR(40HPRIMAL--TOO MANY REJECT VECTORS)	20021190
C	-----TRY ENDING IF PHASE 2	20021200
	IF(IPHASE.EQ.2) GOTO 2000	20021210
	CALL ESCAPE(B)	20021220
C		20021230
65	IF(ABS(THETA*DJ(JCOL)).GE.CTOL) GOTO 70	20021240
	IF(NDJS.EQ.1) GOTO 70	20021250
	IF(NDEG.GE.NDEGLM) GOTO 70	20021260
	NDEG=1+NDEG	20021270
	JAREJ(JCOL)=1	20021280
	GOTO 30	20021290
C		20021300
C	-----CHECK EXCEED BOUND ON JPOS----- XJPOS MOVES TO OR OFF BOUND	20021310
70	CONTINUE	20021320
	CALL XCHECK(6HPRIMAL, 3HEND, B)	20021330
	IF(ABS(THETA)+ZERO.LT.BNDJ) GOTO 80	20021340
	ITYPE=1	20021350
C	-----SUPPRESS PRICING NEXT TIME	20021360
	NREJ=1	20021370
C	-----JOUT=0 KILLS STATUS PRINT	20021380
	JOUT=0	20021390
	IF(THETA.GE.0.0) GOTO 75	20021400
C	-----XJPOS COMES OFF BOUND , THETA NEG.	20021410
	CALL SETBND(-JPOS)	20021420
	THETA= -BNDJ	20021430
	GOTO 90	20021440
C	-----XJPOS GOES TO BOUND	20021450
75	CALL SETBND(JPOS)	20021460
	THETA = BNDJ	20021470
	GOTO 90	20021480
C		20021490
C	-----PICK UP REJECTED COL, CHECK FOR KEY CHANGE	20021500
80	CONTINUE	

JOUT=IRASIS(IROW)/100	20021510
IF(IPOW.LE.M) GOTO 800	20021520
C-----KEY CHANGE, CORRECT REJECTED COL AND CHECK ESSENTIAL PACKET	20021530
JOUT=KEYS(IROW-M)/100	20021540
NBVPKT=MOD(KEYS(IROW-M),100)	20021550
IF(NBVPKT.GT.0) GOTO 81	20021560
C-----CHANGE KEY FROM JOUT TO JPOS IN NON-ESSENTIAL PKT	20021570
KEYS(IROW-M) = 100*JPOS	20021580
CALL SET KEY(JPOS)	20021590
CALL SET KEY(-JOUT)	20021600
C-----SET PARAMS FOR KEY STEP	20021610
EPSI=THETA	20021620
C-----SUPPRESS PRICING NEXT TIME	20021630
NREJ=1	20021640
GOTO 90	20021650
C	20021660
C-----ESSENTIAL PACKET, CHANGE JOUT FROM KEY TO BASIC IN NEWROW	20021670
81 CALL KEY CH(JOUT,NEWROW,B)	20021680
IROW = NEWROW	20021690
C	20021700
C-----NORMAL PIVOT OPERATION	20021710
800 CALL PIVOT(IROW,R, ALPHA)	20021720
C-----UPDATE KEY BASIS COUNTS FOR JPOS AND JOUT	20021730
JPOSPK=NPKT(JPOS)	20021740
IF(JPOSPK.EQ.0) GOTO 82	20021750
KEYS(JPOSPK)= KEYS(JPOSPK)+1	20021760
82 JOUTPK=NPKT(JOUT)	20021770
IF(JOUT.GT.NT) GOTO 84	20021780
IF(JOUTPK.EQ.0) GOTO 84	20021790
KEYS(JOUTPK)= KEYS(JOUTPK)-1	20021800
84 CONTINUE	20021810
C	20021820
C-----CHECK JPOS COMING OFF A BOUND (THETA.LE.0)	20021830
EPSI=THETA	20021840
IF(ATRND(JPOS)) EPSI=BNDJ+THETA	20021850
C	20021860
C-----CHECK JOUT, MARK NEW AND UNMARK OLD BASIC COLS	20021870
JOUT = IRASIS(IPOW)/100	20021880
IRASIS(IPOW) = 100*JPOS+MOD(IRASIS(IPOW),100)	20021890
CALL SETBNB(JPOS)	20021900
CALL SETBNB(-JOUT)	20021910
C-----ITYPE=2 IMPLIES JOUT OFF BOUND, =3 IMPLIES JOUT TO BOUND	20021920
IF(ITYPE.EQ.3) CALL SETBND(JOUT)	20021930
C-----RELEASE REJECTED VECTORS AFTER A PIVOT	20021940
IF(NREJ+NDEG.EQ.0) GOTO 90	20021950
NREJ=NDEG=0	20021960
DO 85 I=1,JNCORF	20021970
C	20021980
C	20021990
C-----STEP BETA AND CONDITION COMPLETE PROBLEM (GUB ROWS ARE LAST)	20022000
85 JAREJ(I)=0	20022010
90 DO 100 I=1,MPL	20022020
BETA(I)=BETA(I)-THETA*ALPHA(I)	20022030
100 CONTINUE	20022040
IF(ITYPE.NE.1) BETA(IROW)= EPSI	20022050
DO 110 I=1,M	20022060
IF(ITP(I).EQ.3) GOTO 110	20022070
IF(BETA(I).GE.0.3) GOTO 110	20022080

	BETA(I)=0.0	20022090
110	CONTINUE	20022100
	DO 120 I=1,L	20022110
	IF(BETA(I+M).GE.0.0) GOTO 120	20022120
	BETA(I+M)=0.0	20022130
120	CONTINUE	20022140
	CALL STATUS(40HEND OF PRIMAL	20022150
	GOTO 1	20022160
	C*****END OF BASIC PRIMAL CYCLE*****	20022170
	C	20022180
	C-----OPTIMUM PHASE1 TERMINATION	20022190
1000	CONTINUE	20022200
	CALL OPT1	20022210
	IPHASE=2	20022220
	BETA(M)=0.0	20022230
	GOTO 3000	20022240
	C	20022250
	C-----OPTIMUM PHASE2 TERMINATION	20022260
2000	CONTINUE	20022270
	CALL OPT2	20022280
	C	20022290
	RETURN	20022300
	END	20022310

SUBROUTINE POW(THETA, IROW, JCOL, ITYPE, R)	20022320
C-----GUR VERSION APRIL 20/71	20022330
C-----FINDS STEP TO BOUND AND BOUND ENCOUNTERED	20022340
COMMON /I/ M, L, MOL, MC, NT, ICOST, IC, IPHASE, JPHS, IPT	20022350
COMMON /CORE/ JAPFJ(101), JA(101), JAK(101), AJ(1000)	20022360
COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101), KEYS(101)	20022370
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20022380
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20022390
COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL, ZERO, PIVTOL, CTOL, PERTOL, DERTOL	20022400
LOGICAL BASIC, ATPND	20022410
REAL B(1)	20022420
ITP(J)=MOD(IBASIS(J), 100)	20022430
NPKT(J)=MOD(NAME(J), 1000000)/10	20022440
ATBND(I)=MOD(NAME(I), 10).EQ.7	20022450
C	20022460
C-----TRANSFORM SELECTED COLUMN	20022470
JPOS= JA(JCOL)	20022480
C-----LOAD COLUMN TO DELTA (MAYBE NULL PACKET)	20022490
JORG= M*JCOL-M	20022500
DO 5 I=1, M	20022510
5 DELTA(I)= AJ(JORG+I)	20022520
C-----NULL ELEMENTS IN LOWER ALPHA FOR PACKET POWS	20022530
DO 6 I=1, L	20022540
6 ALPHA(I+M)=0.	20022550
C-----PACKET ROW HAS A UNITY	20022560
JPKT= NPKT(JPOS)	20022570
IF (JPKT.EQ.0) GOTO 16	20022580
ALPHA(JPKT+M)=1.	20022590
C-----FIND KEY AND KORG	20022600
KORG=KEYFND(JPKT)	20022610
IF(KORG.NE.0) GOTO 14	20022620
CALL ERROR(40HROW--KEY NOT IN CORE)	20022630
WRITE(6, 998) JPKT, JCOL, JPOS	20022640
998 FORMAT(1H+, 40X, *PACKET*I5* POSITION*I5* COLUMN*I5)	20022650
CALL ESCAPE(R)	20022660
IROW=0	20022670
RETURN	20022680
14 CONTINUE	20022690
KORG=M*KORG-M	20022700
DO 15 I=1, M	20022710
15 DELTA(I)=DELTA(I)-AJ(KORG+I)	20022720
C-----TRANSFORM REDUCED COLUMN IN LOWER ALPHA	20022730
16 IORG=1	20022740
DO 20 I=1, M	20022750
ALPHA(I) = DOT(M, R(IORG), DELTA)	20022760
20 IORG=IORG+M	20022770
C-----SUM PACKET BASIC ENTRIES TO ALPHA ELEMENTS	20022780
IF(L.EQ.0) GOTO 26	20022790
DO 25 I=1, M	20022800
IB = IBASIS(I)/100	20022810
IF(IB.GT.NT) GOTO 25	20022820
K= NPKT(IB)	20022830
IF(K.EQ.0) GOTO 25	20022840
K=K+M	20022850
ALPHA(K)=ALPHA(K)-ALPHA(I)	20022860
25 CONTINUE	20022870
26 CONTINUE	20022880

C	THETA=1.E35	20022890
	IROW = 0	20022900
	ITYPE= 1	20022910
C	IF(ATBND(JPOS)) GOTO 100	20022920
		20022930
C		20022940
C-----	X(JPOS) ZERO, DJ NEGATIVE ---INCREASE X(JPOS)	20022950
	DO 50 I=1,MPL	20022960
	IF(I.LE.M .AND. ITP(I).EQ.3) GOTO 50	20022970
	IF (ALPHA(I).LT.-ZERO) GOTO 30	20022980
	IF (ALPHA(I).GT. ZERO) GOTO 10	20022990
	GOTO 50	20023000
C-----	POSITIVE PIVOT	20023010
10	STEP = BETA(I)/ALPHA(I)	20023020
	IF(STEP .GE. THETA) GOTO 50	20023030
	THETA = STEP	20023040
	IROW = I	20023050
	ITYPE = 2	20023060
	GOTO 50	20023070
		20023080
C-----	NEGATIVE PIVOT----- (BOUND(JOUT).GE.BETA(I))	20023090
30	JOUT = IBASIS(I)/100	20023100
	IF(I.GT.M) JOUT=KEYS(I-M)/100	20023110
	STEP = (BETA(I) - BOUND(JOUT)) / ALPHA(I)	20023120
	IF(STEP .GE. THETA) GOTO 50	20023130
	THETA = STEP	20023140
	IROW = I	20023150
	ITYPE = 3	20023160
50	CONTINUE	20023170
	GOTO 200	20023180
C		20023190
C-----	X(JPOS) AT BOUND DJ POS.--DECREASE X(JPOS)	20023200
100	DO 150 I=1,MPL	20023210
	IF(I.LE.M .AND. ITP(I).EQ.3) GOTO 150	20023220
	IF(ALPHA(I).LT. - ZERO) GOTO 130	20023230
	IF(ALPHA(I).GT. ZERO) GOTO 110	20023240
	GOTO 150	20023250
C-----	POSITIVE PIVOT---- (BOUND(JOUT).GE. BETA(I))	20023260
110	JOUT = IBASIS(I)/100	20023270
	IF(I.GT.M) JOUT=KEYS(I-M)/100	20023280
	STEP= (BETA(I)-BOUND(JOUT)) / (-ALPHA(I))	20023290
	IF(STEP .GE. THETA) GOTO 150	20023300
	THETA = STEP	20023310
	IROW = I	20023320
	ITYPE = 3	20023330
	GOTO 150	20023340
C-----	NEGATIVE PIVOT	20023350
130	STEP= BETA(I)/ (-ALPHA(I))	20023360
	IF(STEP .GE. THETA) GOTO 150	20023370
	THETA= STEP	20023380
	IROW = I	20023390
	ITYPE= 2	20023400
150	CONTINUE	20023410
	THETA= -THETA	20023420
C-----	PIVOTS ON 2,3, 2 DRIVES JOUT TO ZERO , 3 MOVES JOUT TO BOUND	20023430
C		20023440
200	RETURN	20023450
	END	20023460

	SUBROUTINE SETBND(I)	20023470
	COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JRHS,IPY	20023480
	COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20023490
	K=3	20023500
100	CONTINUE	20023510
	IF(I) 1,2,3	20023520
1	J=-I	20023530
	IF(J.LE.NT) NAME(J)=10*(NAME(J)/10)+1	20023540
2	RETURN	20023550
3	IF(I.LE.NT) NAME(I)=10*(NAME(I)/10)+K	20023560
	RETURN	20023570
C		20023580
	ENTRY SETBNB	20023590
	K=2	20023600
	GOTO 100	20023610
C		20023620
	ENTRY SETNNN	20023630
	K=0	20023640
	GOTO 100	20023650
C		20023660
	ENTRY SETKEY	20023670
	K=4	20023680
	GOTO 100	20023690
	END	20023700

SUBROUTINE SETUP		
C-----	GUB VERSION APRIL/71	20023710
	INTEGER PKT,PKT1	20023720
	COMMON /INPUT/ INPUT, INPUTM, INPUTN	20023730
	COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTRY, NTRY, JNCORE, NCRMAX, NSCAN	20023740
	COMMON /I/ M, L, MPL, MC, NT, ICOST, IC, IPHASE, JRHS, IPI	20023750
	COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20023760
	COMMON /POWTP/ IPOWTP(101) /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20023770
	COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101), KEYS(101)	20023780
	COMMON /CORE/ JAREJ(101), JA(101), JAK(101), AJ(1000)	20023790
	COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX, ITNINV, INV, K1, K2, K3, K4, NWAJ	20023800
	COMMON /RHS/ RHS(100)	20023810
	COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL, ZERO, PIVTOL, CTOL, PERTOL, DERTOL	20023820
	COMMON /STATE/ JPOS, IROW, JCOL, JOUT, ITRN, NREJ, NPIF, NDJS	20023830
	COMMON /BOUNDS/ BOUNDS(100), IBDS(100), NBDS	20023840
	COMMON /CV2/ T(100,10), BO(100), BLO(10), UBS(10), CO(10)	20023850
	COMMON /CV3/ MRBCAV, NBBCAV, NCHGS	20023860
C-----	TAKES INPUT A MATRIX IN COLUMNS OFF INPUT FILE BY COLUMNS	20023870
C-----	INITIAL SETUP FOR COMPLETE PROBLEM IS CHANGED AT END TO REDUCED PR	20023880
C-----	OUT DROPS GUB ROWS AS FOUND	20023890
	CALL MESSG(40HSETUP	20023900
C-----	ACTUAL PROBLEM SIZES	20023910
	M= INPUTM+1	20023920
C-----	TRY TO START IN PHASE 2	20023930
	IPHASE=2	20023940
	IC=ICOST	20023950
C-----	TOLEPANCES	20023960
	DJTOL=1.E-8	20023970
	ZERO=1.E-12	20023980
	PIVTOL=1.E-5	20023990
	CTOL=1.E-4	20024000
	PERTOL=1.E-5	20024010
	DERTOL=1.E-8	20024020
	NSCAN=NTRY=MAXTRY=NDJS=ITRN=JNCOPE=0	20024030
C-----	INVERT FREQUENCY INV, ITERATION OF NEXT INVERT ITNINV	20024040
	INV=100	20024050
	ITNINV=0	20024060
C		20024070
C		20024080
C-----	FIRST M COLUMNS GIVE ROW LOGICALS AND TYPES	20024090
	DO 5 I=1,M	20024100
	KEYS(I)=0	20024110
5	IBASIS(I)=0	20024120
C-----	MARK PHASE1 COST ROW FREE FOR POSSIBLE USE IN PHASE 1	20024130
	IROWTP(M)=3	20024140
C-----	SET UP LOGICAL VECTORS FOR THE ROWS	20024150
	DO 10 I=1,M	20024160
10	ALPHA(I)=0.0	20024170
C-----	NOW COUNT COLS WRITTEN	20024180
	NT=0	20024190
	DO 100 I=1,M	20024200
	ID=IROWTP(I)	20024210
	IF(ID.EQ.0) GOTO 20	20024220
	IF(ID.EQ.1) GOTO 21	20024230
	IF(ID.EQ.2) GOTO 22	20024240
	IF(ID.EQ.3) GOTO 23	20024250
	IF(ID.EQ.4) GOTO 24	20024260
		20024270

18	CALL ERROR(40H SETUP--POW TYPE ERROR--OUT OF RANGE)	20024280
	CALL ESCAPE		20024290
C-----	EQUALITY ROW- NO LOGICAL COL.		20024300
20	GOTO 100		20024310
C-----	LE. POW- POSITIVE LOGICAL+SLACK		20024320
21	ALPHA(I)=1.0		20024330
	K=1		20024340
	GOTO 50		20024350
C-----	GE. POW- NEGATIVE LOGICAL+SLACK		20024360
22	ALPHA(I)=-1		20024370
	K=1		20024380
	GOTO 50		20024390
C-----	FREE ROW-POSITIVE LOGICAL-BASIC		20024400
23	ALPHA(I)=+1.		20024410
	IBASIS(I)=NT+1		20024420
	K=2		20024430
	GOTO 50		20024440
C-----	GUR POW-NO LOGICAL		20024450
24	CONTINUE		20024460
	GOTO 100		20024470
C-----	PLACE COLUMN IN FILE IA1 AND IA2		20024480
50	NT=NT+1		20024490
	NAME(NT)=K		20024500
	CALL OUT(NT,ALPHA,COLNM)		20024510
	ALPHA(I)=0		20024520
100	CONTINUE		20024530
C-----	KEEP PHASE 1 COST POW ZERO IN PHASE 2		20024540
	IROWTP(M)=0		20024550
C-----	NO. OF LOGICAL COLS MC		20024560
	MC=NT		20024570
C			20024580
C-----	CYCLE INPUT FILE COLUMNS		20024590
	REWIND INPUT		20024600
	DO 200 JNT=1,INPUTN		20024610
110	IF(JNT.NE.JRHS) GOTO 130		20024620
	READ (INPUT) (PHS(J),J=1,INPUTM)		20024630
C-----	TAKE RHS FROM BO AND SKIP TAPE VERSION		20024640
	DO 120 J=1,INPUTM		20024650
120	PHS(J)=90(J)		20024660
	PHS(M)=0.		20024670
	NT=NT+1		20024680
	NAME(NT)=0		20024690
	CALL OUT(NT,RHS,COLNM)		20024700
	GOTO 200		20024710
C-----	GET NEXT COLUMN JNT		20024720
130	CONTINUE		20024730
	READ(INPUT)(ALPHA(J),J=1,INPUTM)		20024740
C-----	INSERT COLUMN CHANGES TO PROBLEM		20024750
	IF(JNT.GT.NCHGS) GOTO 135		20024760
	ALPHA(ICOST)=CO(JNT)		20024770
135	CONTINUE		20024780
C-----	CHECK FOR COL PACKET, GET PKT NO. OR 0		20024790
	PKT=0		20024800
	PKT1=0		20024810
	DO 140 I=1,INPUTM		20024820
	IF(IROWTP(I).NE.4) GOTO 140		20024830
	PKT1=1+PKT1		20024840
	IF(ALPHA (I).NE.1.) GOTO 140		20024850

	PKT =PKT1	20024860
	GOTO 145	20024870
140	CONTINUE	20024880
C-----	CHECK FOR BOUND, GET BOUND NO. OR 0	20024890
145	IF(NBDS.EQ.0) GOTO 151	20024900
	DO 150 J=1,NBDS	20024910
	IF (IBDS(J).EQ.JNT) GOTO 155	20024920
150	CONTINUE	20024930
151	J=0	20024940
155	CONTINUE	20024950
C-----	SET NAME TO BOUND+PACKET + STATE AND MARK KEY COLUMN	20024960
	K=1	20024970
C-----	COUNT COLUMN AND WRITE TO FILE LESS GUB ELEMENTS	20024980
160	NT=1+NT	20024990
	NAME(NT)=K+10*PKT+100000*J	20025000
	CALL OUT(NT, ALPHA,COLNM)	20025010
200	CONTINUE	20025020
C-----	REMOVE GUB ROWS FROM IBASIS AND RHS	20025030
	INON=0	20025040
	L=0	20025050
	IKOST=ICOST	20025060
	DO 220 I=1,M	20025070
	IF(IROWTP(I).EQ.4) GOTO 210	20025080
C-----	NON-GUB ROE	20025090
	INON=INON+1	20025100
	IBASIS(INON)=100*IBASIS(I)+IROWTP(I)	20025110
	RHS(INON)=RHS(I)	20025120
	GOTO 220	20025130
C-----	GUB ROW, STOPE RHS IN AJ	20025140
210	L=L+1	20025150
	AJ(L)=RHS(I)	20025160
C-----	MOVE DOWN USER COST ROW	20025170
	IF(I.LT.ICOST) IKOST=IKOST-1	20025180
220	CONTINUE	20025190
C-----	NOW REPLACE RHS ON END OF RHS	20025200
	IF(L.EQ.0) GOTO 240	20025210
	DO 230 I=1,L	20025220
230	RHS(INON+I)=AJ(I)	20025230
C-----	NOW DROP COUNT OF GUB ROWS	20025240
	M=M-L	20025250
	ICOST=IKOST	20025260
C-----	REDUCED PROBLEM NOW COMPLETE	20025270
240	CONTINUE	20025280
	RETURN	20025290
	END	20025300

SUBROUTINE STATUS(NOTE)	20025310
DIMENSION NOTE(4)	20025320
COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTPY,NTRY,JNCOPE,NORMAX,NSCAN	20025330
COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JPHS,IPI	20025340
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20025350
COMMON /CORE/ JAPEJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(1000)	20025360
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20025370
COMMON /BASIS/ IRASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20025380
COMMON /DJS/ DJ(100)	20025390
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,IROW,JCOL,JOUT,ITRN,NPEJ,NPIF,NDJS	20025400
COMMON /PAPAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVF,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5	20025410
DATA JNTO/0/	20025420
LOGICAL BASIC,ATRND	20025430
IF(MOD(K3,11).NE.0) RETURN	20025440
IF(MOD(ITRN ,50).EQ.0) WRITE(6,1)	20025450
1 FORMAT(1H1	20025460
+,10H PHASE	20025470
+,10H TTER	20025480
+,10H TPY	20025490
+,15H VAL OBJECTIVE	20025500
+,10H NDJS	20025510
+,10H NARTS	20025520
+,15H VALUE DJ IN	20025530
+,10H COL IN	20025540
+,10H CODE	20025550
+,10H COL OUT	20025560
+,10H CODE	20025570
+,10H NSCAN)	20025580
C-----STORE CURRENT SOLUTION, QUIT OR CONTINUE	20025590
CALL SECOND(X)	20025600
IF(X.LT.TMAX.AND.ITRN.LT.K5) GOTO 999	20025610
CALL MAPOUT(R)	20025620
CALL EXIT	20025630
999 CONTINUE	20025640
C-----COUNT ACTIVE ARTIFICIALS FOR STATUS DATA	20025650
NPIF=0	20025660
DO 15 I=1,M	20025670
15 IF(IRASIS(I)/100.GT.NT) NPIF=1+NPIF	20025680
COST=-BETA(IC)	20025690
NCOLS=JNCOPE	20025700
IF(NTRY.NE.0) GOTO 20	20025710
CALL INPOS(JNT)	20025720
NCOLS=JNT-JNTO	20025730
IF(NCOLS.LE.0) NCOLS=NCOLS+NT	20025740
20 JNTO=JNT	20025750
JNSCAN=10000*NSCAN+NCOLS	20025760
MNTY=1000*MAXTPY+NTRY	20025770
IF(JCOL.EQ.0) GOTO 10	20025780
IF(IROW.EQ.0) GOTO 10	20025790
NJOUT=NAME(JOUT)	20025800
IF(JOUT.EQ.0) NJOUT=0	20025810
IF(JOUT.GT.NT) NJOUT=10000000*IROW	20025820
WRITE(6,2) IPHASE,ITRN,MNTY,COST,NDJS,NPIF,DJ(JCOL)	20025830
+,JPOS,NAME(JPOS),JOUT,NJOUT,JNSCAN	20025840
2 FORMAT(1H ,3I10,F15.6,2I10,E15.6,5T10)	20025850
RETURN	20025860
C-----WHEN NO COLUMN WAS SELECTED	20025870

C-----	OR UNBOUNDED	20025880
10	WRITE(6,3) IPHASE,IIRN,MNTRY,COST,NDJS,NPIF,NOTE,JNSCAN	20025890
3	FORMAT(1H ,3I10,E15.6,2I10,15H-----,4A10,I10)	20025900
	RETURN	20025910
C		20025920
C		20025930
	ENTRY ERROR	20025940
	WRITE(6,4) NOTE,NOTE,NOTE	20025950
4	FORMAT(1H /(1H+,4A10))	20025960
	RETURN	20025970
C		20025980
C		20025990
	ENTRY MESSG	20026000
	ENTRY MSSG	20026010
	IF(MOD(K3,7).NE.0) RETURN	20026020
	CALL SECOND(X)	20026030
	WRITE(6,5) NOTE,X	20026040
5	FORMAT((1H ,4A10,6GX,F10.0,* SECONDS*)	20026050
	RETURN	20026060
	END	20026070

SUBROUTINE XCHECK(CALLER,AT,R)	
REAL B(1)	
C-----GIVES QUICK CROSS CHECKS AND LOCATION	20026080
COMMON /PHS/ PHS(100)	20026090
COMMON /MOVES/ THETA,RNDJ,DMAX,PRMLER,DUALER	20026100
COMMON /PARAMS/ TMAX,ITNINV,INVF,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5	20026110
COMMON /A/ ALPHA(101) /B/ BETA(101) /C/ GAMMA(101) /D/ DELTA(101)	20026120
COMMON /BASIS/ IBASIS(101),KEYS(101)	20026130
COMMON /CORE/ JAPEJ(101),JA(101),JAK(101),AJ(1000)	20026140
COMMON /I/ M,L,MPL,MC,NT,ICOST,IC,IPHASE,JRHS,IPI	20026150
COMMON /LIMS/ MAXTRY,NTRY,JNCORE,NORMAX,NSCAN	20026160
COMMON /DJS/ DJ(100)	20026170
COMMON /NAMES/ NAME(100)	20026180
COMMON /TOLS/ DJTOL,ZERO,PIVTOL,CTOL,PERTOL,DEXTOL	20026190
COMMON /STATE/ JPOS,TROW,JCOL,JOUT,ITRN,NREJ,NPIF,NDJS	20026200
COMMON /ROUNDS/ ROUNDS(100),IBDS(100),NBDS	20026210
INTEGER DELTA	20026220
IROWTP(I)=MOD(IBASIS(I),100)	20026230
C-----K4 IS 1000*START + STOP ITERATION FOR XCHECKS	20026240
IF(K4/1000.GT.ITRN.OR.MOD(K4,1000).LT.ITRN).RETURN	20026250
K4=1000*(ITRN+K2)+MOD(K4,1000)	20026260
WRITE(6,1) CALLER,TROW,THETA,RNDJ,JPOS	20026270
1 FORMAT(*0.....*)	20026280
+ * XCHECK CALLED BY *A6* PIVOT ROW---*I3,	20026290
+ * STEP*E12.5* ROUND*E11.4* COLUMN*15)	20026300
WRITE(6,6) (DJ(J),J=1,JNCORE)	20026310
6 FORMAT(32X,10F10.4)	20026320
JKOL=JCOL	20026330
J1=MAX0(JKOL-5,1)	20026340
J2=MIN0(J1+9,JNCORE)	20026350
WRITE(6,5) (JA(K),K=J1,J2)	20026360
5 FORMAT(32X,10I10)	20026370
IORG=1	20026380
JEND=JNCORE*M	20026390
DO 40 I=1,M	20026400
JORG=J1*M-M+1	20026410
DO 30 J=J1,J2	20026420
AJ(JEND+J)=DOT(M,P(IORG),AJ(JORG))	20026430
30 IF(ABS(AJ(JEND+J)).LE.ZERO) AJ(JEND+J)=0.	20026440
JORG=JORG+M	20026450
WRITE(6,8) I,IBASIS(I),ALPHA(I),BETA(I),(AJ(JEND+J),J=J1,J2)	20026460
40 IORG=IORG+M	20026470
DO 45 J=J1,J2	20026480
JAJ=JA(J)	20026490
45 DELTA(J)=NAME(JAJ)	20026500
WRITE(6,5) (DELTA(J),J=J1,J2)	20026510
IF(L.EQ.J) GOTO 60	20026520
DO 50 I=1,L	20026530
WRITE(6,8) I,KEYS(I),ALPHA(I+M),BETA(I+M)	20026540
50 CONTINUE	20026550
60 CONTINUE	20026560
8 FORMAT(I3,I7,2E10.2,2X,10E10.2)	20026570
C-----ERROR CHECKING OPTION IN XCHECK	20026580
70 CONTINUE	20026590
IF(MOD(K3,17).NE.C) GOTO 555	20026600
C-----GAMMA SUMS LHS-RHS	20026610
DO 90 I=1,MPL	20026620
	20026630
	20026640

90	GAMMA(I)=-RHS(I)	20026650
C-----	CYCLE ALL BOOK KEEPING TO GET COLUMNS IN ORDER	20026660
	LAST=1	20026670
	NVARS=MPL+NBDS	20026680
	DO 500 NVAR=1,NVARS	20026690
	NEXT=999999999	20026700
C-----	BASIC COLUMNS	20026710
	DO 200 I=1,M	20026720
	J=IBASIS(I)/100	20026730
C-----	MARK STRUCTURALS	20026740
	ITAG=2	20026750
	IF(J.LE.NT) GOTO 150	20026760
C-----	MARK ARTIFICIALS	20026770
	ITAG=5	20026780
	IF(J.LE.NT+100) GOTO 150	20026790
C-----	MARK NEGATIVE STRUCTURALS	20026800
	ITAG=6	20026810
	J=J-(NT+100)	20026820
	IF(J.LE.NT) GOTO 150	20026830
C-----	MARK NEGATIVE ARTIFICIALS	20026840
	ITAG=7	20026850
150	CONTINUE	20026860
	IF(J.LT.LAST) GOTO 200	20026870
	IF(J.GT.NEXT) GOTO 200	20026880
	NEXT=J	20026890
	JTYPE=2	20026900
	JTAG=ITAG	20026910
	X=BETA(I)	20026920
	IBAS=I	20026930
200	CONTINUE	20026940
C-----	BOUNDED COLUMNS	20026950
	IF(NBDS.EQ.0) GOTO 300	20026960
	NEXTJ=MIN0(NT,NEXT)	20026970
	DO 250 J=LAST,NEXTJ	20026980
	IF(MOD(NAME(J),10).EQ.3) GOTO 290	20026990
250	CONTINUE	20027000
	GOTO 300	20027010
290	NEXT=J	20027020
	JTYPE=3	20027030
	X=BOUND(J)	20027040
C-----	KEY COLUMNS	20027050
300	CONTINUE	20027060
	IF(L.EQ.0) GOTO 360	20027070
	DO 350 I=1,L	20027080
	J=KEYS(I)/100	20027090
	IF(J.LT.LAST) GOTO 350	20027100
	IF(J.GT.NEXT) GOTO 350	20027110
	NEXT=J	20027120
	JTYPE=4	20027130
	X=BETA(M+I)	20027140
350	CONTINUE	20027150
360	CONTINUE	20027160
C		20027170
C-----	GET NEXT COLUMN TO CORE IF REAL (JTAG=2 OR 6)	20027180
	IF(NEXT.EQ.999999999) GOTO 510	20027190
	IF(NEXT.GT.NT) GOTO 400	20027200
	CALL IN(NEXT,AJ(JEND+1),JNCORE+1)	20027210
C-----	ADD GUB ELEMENTS	20027220

MP1=M+1	20027230
IF(L.EQ.0) GOTO 385	20027240
DO 380 I=MP1,MPL	20027250
380 AJ(JEND+I)=0.	20027260
IGUB=MOD(NAME(NEXT),100000)/10	20027270
IF(IGUB.NE.0) AJ(JEND+M+IGUB)=1.	20027280
385 IF(JTYPE.NE.2) GOTO 450	20027290
IF(JTAG.NE.5) GOTO 450	20027300
C-----NEGATIVE STRUCTURALS	20027310
DO 390 I=1,MPL	20027320
390 AJ(JEND+I)=-AJ(JEND+I)	20027330
AJ(JEND+M)=1.	20027340
GOTO 450	20027350
C-----ARTIFICIAL VECTOR (JTAG=5 OR 7)	20027360
400 DO 410 I=1,MPL	20027370
410 AJ(JEND+I)=0.	20027380
AJ(JEND+IBAS)=1.	20027390
AJ(JEND+M)=1.	20027400
IF(JTAG.EQ.7) AJ(JEND+IBAS)=-1.	20027410
C	20027420
C-----SUM X*AJ TO GAMMA-- THE ERROR	20027430
450 DO 460 I=1,MPL	20027440
460 GAMMA(I)=GAMMA(I)+X*AJ(JEND+I)	20027450
500 LAST=NEXT+1	20027460
501 FORMAT(4I4,E12.4,10F10.4/(28X,10F10.4))	20027470
510 CONTINUE	20027480
C	20027490
C-----CHECK ERROR AGAINST TOLERANCE	20027500
PRMLFR=0.	20027510
K=0	20027520
DO 550 I=1,MPL	20027530
ABSGAM=ABS(GAMMA(I))	20027540
IF(ABSGAM.LE.PERTOL) GOTO 550	20027550
K=K+1	20027560
DELTA(K)=I	20027570
GAMMA(K)=GAMMA(I)	20027580
IF(ABSGAM.LE.PRMLFR) GOTO 550	20027590
PRMLFR=ABSGAM	20027600
550 CONTINUE	20027610
IF(PRMLFR.LE.PERTOL) WRITE(6,552)	20027620
IF(PRMLFR.LE.PERTOL) GOTO 555	20027630
WRITE(6,551) PRMLFR,PERTOL,(DELTA(I),GAMMA(I),I=1,K)	20027640
IF(MOD(K3,19).NE.0) GOTO 555	20027650
ITNINV=ITRN	20027660
551 FORMAT(*PRIMAL ERRORS EXCEED TOLERANCE---*/	20027670
+ * ERROR---*E12.4* TOLERANCE---*E12.4/(4(I10,E20.8)))	20027680
552 FORMAT(* ERRORS WITHIN TOLERANCE*)	20027690
555 WRITE(6,7)	20027700
7 FORMAT(1H,40H----- //)	20027710
RETURN	20027720
END	20027730

PROGRAM REGEN(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPEA,TAPE5=INPUT,	30000010
1 TAPE6=OUTPUT,TAPE9=TAPEA)	30000020
COMMON /VECSTG/ VNAME(10),C,LENP,VLIFE(10),INH(10,16),	30000030
* VCONST(10,5),NAMEN(10),COSTS(30,3)	30000040
COMMON /BASICS/ CHAR(5000,4),CODE(20),PER(10),IYR(10),LYR(10)	30000050
COMMON /OUTS/ OANDM(20),SALE(20),SAVE(20),EXIST(10,20),	30000060
* PURCH(10,20),STOR(10,20),SALV(10,20),PROC(20),PROT(20)	30000070
COMMON /PARAMS/ RDTOT,INYR,LAST,NV,NP,TOT,TITLE(4),COST	30000080
DATA CODE / 2H01,2H02,2H03,2H04,2H05,2H06,2H07,2H08,2H09,2H10,	30000090
* 2H11,2H12,2H13,2H14,2H15,2H16,2H17,2H18,2H19,2H20/	30000100
CALL SETUP	30000110
50 READ(9,100)(TITLE(I),I=1,4)	30000120
100 FOPMAT(4A10)	30000130
IF(EOF,9)7777,200	30000140
200 RDTOT=0.0	30000150
DO 300 I=1,20	30000160
SALE(I)=0.0	30000170
SAVE(I)=0.0	30000180
PROC(I)=PROT(I)	30000190
OANDM(I)=0.0	30000200
DO 250 N=1,10	30000210
PURCH(N,I)=0.0	30000220
EXIST(N,I)=0.0	30000230
STOR(N,I)=0.0	30000240
SALV(N,I)=0.0	30000250
250 CONTINUE	30000260
300 CONTINUE	30000270
CALL INSOLN	30000280
CALL CINFO	30000290
CALL PINFO	30000300
GO TO 50	30000310
7777 STOP	30000320
END	30000330

	SUBROUTINE CINFO	30000340
	COMMON /VECTG/ VNAME(10),C,LENP,VLTFF(10),INH(10,16),	30000350
	* VCONST(10,5),NAMEN(10),COSTS(30,3)	30000360
	COMMON /BASICS/ CHAR(5000,4),CODE(20),PER(10),IYR(10),LYR(10)	30000370
	COMMON /OUTS/ OANDM(20),SALE(20),SAVE(20),EXIST(10,20),	30000380
	* PURCH(10,20),STOP(10,20),SALV(10,20),PROC(20),PROT(20)	30000390
	COMMON /PARAMS/ PDTOT,INYP,LAST,NV,NP,TOT,TITLE(4),COST	30000400
	DATA ONE,TOTAL,PERIOD / 2H01,6HTOTAL ,6HPERIOD /	30000410
	WRITE(6,100) (TITLE(I),I=1,4)	30000420
	SUMT=0.0	30000430
	TPROC=0.0	30000440
	TCOST=0.0	30000450
	DO 500 I=1,20	30000460
500	TCOST=TCOST+OANDM(I)+SAVE(I)-SALE(I)	30000470
	TCOST=COST-TCOST-PDTOT	30000480
	DO 600 I=1,NP	30000490
600	TPROC=TPROC+PROC(I)	30000500
	TPROC=TPROC/TCOST	30000510
	DO 1000 I=1,NP	30000520
	IF (PER(I).EQ.ONE) N=I	30000530
1000	CONTINUE	30000540
	DO 2000 T=N,NP	30000550
	K1=IYR(I)-INYP+1	30000560
	K2=LYR(I)-INYP+1	30000570
	DO 1500 K=K1,K2	30000580
	IF (K.EQ.K1) GO TO 1500	30000590
	OANDM(K1)=OANDM(K1)+OANDM(K)	30000600
	SALE(K1)=SALE(K1)+SALE(K)	30000610
1500	CONTINUE	30000620
	J=I-N+1	30000630
	PROC(I)=PROC(I)/TPROC	30000640
	OANDM(K1)=OANDM(K1)+SAVE(I)	30000650
	SUM=PROC(I)+OANDM(K1)-SALE(K1)	30000660
	WRITE(6,200) PERIOD,CODE(J),PROC(I),OANDM(K1),SALE(K1),SUM	30000670
	IF (J.EQ.1) GO TO 2000	30000680
	OANDM(1)=OANDM(1)+OANDM(K1)	30000690
	SALE(1)=SALE(1)+SALE(K1)	30000700
	PROC(N)=PROC(N)+PROC(I)	30000710
2000	SUMT=SUMT+SUM	30000720
	I=LYR(NP)-INYP+2	30000730
	WRITE(6,300) TOTAL,PDTOT,PROC(N),OANDM(1),SALE(1),SUMT	30000740
	WRITE(6,400) SALE(I)	30000750
100	FORMAT(1H,15X,4A10 / 1H-,*COST INFORMATION* /	30000760
	1H-,12X,5(1H,12X) / 13X,1H*,* R AND D *, 1H*,	30000770
	** PROCUREMENT*,1H*,* OPERATING *,1H*,* SALVAGE *,1H*,	30000780
	** TOTAL * / 1H ,77(1H*) / 13X,5(1H*,12X))	30000790
200	FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,1H*,12X,4(1H*,1X,F9.3,2X) / 13X,5(1H*,12X))	30000800
300	FORMAT(13X,5(1H*,12X) / 1H ,A6,6X,5(1H*,1X,F9.3,2X) / 1H ,77(1H*))	30000810
400	FORMAT(1H- / 1H-,*TRUNCATION VALUE FOR RESOURCES = *,F9.3)	30000820
	RETURN	30000830
	END	30000840

SUBROUTINE INSOLN		30000850
COMMON /VECSTG/ VNAME(10),C,LENP,VLIFE(10),INH(10,16),		30000860
* VCOST(10,5),NAMFN(10),COSTS(30,3)		30000870
COMMON /BASICS/ CHAR(5000,4),CODE(20),PER(10),IYR(10),LYR(10)		30000880
COMMON /OUTS/ OANDM(20),SALE(20),SAVE(20),EXIST(10,20),		30000890
* PURCH(10,20),STOR(10,20),SALV(10,20),PROC(20),PROT(20)		30000900
COMMON /PARAMS/ RDTOT,INYR,LAST,NV,NP,TOJ,TITLE(4),COST		30000910
INTEGER TOT		30000920
TOT=NP+1		30000930
DATA X/1HX/,W/1HW/,S/1HS/,BLANK/1H /,BLAN2/2H /		30000940
7777 READ(9,100)IND,VAL		30000950
IF(IND.GE.0) GO TO 101		30000960
COST=VAL		30000970
GO TO 700		30000980
101 IF(IND.EQ.0) GO TO 7777		30000990
IF(CHAR(IND,1).EQ.X) GO TO 500		30001000
IF(CHAR(IND,1).EQ.W) GO TO 400		30001010
IF(CHAR(IND,1).EQ.S) GO TO 300		30001020
IF(CHAR(IND,3).NE.BLAN2) GO TO 7777		30001030
C INTERPRET PNN VARIABLES FOR INVESTMENT CONSTRAINTS		30001040
DO 200 I=1,20		30001050
IF (PER(I).EQ.CHAP(IND,2)) GO TO 210		30001060
200 CONTINUE		30001070
GO TO 1000		30001080
210 PROC(I)=PROC(I)-VAL		30001090
PROC(I+1)=PROC(I+1)+VAL		30001100
GO TO 7777		30001110
C INTERPRET INHERITED FLEET AND PURCHASE FLEET VARIABLES		30001120
400 DO 405 J=1,20		30001130
IF(CODE(J).EQ.CHAP(IND,2)) GO TO 410		30001140
405 CONTINUE		30001150
GO TO 1000		30001160
410 DO 420 I=1,10		30001170
IF(PER(I).EQ.CHAP(IND,3)) GO TO 430		30001180
420 CONTINUE		30001190
GO TO 1000		30001200
430 ISTART=IYR(I)		30001210
IF(CHAR(IND,1).EQ.X) PURCH(J,I)=VAL		30001220
DO 450 I=1,10		30001230
IF(PER(I).EQ.CHAP(IND,4)) GO TO 460		30001240
450 CONTINUE		30001250
GO TO 1000		30001260
460 IEND=LYR(I)		30001270
CALL VALUES(J,ISTART,IEND,VAL)		30001280
GO TO 7777		30001290
C INTERPRET MOTHBALL VARIABLES		30001300
300 DO 350 I=1,20		30001310
IF(CODE(I).EQ.CHAP(IND,2)) GO TO 360		30001320
350 CONTINUE		30001330
GO TO 1000		30001340
360 DO 370 J=1,10		30001350
IF(PER(J).EQ.CHAP(IND,3)) GO TO 380		30001360
370 CONTINUE		30001370
GO TO 1000		30001380
380 STOR(I,J)=VAL		30001390
LENP=LYR(J)-IYR(J)+1		30001400
CALL MOTH(I)		30001410

SAVE(J)=SAVE(J)+C*VAL	30001420
GO TO 7777	30001430
C INTERPRET MASTER VARIABLES	30001440
500 IF(CHAR(IND,3).NE.PLAN2) GO TO 400	30001450
DO 550 I=1,20	30001460
IF(CODE(I).EQ.CHAR(IND,2)) GO TO 560	30001470
550 CONTINUE	30001480
GO TO 1000	30001490
560 PURCH(I,TOT)=VAL	30001500
IF(VAL.GT.0.0)	30001510
*RDTOT=RDTOT+V*COST(I,3)	30001520
GO TO 7777	30001530
C ERROR MESSAGE	30001540
1000 WRITE(6,600) (CHAR(IND,I),I=1,4)	30001550
STOP	30001560
700 RETURN	30001570
100 FORMAT(I4,4X,F12.4)	30001580
600 FORMAT(1H-,*ERROR IN INTERPRETATION OF *,A1,3A2)	30001590
END	30001600

SUBROUTINE PINFO	30001610
COMMON /VECTG/ VNAME(10),C,LENP,V LIFE(10),INH(10,16),	30001620
* VCOST(10,5),NAMES(10),COSTS(30,3)	30001630
COMMON /BASICS/ CHAR(5000,4),CODE(20),PER(10),IYR(10),LYR(10)	30001640
COMMON /OUTS/ OANDM(20),SALE(20),SAVE(20),EXIST(10,20),	30001650
* PUPCH(10,20),STOP(10,20),SALV(10,20),PROC(20),PROT(20)	30001660
COMMON /PARAMS/ RDTOT,INYR,LAST,NV,NP,TOT,TITLE(4),COST	30001670
INTEGER TOT	30001680
DATA TOTAL,PERIOD,BLANK / 6HTOTAL ,6HPERIOD,2H /	30001690
WRITE(6,1000) (TITLE(I),I=1,4)	30001700
M=1	30001710
5 GO TO (10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90),NV	30001720
10 WRITE(6,1010) (VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001730
GO TO 100	30001740
20 WRITE(6,1020) (VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001750
GO TO 100	30001760
30 WRITE(6,1030) (VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001770
GO TO 100	30001780
40 WRITE(6,1040) (VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001790
GO TO 100	30001800
50 WRITE(6,1050) (VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001810
GO TO 100	30001820
60 WRITE(6,1060) (VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001830
GO TO 100	30001840
70 WRITE(6,1070) (VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001850
GO TO 100	30001860
80 WRITE(6,1080) (VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001870
GO TO 100	30001880
90 WRITE(6,1090) (VNAME(I),I=1,NV)	30001890
1000 FORMAT(1H,15X,4A10 / 1H-,*PURCHASED RESOURCES*)	30001900
1010 FORMAT(1H-,12X, 1H*,12X /13X, 1H*,2X,A8,2X /1H ,25(1H*)/	30001910
* 13X, 1H*,12X)	30001920
1020 FORMAT(1H-,12X,2(1H*,12X) /13X,2(1H*,2X,A8,2X)/1H ,38(1H*)/	30001930
* 13X,2(1H*,12X))	30001940
1030 FORMAT(1H-,12X,3(1H*,12X) /13X,3(1H*,2X,A8,2X)/14 ,51(1H*)/	30001950
* 13X,3(1H*,12X))	30001960
1040 FORMAT(1H-,12X,4(1H*,12X) /13X,4(1H*,2X,A8,2X)/1H ,64(1H*)/	30001970
* 13X,4(1H*,12X))	30001980
1050 FORMAT(1H-,12X,5(1H*,12X) /13X,5(1H*,2X,A8,2X)/1H ,77(1H*)/	30001990
* 13X,5(1H*,12X))	30002000
1060 FORMAT(1H-,12X,6(1H*,12X) /13X,6(1H*,2X,A8,2X)/1H ,90(1H*)/	30002010
* 13X,6(1H*,12X))	30002020
1070 FORMAT(1H-,12X,7(1H*,12X) /13X,7(1H*,2X,A8,2X)/1H ,103(1H*)/	30002030
* 13X,7(1H*,12X))	30002040
1080 FORMAT(1H-,12X,8(1H*,12X) /13X,8(1H*,2X,A8,2X)/1H ,116(1H*)/	30002050
* 13X,8(1H*,12X))	30002060
1090 FORMAT(1H-,12X,9(1H*,12X) /13X,9(1H*,2X,A8,2X)/1H ,129(1H*)/	30002070
* 13X,9(1H*,12X))	30002080
100 IF(M.GE.2) GO TO 305	30002090
K=0	30002100
DO 200 I=1,TOT	30002110
IF(PER(I).EQ.CODE(1)) K=1	30002120
IF(K.NE.1) GO TO 200	30002130
TEMP1=PERIOD	30002140
TEMP2=PER(I)	30002150
IF(I.NE.TOT) GO TO 105	30002160
TEMP1=TOTAL	30002170

TEMP2=BLANK	30002180
105 GO TO (110,120,130,140,150,160,170,180,190),NV	30002190
110 WRITE(6,1110) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002200
GO TO 200	30002210
120 WRITE(6,1120) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002220
GO TO 200	30002230
130 WRITE(6,1130) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002240
GO TO 200	30002250
140 WRITE(6,1140) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002260
GO TO 200	30002270
150 WRITE(6,1150) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002280
GO TO 200	30002290
160 WRITE(6,1160) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002300
GO TO 200	30002310
170 WRITE(6,1170) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002320
GO TO 200	30002330
180 WRITE(6,1180) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002340
GO TO 200	30002350
190 WRITE(6,1190) TEMP1,TEMP2,(PURCH(J,I),J=1,NV)	30002360
200 CONTINUE	30002370
1110 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X, 1H*,2X,F8.3,2X / 13X, 1H*,12X)	30002380
1120 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,2(1H*,2X,F8.3,2X) / 13X,2(1H*,12X))	30002390
1130 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,3(1H*,2X,F8.3,2X) / 13X,3(1H*,12X))	30002400
1140 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,4(1H*,2X,F8.3,2X) / 13X,4(1H*,12X))	30002410
1150 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,5(1H*,2X,F8.3,2X) / 13X,5(1H*,12X))	30002420
1160 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,6(1H*,2X,F8.3,2X) / 13X,6(1H*,12X))	30002430
1170 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,7(1H*,2X,F8.3,2X) / 13X,7(1H*,12X))	30002440
1180 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,8(1H*,2X,F8.3,2X) / 13X,8(1H*,12X))	30002450
1190 FORMAT(1H ,A6,2X,A2,2X,9(1H*,2X,F8.3,2X) / 13X,9(1H*,12X))	30002460
C	30002470
C FIRST PART OF THIS SUBROUTINE OUTPUT INFORMATION CONCERNING	30002480
C EQUIPMENT PURCHASES DURING EACH PERIOD	30002490
C NEXT SECTION OUTPUTS RESOURCES STORED	30002500
C	30002510
WRITE(6,3000) (TITLE(I),I=1,4)	30002520
M=3	30002530
GO TO 5	30002540
305 IF(M.EQ.2) GO TO 205	30002550
N=0	30002560
DO 400 I=1,NP	30002570
K=IYR(I)-INYR+1	30002580
IF(K.LE.0) GO TO 400	30002590
N=N+1	30002600
GO TO (310,320,330,340,350,360,370,380,390),NV	30002610
310 WRITE(6,1110) PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOP(J,I), J=1, NV)	30002620
GO TO 400	30002630
320 WRITE(6,1120) PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOP(J,I), J=1, NV)	30002640
GO TO 400	30002650
330 WRITE(6,1130) PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOP(J,I), J=1, NV)	30002660
GO TO 400	30002670
340 WRITE(6,1140) PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOP(J,I), J=1, NV)	30002680
GO TO 400	30002690
350 WRITE(6,1150) PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOP(J,I), J=1, NV)	30002700
GO TO 400	30002710
360 WRITE(6,1160) PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOP(J,I), J=1, NV)	30002720
GO TO 400	30002730
370 WRITE(6,1170) PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOP(J,I), J=1, NV)	30002740
GO TO 400	30002750

380	WRITE(6,1180)PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOR(J,I), J=1, NV)	30002760
	GO TO 400	30002770
390	WRITE(6,1190)PERIOD, CODE(N), (STOR(J,I), J=1, NV)	30002780
400	CONTINUE	30002790
3000	FORMAT(1H1,15X,4A10 / 1H-, *STORED RESOURCES*)	30002800
C		30002810
C	REMAINING PART WILL OUTPUT THE TOTAL AMOUNT USED	30002820
C	DURING EACH PERIOD	30002830
C		30002840
	WRITE(6,2000) (TITLE(I), I=1,4)	30002850
	M=2	30002860
	GO TO 5	30002870
205	N=0	30002880
	DO 300 I=1, NP	30002890
	K=IYR(I) - INYR+1	30002900
	IF(K.LE.0) GO TO 300	30002910
	DO 206 J=1, NV	30002920
206	EXIST(J,K)=EXIST(J,K)-STOR(J,I)	30002930
	N=N+1	30002940
	GO TO (210,220,230,240,250,260,270,280,290), NV	30002950
210	WRITE(6,1110) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXTST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30002960
	GO TO 300	30002970
220	WRITE(6,1120) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXTST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30002980
	GO TO 300	30002990
230	WRITE(6,1130) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXIST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30003000
	GO TO 300	30003010
240	WRITE(6,1140) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXIST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30003020
	GO TO 300	30003030
250	WRITE(6,1150) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXIST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30003040
	GO TO 300	30003050
260	WRITE(6,1160) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXIST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30003060
	GO TO 300	30003070
270	WRITE(6,1170) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXIST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30003080
	GO TO 300	30003090
280	WRITE(6,1180) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXTST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30003100
	GO TO 300	30003110
290	WRITE(6,1190) PERIOD, CODE(N), (EXTST(J,K), J=1, NV)	30003120
300	CONTINUE	30003130
	RETURN	30003140
2000	FORMAT(1H1,15X,4A10 / 1H-, *TOTAL RESOURCES USED*)	30003150
	END	30003160

SUBROUTINE SETUP	30003170
COMMON /VECTG/ VNAME(10),C,LENP,VLIFE(10),INH(10,16),	30003180
* VCOST(10,5),NAME(10),COSTS(30,3)	30003190
COMMON /BASICS/ CHAR(5000,4),CODE(20),PER(10),IYR(10),LYR(10)	30003200
COMMON /OUTS/ OANDM(20),SALE(20),SAVE(20),EXIST(10,20),	30003210
* PURCH(10,20),STOR(10,20),SALV(10,20),PROC(20),PROT(20)	30003220
COMMON /PARAMS/ PDTOT,INYR,LAST,NV,NP,TOT,TITLE(4),COST	30003230
DIMENSION TEMP(4)	30003240
DATA IVT,IPT,IED/AHVEHICLE ,8HPERIOD ,8HENDTABLE /	30003250
NVR=0	30003260
NPT=0	30003270
READ(5,1000)FNAME,INYR,LAST,NV,NT,NP	30003280
1000 FORMAT(A8,2X,6I5)	30003290
10 READ(5,1000)ITABLE	30003300
IF(ITABLE.EQ.IVT) GO TO 20	30003310
IF(ITABLE.EQ.IPT) GO TO 60	30003320
IF(ITABLE.EQ.IED) GO TO 100	30003330
WRITE(6,2000)ITABLE	30003340
2000 FORMAT(1H-,A8,* IS NOT RECOGNIZED BY SETUP*)	30003350
STOP	30003360
20 NVR=NVR+1	30003370
READ(5,4000)VNAME(NVR),VLIFE(NVR)	30003380
READ(5,1070)(VCOST(NVR,I),I=1,5)	30003390
1070 FORMAT(5F10.2)	30003400
GO TO 10	30003410
60 NPT=NPT+1	30003420
READ(5,1140) IYR(NPT),LYR(NPT),PER(NPT),PROT(NPT)	30003430
1140 FORMAT(I4,I5,1X,A2,F8.2)	30003440
GO TO 10	30003450
4000 FORMAT(A8,11X,I2)	30003460
100 CONTINUE	30003470
PROT(NPT+1) = 0.	30003480
110 CONTINUE	30003490
READ(9,3000) I, (TEMP(J),J=1,4)	30003500
3000 FORMAT(I5,4X,A1,3A2)	30003510
IF(EOF,9)200,150	30003520
150 DO 160 J=1,4	30003530
160 CHAR(I,J)=TEMP(J)	30003540
GO TO 110	30003550
200 RETURN	30003560
END	30003570

SUBROUTINE VALUES(N,ISTART,IEND,VAL)	30003580
COMMON /VECSTG/ VNAME(10),C,LENP,VLIFE(10),INH(10,16),	30003590
* VCOST(10,5),NAMEN(10),COSTS(30,3)	30003600
COMMON /BASICS/ CHAR(5000,4),CODE(20),PER(10),IYR(10),LYR(10)	30003610
COMMON /OUTS/ OANDM(20),SALE(20),SAVE(20),EXIST(10,20),	30003620
* PURCH(10,20),STOR(10,20),SALV(10,20),PROC(20),PROT(20)	30003630
COMMON /PARAMS/ RDTOT,INYR,LAST,NV,NP,TOT,TITLE(4),COST	30003640
CALL YRCOST(N)	30003650
I=ISTART-INYR	30003660
II=IEND-ISTART+1	30003670
K=1	30003680
DO 10 J=1,II	30003690
I=I+1	30003700
IF(I.LE.0) GO TO 10	30003710
OANDM(I)=OANDM(I)+COSTS(J,K)*VAL	30003720
EXIST(N,I)=EXIST(N,I)+VAL	30003730
10 CONTINUE	30003740
I=I+1	30003750
K=K+1	30003760
IF(IEND.EQ.LAST) K=K+1	30003770
SALE(I)=COSTS(J,K)*VAL+SALE(I)	30003780
SALV(N,I)=VAL+SALV(N,I)	30003790
RETURN	30003800
END	30003810

	SUBROUTINE YRCOST(J)	10008630
C	A SUBROUTINE TO COMPUTE THE OPERATING, SALVAGE, AND TRUNCATION	10008640
C	COSTS YEAR BY YEAR. ALSO THE YEARLY MOTHBALLING SAVING IS COMPUTED.	10008650
	COMMON /VECTG/ VNAME(10), C,LENP, VLIFE(10), TNH(10,16),	10008660
	* VECOST(10,5), NAME(10), COSTS(30,3)	10008670
	INTEGER VNAME,VLIFE	10008680
C	ASSUME THE OPERATING AND MAINTANCE COST INCPEACES AT R*100 PER-CENT	10008690
C	A YEAR (NOT A COMPOUND RATE INCEASE)	10008700
	R=0.0	10008710
C		10008720
C	LET X= THE 1ST YEAR O. AND M. COST. THEN	10008730
C	$X + (1+R)*X + (1+2*R)*X + \dots + (1+9*R)*X = \text{VCOST}(J,2)$	10008740
	$X = \text{VCOST}(J,2) / (10.0 + 45.0*R)$	10008750
C	ASSUME NO PERIOD IS LONGER THAN 6 YEARS.	10008760
	IB=VLIFE(J) +10	10008770
	DO 10 I=1,IB	10008780
	$\text{COSTS}(I,1) = (1.0 + \text{FLOAT}(I-1)*R)*X*(\text{VCOST}(J,4)**(I-1))$	10008790
	10 CONTINUE	10008800
C		10008810
C	ASSUME THE SALVAGE VALUE OF A VEHICLE AFTER I YEARS OF SERVICE IS	10008820
C	(ALPHA)**I *PURCHASE COST.	10008830
	ALPHA=0.5	
	Y=VCOST(J,1)	10008850
	DO 20 I=1,IB	10008860
	Y= ALPHA*Y	10008870
	COSTS(I,2)=Y	10008880
	20 CONTINUE	10008890
C		10008900
C	ASSUME TRUNCATION AFTER IYEARS OF SERVICE IS	10008910
C	(VLIFE-I)*(PURCHASE COST)/VLIFE	10008920
C		10008930
	Y=VCOST(J,1)/VLIFE(J)	10008940
	DO 30 I=1,IB	10008950
	IX=VLIFE(J)-I	10008960
	IF (IX.LT.0) IX=0	10008970
	COSTS(I,3)=IX*Y	10008980
	30 CONTINUE	10008990
	RETURN	10009000
	ENTRY MOTH	10009010
C	ASSUME THE MOTHBALLING SAVING IS R1*100 PER CENT OF THE FIRST YEAR COST-X	
	R1=0.90	
C	C=0	
C	DO 546 IL=1,LENP	
C	546 C=C-0.1*R1*VCOST(J,2)*VCOST(J,4)**(IL-1)	
C	C =-X * R1	
	C=-VCOST(J,2)/(10.0 + 45.0*R) * R1	
	RETURN	10009080
	END	10009090

APPENDIX E
ERROR MESSAGES

ERROR MESSAGES FROM MATRIX GENERATOR

"... is not a table name."

This message indicates that the input deck is not properly constructed since the program has read a card which should have been a header card but was not. The location of the error can be narrowed down by checking the output listing to see which tables have been correctly read. This error terminates execution.

"Vehicle name ... not defined in a vehicle."

This message is output when a task table is being read. It indicates either that the vehicle name is misspelled or located improperly on the card, or that the task table has preceded the vehicle table, if the vehicle table exists. This error also terminates execution.

"The period tables are out of order."

This message indicates that the first year of the period just read was not equal to one plus the last year of the last period read. This can be caused by improper sequencing or improper definition of the periods. This error will cause execution to terminate.

"Warning--the number of tables input was not the expected number."

This message does not terminate execution, but does indicate that there was a difference between the number of tables indicated on the title card and the number actually read by the program.

"Incorrectly read file ... columns read as ...""The M-1 column was ..., unable to find RHS mark.""Reached EOF while writing column ... and row ..."

These three error messages all refer to errors encountered when trying to convert the MPS360 file to the file for BBCAV2. If one of

these errors occurs, a major problem exists within the program. As a result these prevent the creation of the BBCAV2 file, but allow the program to execute to completion to give the analyst the most information possible about the problem.

ERROR MESSAGES FROM MAIN PROGRAM

"BLIST size exceeded"

BLIST is the array used for storing nodes of the branching tree. It is presently dimensioned to handle 25 nodes. When there exist more than 25 nodes which have been defined but have not been evaluated, this message is generated. It indicates that this particular problem is converging very slowly, and if one desires an accurate answer then the arrays EKBL, PSIGL, NXBL, XNXBL, and BLIST should be enlarged. This error causes the system to print out the best solution found and proceed to the next problem.

"Time is up . . . cycling to next problem."

"Have solved max. no. of LP probs."

These two messages inform one that the solution which is output is not necessarily optimal but was caused by one of the input parameters. The first message indicates a violation of the time indicated by the second field of the real parameter card. The second message is a result of reaching the limit on the number of nodes (LP problems) which is set in the last field of the integer parameter card.

"Premature EOF on a matrix tape at column . . ."

This message indicates that the size of the tape file does not correspond with the size indicated on the integer parameter card. It also gives an indication of the size of the tape file for comparison against that which was input. This error terminates execution of the program.

"KFX = 0 in GETPHI"
"Invalid NOES in GETASQ = 0"
"Invalid KCX = 0 in GETC"

These three error messages all indicate that an invalid parameter value has been passed from some routine to one of these listed above. These messages were used primarily for debugging and should not appear in normal operations. If they do, it indicates an error exists in the program code somewhere. These messages all terminate execution.

"LP - insufficient space allocated in NWAJ"

This fatal error is a result of having a matrix in excess of 100 rows, thus giving an inverse too large to be stored in the array AJ (11000). To correct this condition set AJ (-----) to an appropriate size for the problem, and set NWAJ equal to that value. If this error occurs, many other arrays may also need to be redimensioned to insure proper storage.

"SETUP--row type error--out of range"

This statement indicates the row type indicator exceeds 4 and therefore the row cannot be defined. For this problem structure the only valid row types are 0 for equality, 3 for free, and 4 for generalized upper bound. This error should not occur, since the vector IROWTP is set by the matrix generator. This error will terminate execution.

"PRIMAL--too many reject vectors"

This message implies that more than 100 columns have been rejected for degeneracy reasons. This is fatal if the LP is in the infeasible phase, and causes an optimal solution to be assumed otherwise.

"IO--column not located in NT reads"
"Row--key not in core"
"Insert cannot find rejected column"
"PIVOT--PIVOT less than PIVTOL"
"KEYCH--essential packet no basic column"

These five error messages are used exclusively for debugging, and should not occur in normal operation. The general cause for this is that some section of core has been overwritten accidentally.

"PIVOT dropped column . . ."

This message indicates that a column was removed from the basis during the inversion process. This occurs when the input basis is not feasible, and when numerical errors have caused the current basis to "drift" out of the feasible region.

ERROR MESSAGES FROM REPORT GENERATOR

". . . is not recognized by SETUP."

The routine SETUP has encountered an error in the input deck while attempting to read a table name. This error terminates execution.

"Error in interpretation of . . ."

The program has been unable to determine the meaning of the seven-character code indicated in the message. If the code is a valid one (one of the forms shown in Fig. 11), then there is probably an error in the period descriptions of the input deck. There is also possibility of other errors in the input deck or, as a last resort, of errors in the reference list file. If the code is not a valid one, then the error must be in the reference list. This error also terminates execution.

GLOSSARY

This section contains the mnemonic definitions for all three programs—GENLCP, BBHAV2, and REPGEN. It is arranged into two major sections. The first section lists the mnemonics in labeled common—then the local variables contained within each subroutine, for each of the three programs, respectively. The second section is an overall alphabetical listing for handy reference. Note that in this listing, the same mnemonic may have two or more meanings. Each entry is identified here as a local or global variable, and is cross-referenced to the first section. Use of the two sections, in conjunction, should eliminate any ambiguity.

SECTION 1.....G-2

SECTION 2.....G-25

Section I

GENLCP CODING DEFINITIONS

COMMON/VECTSG/

VNAME (10) - vehicle names
C - temporary storage for cost data
LENP - length of period
VLIFE (10) - maximum life of resource (vehicle)
INH (10, 16) - number of each type resource inherited from each year
VCOST (10,5) - cost data for each resource
NAMEN (10) - pointers for numbering resources
COST (30, 3) - yearly operating, salvage and truncation costs

COMMON/ALTSTG/

ALTER (288,9) - array used for eliminating infeasible alternatives from tasks
YAVL (10) - year resource first available

COMMON/TSKSTG/

U (7, 288, 9) - array of task alternatives
NTSK (9) - number of alternatives in task

COMMON/PRDSTG/

NPERYR (10, 3) - first and last year of period and number of tasks in period
NPTASK (10, 9) - ID number of each task in period
PTASK (10, 9) - multiplicative factor for all values in associated task for each period

LOCAL VARIABLES

GENLCP

ALPHA - temporary storage for attrition
AU (16) - temporary storage for alternatives

BUDG (10)	- limit on procurement expenditures in each period
CMAX	- temporary cost storage for ordered resources
FNAME	- file name
IHAVN (10)	- pointers for inherited vehicles
INHYRS	- number of years from which vehicles are inherited
ITABLE	- temporary storage for table name
LIFER	- temporary storage for remaining useful life of a vehicle
LY	- last year of problem
MAXL	- temporary storage for vehicle life
MCOL	- number of columns in matrix
NAMES (10)	- temporary pointers
NINHP	- number of inherited periods
NIV	- number of inherited vehicle types
NL (10)	- } temporary storage used in formatting output
NN (10)	
NPP	- number of periods
NPT	- number of period tables read
NRD	- number of vehicles having R&D
NROW	- number of rows in matrix
NT	- number of tasks
NTR	- number of task tables read
NV	- number of vehicle types
NVEHU (10)	- indicates if vehicle used in period
NVR	- number of vehicle tables read
NYR	- temporary storage for last year of period
ONE	- "1.0"
ONEM	- "-1.0"

SY - start year of problem

UB (10) - calculated upper bounds on resources

UMAX - temporary storage for greatest quantity of a specific vehicle which might be used in a task

YEARS (21) - stores inherited years

YRINT (20) - scale factor for all tasks in period

YRCOST

ALPHA - rate of decrease in salvage value

R - rate of increase in operating cost

R1 - portion of operating cost refunded for mothballing resource

YINTERP

JSUB (10) - pointers for vehicle subscripts

VMIN - temporary storage for minimum quantity of vehicles which can be used for a task

MATFILL

C - "COLUMNS"

CNAME - column name for which RVAL is being derived

CTEMP - temporary storage for column name

IROWTP (100) - indicates row type; all set to zero except generalized upper bound rows which are set to 4

ITEMP - temporary storage for first letter of RNAME

R - "RHS"

RNAME (120) - row names

RTEMP - temporary storage for row names

RVAL (100) - vector of values in each row for a specific column

VAL - temporary storage for value of specific row and column

BBCAV2 CODING DEFINITIONS

COMMON/CV1/

- IP (12) - storage for input parameters on integer parameter card
- RP (12) - storage for real parameters, first four locations are for input from real parameter card, rest are temporary storage
- TMP (10) - temporary storage

COMMON/CV2/

- T (100, 10) - storage for columns of matrix associated with nonlinear variables
- BO (100) - right-hand-side vector
- BLO (10) - set of lower bounds on nonlinear variables
- ULO (10) - set of upper bounds on nonlinear variables
- CO (10) - vector for linear approximation for nonlinear cost functions

COMMON/CV3/

- M - number of rows in matrix
- N - number of columns in matrix
- NCF - number of nonlinear variables
- PHIT - cost of a nonlinear solution
- UZ - cost of best nonlinear solution
- USP - $UZ (1 + \epsilon)^{-1}$
- USM - $UZ (1 - \epsilon)^{-1}$
- EKO - cost associated with the lower bounds of the node
- MPLUS - number of rows in the matrix including the cost row (M + 1)

COMMON/CV4/

- IX (110) - columns in basic solution
- X (110) - values associated with columns in IX

IXZ (110)	- columns in best solution
XZ (110)	- values associated with columns in IXZ
XCON (10)	- stores values found in X which are associated with the nonlinear variables
COST	- cost of the solution returned from the LP

COMMON/CV5/

SIGMA (100, 4)	- stores information which defines the current node
TSIG	- temporary storage associated with EKO
LSTMAX	- maximum length which the branching list has achieved

COMMON/CV7/

NPHASE	- stores LP phase code
NF1	- signifies feasible solution when set equal to 1
CFX	- no longer used
IOPT	- used to flag unbounded solution
NOP	- node number
NOPS	- nodes solved
NEWXZ	- flags when new best solution found and should be output

COMMON/CV8/

NXBK	- index of branching variable
XK	- value of branching variable
NOBOL	- number of nodes on list
EKBL (25)	- EKO value associated with each node on the list

COMMON/CV9/

PSIGL (25)	- lower bound associated with each node on list
NXBL (25)	- index of branching variable for each node
XXBL (25)	- value of branching variable for each node
BLIST (25, 131)	- branching list; contains right-hand-side vector, plus upper bounds, lower bounds, and linear cost approximations for nonlinear variables

COMMON/TMX/

TMO	- time SET was called
EXT	- time when time limit on problem will expire

COMMON/CORE/

AJ (5000)	- columns in core plus basis inverse
JA (101)	- in-core column disc indices
JAK (101)	- dummy storage area
JAREJ (101)	- set to 1 when corresponding in-core column rejected

COMMON/PARAMS/

TMAX	- maximum time before MAPOUT
ITNINV	- iteration of next invert
INVF	- invert frequency
K1	- not used
K2	- not used
K3	- output control parameter
K4	- XCHECK control parameter
K5	- maximum LP iterations before MAPOUT

COMMON/INPUT/

INPUT	- file containing input matrix
INPUTM	- number of rows in matrix
INPUTN	- number of columns in matrix

COMMON/FILES/

IA1	- disc file for matrix less GUB rows
IA2	- disc file for packed matrix less GUB rows
IMAP	- file for starting and terminating basis

COMMON/STATE/

IROW	- current selected row
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ITRN	- iteration count
JCOL	- current selected column
JOUT	- rejected column index
JPOS	- selected column index
NDJS	- number of negative DJ's
NPIF	- number of primal infeasibilities
NREJ	- number of rejected in-core columns

COMMON/LIMS/

JNCORE	- number of columns in core
MAXTRY	- maximum number of in-core iterations
NCRMAX	- maximum number of columns which fit in core
NSCAN	- number of disc reads
NTRY	- number of in-core iterations

COMMON/IXX/

IX (100)	- indices of solution columns
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COMMON/XX/

X (100)	- values of solution columns
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COMMON/TOLS/

CTOL	- cost tolerance for infeasibility
DERTOL	- dual error tolerance; not used
DJTOL	- DJ tolerance
PERTOL	- primal error tolerance
PIVTOL	- pivot tolerance
ZERO	- smallest recognized number

COMMON/BASIS/

IBASIS (101)	- basic columns for non-GUB rows
KEYS (101)	- storage of GUB key columns

COMMON/DJS/

DJ (100) - values of current in-core DJ's

COMMON/MOVES/

BNDJ - value of current column bound

DMAX - largest DJ value stored

DUALER - dual error; unused

PRMLER - primal error; unused

THETA - step chosen by ROW, adjusted in PRIMAL

COMMON/I/

IC - current cost row

ICOST - user's cost row

IPHASE - current LP phase

IPI - current location of PI vector in basis

JRHS - user's input RHS

L - number of GUB rows

M - number of active interval rows

MC - last logical column

MPL - M plus L

NT - total number of columns (MC + INPUTN)

COMMON/A/

ALPHA (101) - work space, usually current column inverse

COMMON/B/

BETA (101) - work space usually values of basic and key variables

COMMON/C/

GAMMA (101) - not used

COMMON/D/

DELTA (101) - not used

COMMON/ROWTYP/

IROWTYP (101) - user's input row types

COMMON/NAMES/

NAME (600) - state of each variable or column

COMMON/BOUNDS/

BOUNDS (100) - values of upper bounds

IBDS (100) - column indices of bound columns

NBDS - number of bounds

COMMON/RHS/

RHS (100) - stores user's current right-hand-side

LOCAL VARIABLES

BBCAV2 and BOX1

BLT (10) - temporary storage for BLO

BBK - lower bound on branching variable

BBK2 - value of branching variable

COST1 - solution cost for lower branch

COST2 - solution cost for upper branch

CT (10) - temporary storage for CO

EPSI - epsilon value from real parameter card

ESIG - temporary storage for EKO

ICOL - temporary storage for column index

INDIC - indicates which branch (upper or lower) is being solved

LSTFRE (25) - gives locations of storage areas on the branching list which are vacant

MNC - the negative of NCF

MINX - the negative of N

NCF1 - NCF

NCF ⁴	- $NORA + 3 * NCF$
NFREE	- number of gaps (empty location between two filled locations) in the BLIST
NMIN	- index of the lowest bound on the BLIST, or N-1, depending on where it is used
NOL	- index for storage on BLIST
NORA	- M
NXB	- temporary storage for next branching variable
PH1 and PH2	- temporary storage of values from GETPHI
PMIN	- value of lowest bound on BLIST
TSTO (130)	- temporary storage
TITLE (4)	- alphanumeric title of problem
UBK	- upper bound on branching variable
UBK2	- difference between upper bound and value for branching variable
ULT (10)	- temporary storage for ULO
US	- temporary storage for USP

INITA

AJ (100)	- temporary storage for column of matrix
DUM1 and DUM2	- temporary storage for reading unused sections of tape

READIN

NC	- number of basis cards to be read from input
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TIMEC

SECS	- actual CPU clock time
XX	- elapsed time on problem

GETASQ

TEMP	- location used while swapping contents of two locations in an array
NEM1	- number of elements in an array minus one

GETC

- DIF - difference between upper and lower bound for a variable
- FX1 (10) - cost function values for lower bounds
- FX2 (10) - cost function values for upper bounds
- ICX - number of variables for which cost slopes are to be derived

NXBRN

- BLT (10) - temporary storage for BLO
- CT (10) - temporary storage for CO
- YT (10) - differences between solution point and lower bounds
- FX1 (10) - cost function values for lower bounds
- FX2 (10) - cost function values for solution point
- DIF (10) - differences between cost functions and linear approximations
- NDX (10) - indices of nonlinear variables
- NFX - the negative of NCF
- XT (10) - solution values for nonlinear variables

PRESET AND PARAMS

- IBMAX - maximum number of nodes which may be stored on BLIST
- JBMAX - maximum number of words of information which may be stored for each node in BLIST
- NORA - number of rows in the matrix including the objective function

LP

- B (100) - basis inverse stored by rows
- IORG - origin of basis inverse
- MROWS - user's number of rows
- NCHGS - user's number of bound columns

NCOLS - user's number of columns
 NWAJ - storage dimension of the array AJ

SETUP

ID - local row type being processed
 IKOST - temporary storage of user's cost row
 INON - temporary number of non-GUB rows found
 PKT1 - temporary count of GUB row packet columns
 PKT - actual GUB row column being processed

IO

ALPHA - column to be written or read
 B - address of origin of basis inverse
 JCOL - core position of column being read
 JNT - index of columns read
 KEY - index of key column to be located
 KOL1 - last column read on file IA1
 KOL2 - last column read on file IA2
 KOL - column to be located on either file or packet
 number of desired key
 NAAM - not used
 NAME - column name, or position in core to which column
 is read
 PACK (100) - temporary storage of packed column
 ZS - parameter used to pack coefficients
 Z - parameter used to pack index of coefficient

MAPIN

ATBND - "ATBND"
 BASIC - "BASIC"
 BNDJ - value of bound
 B - origin of basis inverse

CARD (8)	- image of map card
ENDER	- "END"
ID	- column number from map card
INVERSE	- "INVERS"
KEE	- "KEY"
MM	- number of elements in basis inverse
NAMES (5)	- column indices from map card
NULL	- "NULL"
PKT	- storage of column packet
ROWS	- "ROWS"
TYPE1	- first word on map card
TYPE2	- second work on map card

MAFOUT

IBAS	- count of basis variables
IBND	- count of bound variables
IKEY	- count of key variables
INLL	- count of null variables
JCOL	- user's column index of column processed
JNCORE	- number of columns in core
MAPBAS (100)	- basic column indices
MAPBND (100)	- bound column indices
MAPKEY (1000)	- key column indices
MAPNLL (10)	- null column indices
MM	- number of elements in basis inverse
MP1	- M plus 1

INVERT

ATBND	- column type
BASIC	- column type

BNDJ	- count on current column
B	- origin of basis inverse
IORG	- origin of first element in B
ITYPE	- row type
JNT	- current column index
JORG	- origin in AJ to which column is read
JTYPE	- variable type
KORG	- origin in AJ to which key column is read
PKTO	- GUB packet number of column in AJ (KORG)
PKT	- GUB packet number of column being processed

FEASCH

BNDJ	- bound on current column
B	- basis inverse
IORG	- origin of any row in B
JPKT	- GUB packet of current column
KEY	- switch to return key processing to key loop
NB	- number of basic variables in a packet
SUMIE	- sum of infeasibilities
SUM	- value of variable before feasibility adjustment

PRIMAL

BASIC	- column type
B	- basis inverse
EPSI	- value of new basic variable
ITYPE	- type of step to be used
JOUPK	- GUB packet of column rejected
JPOSPK	- GUB packet of column entering
NBVPKT	- number of basis variable in selected GUB row

NPEGLM	- maximum rejection due to degeneracy
NDEG	- number of degeneracy rejections
NEWROW	- row for column changing from key to basic

STATUS

ATBND	- state of a column
BASIC	- state of a column
B	- basis inverse
COST	- value of current objective function
JNSCAN	- columns in core + 1000 times number of rewinds of file IAL
JNTO	- index of last column read from disc
JNT	- last column read from disc (if MNTRY = 0)
MNTRY	- number of in-core iterations
NCOLS	- number of columns read from disc file IAL
NJOUT	- name code of column to be rejected
NOTE (4)	- 40 character comment
X	- elapsed CPU seconds

ROW

BASIC	- state of a column
B	- basis inverse
IB	- basic column index
IORG	- origin of basis inverse
IROW	- row calling parameter, row of zero
ITYPE	- type of step; 1-unbounded, 2-column to zero, 3-column to bound
JCOL	- core index of selected column
JORG	- core origin of selected column
JOUT	- column to be rejected
JPKT	- GUB packet of column selected

JPOS	- disc index of column selected
KORG	- origin of KEY column for packet JPKT
STEP	- step to current row
THETA	- best feasible step

COLUMN

ATBND	- logical column state
BASIC	- logical column state
B	- basis inverse
JCOL	- core position of selected column
JKEY	- core position of key for JCOL (if in GUB row)
JORG	- origin of a row in B
JPKTO	- current stored GUB key packet
JPKT	- GUB packet of new column
JTYPE	- type of column selected
KORG	- origin of KEY in AJ
NCORE	- number of columns in core
NDJST	- number of negative DJ's from disk read
NULL	- column state
PIKEY	- PJ value for current KEY JPKT

CHECK

ATBND	- state of column
BASIC	- state of column
B	- basis inverse
DJ	- current column sensitivity
JCOUNT	- count of columns processed
JFBCH	- number of columns, checked in current batch
JNT	- index of current column

JORG	- origin in AJ to which columns are read
JTYPE	- type of column being processed
KORG	- origin of key column in AJ
NBCH	- number of columns in batch
NFBCH	- number of columns retained from batch
PIKEY	- DJ for current key at KORG
PKTO	- packet of current key
PKT	- packet of new column, JNT

INSERT

B	- basis inverse
DJ	- DJ for column to be stored
DMAX	- largest DJ of stored columns
D (15)	- DJ's of stored columns
ID (15)	- indices of stored columns
JORG	- origin of vacancy for column in AJ
JPOSR	- disc index of column to be rejected
JPOS	- disc index of column to be stored
JREJ	- origin of rejected column in AJ
NPBCH	- number of columns to be saved from batch
N	- number of columns currently saved

KEYCH

B	- basis inverse
IB	- disc index of basic column for current row
IORG	- origin of a row in B
IROW	- row to which key column is shifted when made basic
JCOLPK	- GUB packet of column being moved from KEY
JCOL	- column to be moved

JKEY	- candidate key column
JORG	- origin of a row in B
MPK	- row of column which was KEY
SUM	- temporary storage

PIVOT

ALPHA	- column to be pivoted into basis
B	- basis inverse
DIVOT	- candidate pivot while searching for best
IORG	- origin of pivot row in B
IROW	- pivot row
JORG	- origin of a row in B
JP	- basic column for a row
PIV	- pivot used

SETBND

I	- input disk column index
J	- absolute value of I
K	- new state

DOT

DOT	- double precision inner product of X and Y
DOTS	- single precision inner product of X and Y
M	- vector dimension
SUM	- double precision accumulator
X	- input vector
Y	- input vector

BOUND

BOUND	- value of column bound (or 10**70)
IB	- bound index in IBDS
J	- input disc column index

KEYFIND

I	- dummy variable
JA-J	- potential column's in-core position
JPKT	- GUB packet number for column
JTYPE	- column type
KEYFIND	- position of key found
KEY	- column number of key to be located
PKT	- GUB packet of desired key

ESCAPE

AALPHA	- "ALPHA "
ABASIS	- "BASIS"
ABETA	- "BETA "
ADELTA	- "DELTA "
ADJ	- "DJ"
AGAMMA	- "GAMMA "
AJAREJ	- "JAREJ"
AJA	- "JA "
AKEY	- "KEY"
ANAME	- "NAME "
B	- basis inverse

XCHECK

ATBND	- logical column state
AT	- dummy
BASIC	- logical column state
B	- basis inverse
CALLER	- calling name
IORG	- origin of a row in basis inverse

JAJ	- disk index of an in-core column
JEND	- origin of vacant work space in AJ
JORG	- origin of a column in AJ
J1	- first column in column printout
J2	- last column in column printout

REPGEN CODING DEFINITIONS

COMMON/VECTG/

- VNAME (10) - stores resource names
- C - temporary storage location used in calculating savings from resource storage
- LENP - length of period under consideration
- VLIFE (10) - expected resource life
- INH (10, 16) - not used
- VCOST (10, 5) - the five costs associated with each resource are stored in this array; in order, they are salvage and truncation, operating, R&D, retention rate, and procurement. (Explained in detail in matrix generator description.)
- NAMEN (10) - not used
- COSTS (30, 3) - cost of operating (1), selling (2), or truncating (3), a resource in the 1st thru 30th year of its life

COMMON/BASICS/

- CHAR (5000, 4) - storage of column names which have been broken down into their four meaningful parts
- CODE (20) - storage of the numbers 1 - 20 in two digit alphanumeric form
- PER (10) - pointers for two digit, alphanumeric code for periods
- IYR (10) - initial year of each period
- LYR (10) - last year of each period

COMMON/OUTS/

- OANDM (20) - operating cost for each year
- SALE (20) - salvage or truncation value for each year
- SAVE (20) - savings from resource storage for each year
- EXIST (10, 20) - number of each type resource available in each year

PURCH (10, 20) - number of each type resource purchased in each year

STOR (10, 20) - number of each type resource stored in each year

SALV (10, 20) - number of each type resource disposed of at end of each year

PROC (20) - procurement funds spent during each period

PROT (20) - procurement funds available during each period

COMMON/PARAMS/

RDTOT - total R&D expenditures

INYR - initial year of problem

LAST - last year of problem

NV - number of resource types

NP - number of subperiods

TOT - number of subperiods plus 1

TITLE (4) - name of specific solution

COST - total cost of solution

LOCAL VARIABLES

SETUP

FNAME - problem title (not used)

IED - "ENDTABLE"

IPT - "PERIOD"

ITABLE - table name

IVT - "VEHICLE"

NPT - period tables read in

NT - number of tasks (not used)

NVR - number of resources read in

TEMP (4) - temporary storage for column names

INSOLN

BLANK - " "

IEND	- last year of resource existence
IND	- column number temporary storage
ISTART	- first year of resource existence
S	- "S"
VAL	- column value temporary storage
W	- "W"
X	- "X"

CINF

PERIOD	- "PERIOD"
ONE	- "01"
SUM	- total cost for a period
SUMT	- total cost for all periods
TCOST	- temporary storage for total procurement
TOTAL	- "TOTAL"
TPROC	- correction factor for procurement

PINFO

TEMP1	} temporary storage locations for alphanumeric output
TEMP2	
BLANK	- " "
PERIOD	- "PERIOD"
TOTAL	- "TOTAL"

AALPHA - 'ALPHA'
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE)
 ABASIS - 'BASIS'
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE)
 ABETA - 'BETA'
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE)
 ADELTA - 'DELTA'
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE)
 ADJ - 'DJ'
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE)
 AGAMMA - 'GAMMA'
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE)
 AJAREJ - 'JAREJ'
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE)
 AJA - 'JA'
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE)
 AJ(5000) - COLUMNS IN CORE PLUS BASIS INVERSE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CORE /)
 AJ(100) - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR COLUMN OF MATRIX
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INITA)
 AKEY - 'KEY'
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE)
 ALPHA(101) - WORK SPACE, USUALLY CURRENT COLUMN INVERSE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / A /)
 ALPHA - COLUMN TO BE WRITTEN OR READ
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO)
 ALPHA - TEMP STORAGE FOR ATTRITION
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 ALPHA - RATE OF DECREASE IN SALVAGE VALUE
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S YRCOST)
 ALPHA - COLUMN TO BE PIVOTED INTO BASIS
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PIVOT)
 ALTER (288, 9) - ARRAY USED FOR ELIMINATING INFEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES FROM TASK
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / ALTSTG /)
 ANAME - 'NAME'
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE)
 AT - DUMMY
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK)
 ATBND - 'ATBND'
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN)
 ATBND - COLUMN TYPE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT)
 ATBND - LOGICAL COLUMN STATE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS)
 AU (16) - TEMP. STORAGE FOR ALTERNATIVES
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)

B - BASIS INVERSE

(LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S LP)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ESCAPE)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PIVOT)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S EFASCH)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO)

BASIC - 'BASIC'

(LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN)

BASIC - COLUMN TYPE

(LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL)

BASIC - LOGICAL COLUMN STATE

(LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW)

BBK - LOWER BOUND ON BRANCHING VARIABLE

(LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)

BBK2 - VALUE OF BRANCHING VARIABLE

(LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)

BETA(101) - WORK SPACE, USUALLY VALUES OF BASIC AND KEY VARIABLES

(GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / B /)

BLANK -

(LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S INSOLN)
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S PINFO)

BLIST(25,131) - BRANCHING LIST, CONTAINS RIGHT-HAND-SIDE VECTOR, PLUS UPPER BOUNDS, LOWER BOUNDS AND LINEAR COST APPROXIMATIONS FOR NON-LINEAR VARIABLE

(GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV9 /)

BLO(10) - SET OF LOWER BOUNDS ON NON-LINEAR VARIABLES

(GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV2 /)

BLT(10) - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR BLO

(LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S NXRPN)

BNDJ - BOUND ON CURRENT COLUMN

(GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / MOVES /)

BOUNDS(100) - VALUES OF UPPER BOUNDS

(GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / BOUNDS /)

BOUND - VALUE OF COLUMN BOUND (OR 10 ** 70)

(LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BOUND)

BO(100) - RIGHT-HAND-SIDE VECTOR

(GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV2 /)

BUDG (10) - LIMIT ON PROCUREMENT EXPENDITURES IN EACH PERIOD

(LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)

C - TEMP. STORAGE FOR COST DATA
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG /)
 C - TEMPORARY STORAGE LOCATION USED IN CALCULATING SAVINGS FROM RESOURCE STORAGE
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG /)
 C - 'COLUMNS'
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL)
 CALLER - CALLING NAME
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK)
 CARD(8) - IMAGE OF MAP CARD
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN)
 CFX - NO LONGER USED
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV7 /)
 CHAR(5000,4) - STORAGE OF COLUMN NAMES WHICH HAVE BEEN BROKEN DOWN INTO THEIR FOUR MEANINGFUL PARTS
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / BASICS /)
 CMAX - TEMP. COST STORAGE FOR ORDERING RESOURCES
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLOP)
 CNAME - COLUMN NAME FOR WHICH RVAL IS BEING DERIVED
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL)
 CODE(20) - STORAGE OF THE NUMBERS 1 - 20 IN TWO DIGIT ALPHANUMERIC FORM
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / BASICS /)
 COST - VALUE OF CURRENT OBJECTIVE FUNCTION
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS)
 COST - TOTAL COST OF SOLUTION
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / PARAMS /)
 COST - COST OF THE SOLUTION RETURNED FROM THE LP
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV4 /)
 COST1 - SOLUTION COST FOR LOWER BRANCH
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)
 COST2 - SOLUTION COST FOR UPPER BRANCH
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)
 COSTS (30,3) - COST OF OPERATING (1), SELLING (2) OR TRUNCATING (3) A RESOURCE IN THE 1ST THRU 30TH YEAR OF ITS LIFE
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG /)
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG /)
 CO(10) - VECTOR FOR LINEAR APPROXIMATION FOR NON-LINEAR COST FUNCTIONS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV2 /)
 CTEMP - TEMP. STORAGE FOR COLUMN NAME
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL)
 CTOL - COST TOLERANCE FOR INFEASIBILITY
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / TOLS /)
 CT(10) - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR CO
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S NXPRN)
 DELTA(101) - NOT USED
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / D /)
 DERTOL - DUAL ERROR TOLERANCE, NOT USED
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / TOLS /)
 DIF - DIFFERENCE BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER ROUND FOR A VARIABLE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S GETC)
 DIF(10) - DIFFERENCES BETWEEN COST FUNCTIONS AND LINEAR APPROXIMATIONS
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S NXPRN)

DIVOT - CANDIDATE PIVOT WHILE SEARCHING FOR BEST
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PIVOT)
 DJ(100) - VALUES OF CURRENT IN-CORE DJ'S
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / DJS /)
 DJ - DJ FOR COLUMN TO BE STORED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT)
 DJ - CURRENT COLUMN SENSITIVITY
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK)
 DJTOL - DJ TOLERANCE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / TOLS /)
 DMAX - LARGEST DJ OF STORED COLUMNS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / MOVES /)
 DOT - DOUBLE PRECISION INNER PRODUCT OF X AND Y
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S DOT)
 DOTS - SINGLE PRECISION INNER PRODUCT OF X AND Y
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S DOT)
 D(15) - DJ'S OF STORED COLUMNS
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT)
 DUALER - DUAL ERROR, UNUSED
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / MOVES /)
 DUM1 AND DUM2 - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR READING UNUSED SECTIONS OF TAPE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INITA)
 EKBL(25) - EKO VALUE ASSOCIATED WITH EACH NODE ON THE LIST
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CVR /)
 EKO - COST ASSOCIATED WITH THE LOWER BOUNDS OF THE NODE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CVR /)
 ENDER - 'END'
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN)
 EPSI - EPSILON VALUE FROM REAL PARAMETER CARD
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)
 EPSI - VALUE OF NEW BASIC VARIABLE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL)
 ESIG - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR EKO
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)
 EXIST(10,20) - NUMBER OF EACH TYPE RESOURCE AVAILABLE IN EACH YEAR
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OUTS /)
 EXT - TIME WHEN TIME LIMIT ON PROBLEM WILL EXPIRE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / TVX /)
 FNAME - PROBLEM TITLE (NOT USED)
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP)
 FNAME - FILE NAME
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 FX1(10) - COST FUNCTION VALUES FOR LOWER BOUNDS
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S GETC)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S NXPRN)
 FX2(10) - COST FUNCTION VALUES FOR UPPER BOUND
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S GETC)
 FX2(10) - COST FUNCTION VALUES FOR SOLUTION POINT
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S NXPRN)
 GAMMA(101) - NOT USED
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / C /)
 I - DUMMY VARIABLE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYEND)

I - INPUT DISK COLUMN INDEX
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S SETBND)
 IA1 - DISC FILE FOR MATRIX LESS GUB ROWS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / FILES /)
 IA2 - DISC FILE FOR PACKED MATRIX LESS GUB ROWS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / FILES /)
 IB - BASIC COLUMN INDEX
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW)
 IB - DISC INDEX OF BASIC COLUMN FOR CURRENT ROW
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH)
 IR - BOUND INDEX IN IRDS
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BOUND)
 IBAS - COUNT OF BASIS VARIABLES
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT)
 IBASIS(101) - BASIC COLUMNS FOR NON-GUB ROWS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / BASIS /)
 IRDS(100) - COLUMN INDICES OF BOUND COLUMNS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / BOUNDS /)
 IRMAX - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF NODES WHICH MAY BE STORED ON BLIST
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRESET)
 IRND - COUNT OF BOUND VARIABLES
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT)
 IC - CURRENT COST ROW
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / I /)
 ICOST - USER'S COST ROW
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / I /)
 ICOL - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR COLUMN INDEX
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)
 ICX - NUMBER OF VARIABLES FOR WHICH COST SLOPES ARE TO BE DERIVED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S GETC)
 ID - LOCAL ROW TYPE BEING PROCESSED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S SETUP)
 ID - COLUMN NUMBER FROM MAP CARD
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN)
 ID(15) - INDICES OF STORED COLUMNS
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT)
 IED - 'ENDTABLE'
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP)
 IEND - LAST YEAR OF RESOURCE EXISTANCE
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S INSOLN)
 IHVN (10) - POINTERS FOR INHERITED VEHICLES
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 IKEY - COUNT OF KEY VARIABLES
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT)
 IKOST - TEMPORARY STORAGE OF USER'S COST ROW
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S SETUP)
 IMAP - FILE FOR STARTING AND TERMINATING BASIS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / FILES /)
 INDIC - INDICATES WHICH BRANCH (UPPER OR LOWER) IS BEING SOLVED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)
 IND - COLUMN NUMBER TEMPORARY STORAGE
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S INSOLN)

INH (10, 16) - NUMBER OF EACH TYPE RESOURCE INHERITED FROM EACH YEAR
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG /)
 INH(10,16) - NOT USED
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG /)
 INHYRS - NUMBER OF YEARS FROM WHICH VEHICLES ARE INHERITED
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 INLL - COUNT OF NULL VARIABLES
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT)
 INON - TEMPORARY NUMBER OF NON GUB ROWS FOUND
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S SETUP)
 INPUT - FILE CONTAINING INPUT MATRIX
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / INPUT /)
 INPUTM - NUMBER OF ROWS IN MATRIX
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / INPUT /)
 INPUTN - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN MATRIX
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / INPUT /)
 INVF - INVERT FREQUENCY
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / PARAMS /)
 INVERS - 'INVERS'
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN)
 INYR - INITIAL YEAR OF PROBLEM
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / PARAMS /)
 IOPT - USED TO FLAG UNBOUNDED SOLUTION
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV7 /)
 IORG - ORIGIN OF BASIS INVERSE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S LP)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT)
 IORG - ORIGIN OF PIVOT ROW IN B
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PIVOT)
 IORG - ORIGIN OF A ROW IN BASIS INVERSE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S FEASCH)
 IPHASE - CURRENT LP PHASE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / I /)
 IPI - CURRENT LOCATION OF PI VECTOR IN BASIS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / I /)
 IPT - 'PERIOD'
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP)
 IP(12) - STORAGE FOR INPUT PARAMETERS ON INTEGER PARAMETER CARD
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV1 /)
 IROWTYP(101) - USER'S INPUT ROW TYPES
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / ROWTYP /)
 IROWTP(100) - INDICATES ROW TYPE J ALL SET TO ZERO EXCEPT GENERALIZED UPPER
 BOUND ROWS WHICH ARE SET TO 4
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL)
 IROW - CURRENT SELECTED ROW
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / STATE /)
 IROW - ROW CALLING PARAMETER, ROW OR ZERO
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW)
 IROW - ROW TO WHICH KEY COLUMN IS SHIFTED WHEN MADE BASIC
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH)
 IROW - PIVOT ROW
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PIVOT)

ISTART - FIRST YEAR OF RESOURCE EXISTANCE
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S INSOLN)
 ITABLE - TABLE NAME
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP)
 ITEMPI - TEMP. STORAGE FOR FIRST LETTER OF RNAME
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL)
 ITNINV - ITERATION OF NEXT INVERT
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / PARAMS /)
 ITRN - ITERATION COUNT
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / STATE /)
 ITYPE - ROW TYPE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT)
 ITYPE - TYPE OF STEP: 1-UNBOUNDED, 2-COLUMN TO ZERO, 3-COLUMN ROUND
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL)
 IVT - 'VEHICLE'
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP)
 IX(100) - INDICES OF SOLUTION COLUMNS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / IXX /)
 IX(110) - COLUMNS IN BASIC SOLUTION
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV4 /)
 IXZ(110) - COLUMNS IN BEST SOLUTION
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV4 /)
 IYR(10) - INITIAL YEAR OF EACH PERIOD
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / BASICS /)
 J - ABSOLUTE VALUE OF I
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S SETBND)
 J - INPUT DISC COLUMN INDEX
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BOUND)
 J1 - FIRST COLUMN IN COLUMN PRINTOUT
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK)
 J2 - LAST COLUMN IN COLUMN PRINTOUT
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK)
 JAJ - DISK INDEX OF AN IN-CORE COLUMN
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK)
 JAJ - POTENTIAL COLUMN'S IN-CORE POSITION
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYEND)
 JAK(101) - DUMMY STORAGE AREA
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CORE /)
 JAREJ(101) - SET TO L WHEN CORRESPONDING IN-CORE COLUMN REJECTED
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CORE /)
 JA(101) - IN-CORE COLUMN DISC INDICES
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CORE /)
 JBMX - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF WORDS OF INFORMATION WHICH MAY BE STORED FOR
 EACH NODE IN SLIST
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRESET)
 JCOL - CURRENT SELECTED COLUMN
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / STATE /)
 JCOL - USER'S COLUMN INDEX OF COLUMN PROCESSED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT)
 JCOL - CORE POSITION OF SELECTED COLUMN
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW)

JCOL - COLUMN TO BE MOVED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH)
 JCOLPK - GUP PACKET OF COLUMN BEING MOVED FROM KEY
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH)
 JCOUNT - COUNT OF COLUMNS PROCESSED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK)
 JEND - ORIGIN OF VACANT WORK SPACE IN AJ
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK)
 JFBCH - NUMBER OF COLUMNS CHECKED IN CURRENT BATCH
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK)
 JKEY - CORE POSITION OF KEY FOR JCOL (IF GUP ROW)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN)
 JKEY - CANDIDATE KEY COLUMN
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH)
 JNCORE - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN CORE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / LIMS /)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT)
 JNSCAN - COLUMNS IN CORE + 1000* NUMBER OF REWINDS OF FILE IAI
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS)
 JNT - INDEX OF COLUMNS READ
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO)
 JNT - CURRENT COLUMN INDEX
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT)
 JNT - LAST COLUMN READ FROM DISC (IF MNTRY = 0)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS)
 JNTO - INDEX OF LAST COLUMN READ FROM DISC
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS)
 JORG - CORE ORIGIN OF SELECTED COLUMN
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW)
 JORG - ORIGIN OF VACANCY FOR COLUMN IN AJ
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT)
 JORG - ORIGIN IN AJ TO WHICH COLUMN IS READ
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT)
 JORG - ORIGIN OF A ROW IN S
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PIVOT)
 JORG - ORIGIN OF A COLUMN IN AJ
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S XCHECK)
 JOUT - REJECTED COLUMN INDEX
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / STATE /)
 JOUT - COLUMN TO BE REJECTED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW)
 JOUTPK - GUP PACKET OF COLUMN REJECTED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL)
 JP - BASIC COLUMN FOR A ROW
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PIVOT)
 JPKT - GUP PACKET OF NEW COLUMN
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW)

JPKT - GUB PACKET OF CURRENT COLUMN
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S FFASCH)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYFND)
 JPKTO - CURRENT STORED GUB KEY PACKET
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN)
 JPOS - SELECTED COLUMN INDEX
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / STATE /)
 JPOS - DISC INDEX OF COLUMN SELECTED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW)
 JPOS - DISC INDEX OF COLUMN TO BE STORED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT)
 JPOSPK - GUB PACKET OF COLUMN ENTERING
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL)
 JPOSR - DISC INDEX OF COLUMN TO BE REJECTED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT)
 JREJ - ORIGIN OF REJECTED COLUMN IN AJ
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT)
 JRHS - USER'S INPUT RHS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / I /)
 JSUR(10) - POINTERS FOR VEHICLE SUBSCRIPTS
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S YINTERP)
 JTYPE - VARIABLE TYPE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT)
 JTYPE - COLUMN TYPE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYFND)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN)
 K - NEW STATE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S SETEND)
 K1 - NOT USED
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / PARAMS /)
 K2 - NOT USED
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / PARAMS /)
 K3 - OUTPUT CONTROL PARAMETER
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / PARAMS /)
 K4 - XCHECK CONTROL PARAMETER
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / PARAMS /)
 K5 - MAXIMUM LP ITERATIONS BEFORE MAPOUT
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / PARAMS /)
 KEF - 'KEY'
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN)
 KEY - INDEX OF KEY COLUMN TO BE LOCATED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYFND)
 KEY - SWITCH TO RETURN KEY PROCESSING TO KEY LOOP
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S FFASCH)
 KEYS(101)-STORAGE OF GUB KEY COLUMNS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / BASIS /)
 KEYFND - POSITION OF KEY FOUND
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYFND)
 KOL - COLUMN TO BE LOCATED ON EITHER FILE, OR PACKET NUMBER OF DESIRED KEY
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO)
 KOL1 - LAST COLUMN READ, ON FILE 1A1
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO)

KOL2 - LAST COLUMN READ ON FILE 1A2
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO)
 KORG - ORIGIN IN AJ TO WHICH KEY COLUMN IS READ
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT)
 KORG - ORIGIN OF KEY COLUMN FOR PACKET JPKT
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW)
 KORG - ORIGIN OF KEY COLUMN IN AJ
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN)
 L - NUMBER OF GUR ROWS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / I /)
 LAST - LAST YEAR OF PROBLEM
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / PARAMS /)
 LEND - LENGTH OF PERIOD UNDER CONSIDERATION
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG /)
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG /)
 LIFER - TEMP. STORAGE FOR REMAINING USEFUL LIFE OF A VEHICLE
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 LSTMAX - MAXIMUM LENGTH WHICH THE BRANCHING LIST HAS ACHIEVED
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV5 /)
 LSTFRE(25) - GIVES LOCATIONS OF STORAGE AREAS ON THE BRANCHING LIST WHICH
 ARE VACANT
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)
 LY - LAST YEAR OF A PROBLEM
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 LYR(10) - LAST YEAR OF EACH PERIOD
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / BASICS /)
 M - NUMBER OF ACTIVE INTERNAL ROWS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / I /)
 M - NUMBER OF ROWS IN MATRIX
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV3 /)
 M - VECTOR DIMENSION
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S DOT)
 MAPRND(100) - ROUND COLUMN INDICES
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT)
 MAPRAS(100) - BASIC COLUMN INDICES
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT)
 MAPKEY(1000) - KEY COLUMN INDICES
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT)
 MAPNLL(10) - NULL COLUMN INDICES
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT)
 MAXL - TEMP. STORAGE FOR VEHICLE LIFE
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 MAXTRY - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF IN-CORE ITERATIONS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / LIMS /)
 MC - LAST LOGICAL COLUMN
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / I /)
 MCOL - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN MATRIX
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 MM - NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN BASIS INVERSE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN)
 MNC - THE NEGATIVE OF NCF
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)

MNTRY - NUMBER OF IN-CORE ITERATIONS
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS)
 MNX - THE NEGATIVE OF N
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCV2)
 MPI - M PLUS 1
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPOUT)
 MPK - ROW OF COLUMN WHICH WAS KEY
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH)
 MPLUS - NUMBER OF ROWS IN THE MATRIX INCLUDING THE COST ROW (M+1)
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV3 /)
 MPL - M PLUS L
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / I /)
 MROWS - USER'S NUMBER OF ROWS
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S LP)
 N - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN MATRIX
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV3 /)
 N - NUMBER OF COLUMNS CURRENTLY SAVED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT)
 NAAM - NOT USED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO)
 NAMEN (10) - POINTERS FOR NUMBERING RESOURCES
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG /)
 NAMEN(10) - NOT USED
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG /)
 NAMES(5) - COLUMN INDICES FROM MAP CARD
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN)
 NAMES (10) - TEMPORARY POINTERS
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 NAME(600) - STATE OF EACH VARIABLE OR COLUMN
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / NAMES /)
 NAME - COLUMN NAME, OR POSITION IN CORE TO WHICH COLUMN IS READ
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO)
 NB - NUMBER OF BASIC VARIABLES IN A PACKET
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S FEASCH)
 NBCH - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN BATCH
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK)
 NBDS - NUMBER OF BOUNDS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / BOUNDS /)
 NBVPKT - NUMBER OF BASIS VARIABLE IN SELECTED GUR ROW
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL)
 NC - NUMBER OF BASIS CARDS TO BE READ FROM INPUT
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S READIN)
 NCF - NUMBER OF NON-LINEAR VARIABLES
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV3 /)
 NCF1 - NCF
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCV2)
 NCF4 - NORA + 3 * NCF
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCV2)
 NCHGS - USER'S NUMBER OF BOUND COLUMNS
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S LP)
 NCOLS - NUMBER OF COLUMNS READ FROM DISC FILE 1A1
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS)

NCOLS - USED'S NUMBER OF COLUMNS
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S LP)
 NCORE - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN CORE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN)
 NCRMAX - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF COLUMNS WHICH FIT IN CORE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / LIM5 /)
 NDEGLM - MAXIMUM REJECTION DUE TO DEGENERACY
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL)
 NDEG - NUMBER OF DEGENERACY REJECTIONS
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL)
 NDJS - NUMBER OF NEGATIVE DJ'S
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / STATE /)
 NDJST - NUMBER OF NEGATIVE DJ'S FROM DISK READ
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN)
 NDX(10) - INDICES OF NON-LINEAR VARIABLES
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S NXBRN)
 NEM1 - NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN AN ARRAY MINUS ONE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S GETASQ)
 NEWXZ - FLAGS WHEN NEW BEST SOLUTION FOUND AND SHOULD BE OUTPUT
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV7 /)
 NEWROW - ROW FOR COLUMN CHANGING FROM KEY TO BASIC
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRIMAL)
 NFI - SIGNIFIES FEASIBLE SOLUTION WHEN SET EQUAL TO 1
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV /)
 NFBCH - NUMBER OF COLUMNS RETAINED FROM BATCH
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK)
 NFREE - NUMBER OF GAPS (EMPTY LOCATION BETWEEN TWO FILLED LOCATIONS) IN
 THE BLIST
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)
 NFX - THE NEGATIVE OF NCF
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S NXBRN)
 NINHP - NUMBER OF INHERITED PERIODS
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 NIV - NUMBER OF INHERITED VEHICLE TYPES
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 NJOUT - NAME CODE OF COLUMN TO BE REJECTED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS)
 NL (10) - TEMP. STORAGE USED IN FORMATTING OUTPUT
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 NMN - INDEX OF THE LOWEST BOUND ON THE PLIST, OR N-1, DEPENDING ON WHERE
 IT IS USED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)
 NN (10) TEMP. STORAGE USED IN FORMATTING OUTPUT
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 NOROL - NUMBER OF NODES ON LIST
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV8 /)
 NOL - INDEX FOR STORAGE ON PLIST
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)
 NOP - NODE NUMBER
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV7 /)
 NOPS - NODES SOLVED
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV7 /)

NORA - NUMBER OF ROWS IN THE MATRIX INCLUDING THE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S RRCV2)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PRESET)
 NOTE(4) - 40 CHARACTER COMMENT
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS)
 NPI - NUMBER OF SUBPERIODS
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / PARAMS /)
 NPSCH - NUMBER OF COLUMNS TO BE SAVED FROM BATCH
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INSERT)
 NPERYR (10, 3) - FIRST AND LAST YEAR OF PERIOD AND NUMBER OF TASKS IN PERIOD
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / PRDSIG /)
 NPHASE - STORES LP PHASE CODE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV /)
 NPIF - NUMBER OF PRIMAL INFEASIBILITIES
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / STATE /)
 NPP - NUMBER OF PERIODS
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 NPTASK (10, 9) - ID NUMBER OF EACH TASK IN PERIOD
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / PRDSIG /)
 NPT - NUMBER OF PERIOD TABLES READ
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP)
 NRD - NUMBER OF VEHICLES HAVING R AND D
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 NREJ - NUMBER OF REJECTED IN-CORE COLUMNS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / STATE /)
 NROW - NUMBER OF ROWS IN MATRIX
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 NV - NUMBER OF RESOURCE TYPES
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / PARAMS /)
 NSCAN - NUMBER OF DISC READS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / LIMS /)
 NT - NUMBER OF TASKS
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 NT - TOTAL NUMBER OF COLUMNS (MC+INPUTN)
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / 1 /)
 NT - NUMBER OF TASKS (NOT USED)
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP)
 NTR - NUMBER OF TASK TABLES READ
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 NTRY - NUMBER OF IN-CORE ITERATIONS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / LIMS /)
 NTSK (9) - NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVES IN TASK
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / TSKSIG /)
 NULL - 'NULL'
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN)
 NULL - COLUMN STATE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN)
 NV - NUMBER OF VEHICLE TYPES
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 NVEHU (10) - INDICATES IF VEHICLE USED IN PERIOD
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)

NVR - NUMBER OF VEHICLE TABLES READ
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP)
 NWAJ - STORAGE DIMENSION OF THE ARRAY AJ
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S LP)
 NXBX - INDEX OF BRANCHING VARIABLE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CVH /)
 NXBL(25) - INDEX OF BRANCHING VARIABLE FOR EACH NODE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV9 /)
 NXB - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR NEXT BRANCHING VARIABLE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)
 NVR - TEMP. STORAGE FOR LAST YEAR OF PERIOD
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 OANDM(20) - OPERATING COST FOR EACH YEAR
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OOTS /)
 ONE - '01'
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S CINFO)
 ONE - 1.0
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 ONEM - -1.0
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 PACK(100) - TEMPORARY STORAGE OF PACKED COLUMN
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IC)
 PER(10) - POINTERS FOR TWO DIGIT, ALPHANUMERIC CODE FOR PERIODS
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / BASICS /)
 PERIOD - 'PERIOD'
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S CINFO)
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S PINFO)
 PH1 AND PH2 - TEMPORARY STORAGE OF VALUES FROM GEIPHI
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)
 PHIT - COST OF A NON-LINEAR SOLUTION
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV3 /)
 PIKEY - DJ VALUE FOR CURRENT KEY JPKT
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COLUMN)
 PIKEY - DJ FOR CURRENT KEY AT KORG
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK)
 PIVTOL - PIVOT TOLERANCE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / IOLS /)
 PIV - PIVOT USED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S PIVOT)
 PKT1 - TEMPORARY COUNT OF GUB ROW PACKET COLUMNS
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S SETUP)
 PKT - ACTUAL GUB ROW COLUMN BEING PROCESSED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S SETUP)
 PKT - STORAGE OF COLUMN PACKET
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN)
 PKT - GUB PACKET NUMBER OF COLUMN BEING PROCESSED
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT)
 PKT - PACKET OF NEW COLUMN, JNT
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK)
 PKT - GUB PACKET OF DESIRED KEY
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYFND)
 PKTO - GUB PACKET NUMBER OF COLUMN IN AJ(KORG)
 PKTO - PACKET OF CURRENT KEY
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S CHECK)
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S INVERT)

PMIN - VALUE OF LOWEST BOUND ON BLIST
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)
 PERTOL - PRIMAL ERROR TOLERANCE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / IOLS /)
 PRMLER - PRIMAL ERROR, UNUSED
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / MOVES /)
 PROC(20) - PROCUREMENT FUNDS SPENT DURING EACH PERIOD
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OUTS /)
 PROT(20) - PROCUREMENT FUNDS AVAILABLE DURING EACH PERIOD
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OUTS /)
 PSIGL(25) - LOWER BOUND ASSOCIATED WITH EACH NODE ON LIST
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV9 /)
 PTASK (10, 0) - MULTIPLICATIVE FACTOR FOR ALL VALUES IN ASSOCIATED TASK FOR
 EACH PERIOD
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / PRODIG /)
 PURCH(10,20) - NUMBER OF EACH TYPE RESOURCE PURCHASED IN EACH YEAR
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OUTS /)
 R - RATE OF INCREASE IN OPERATING COST
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S YRCOST)
 R - 'RHS'
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL)
 R1 - PORTION OF OPERATING COST REFUNDED FOR MONTH BALLING RESOURCE
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S YRCOST)
 RDTOT - TOTAL R AND D EXPENDITURES
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / PARAMS /)
 RHS(100) - STORES USER'S CURRENT RIGHT HAND SIDE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / RHS /)
 RNAME(120) - ROW NAMES
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL)
 ROWS - 'ROWS'
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN)
 RP(12) - STORAGE FOR REAL PARAMETERS, FIRST FOUR LOCATIONS ARE FOR INPUT
 FROM REAL PARAMETER CARD, REST ARE TEMPORARY STORAGE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV1 /)
 RTEMP - TEMP. STORAGE FOR ROW NAMES
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL)
 RVAL(100) - VECTOR OF VALUES IN EACH ROW FOR A SPECIFIC COLUMN
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL)
 S - 'S'
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S INSOLN)
 SALE(20) - SALVAGE OR TRUNCATION VALUE FOR EACH YEAR
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OUTS /)
 SALV(10,20) - NUMBER OF EACH TYPE RESOURCE DISPOSED OF AT END OF EACH YEAR
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OUTS /)
 SAVE(20) - SAVINGS FROM RESOURCE STORAGE FOR EACH YEAR
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OUTS /)
 SECS - ACTUAL CPU CLOCK TIME
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S TIMEC)
 SIGMA(100,4) - STORES INFORMATION WHICH DEFINES THE CURRENT NODE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV5 /)
 STEP - STEP TO CURRENT ROW
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S ROW)
 STOR(10,20) - NUMBER OF EACH TYPE RESOURCE STORED IN EACH YEAR
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / OUTS /)

SUM - VALUE OF VARIABLE BEFORE FEASIBILITY ADJUSTMENT
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S FEASCH)

SUM - TEMPORARY STORAGE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S KEYCH)

SUM - DOUBLE PRECISION ACCUMULATOR
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S DOI)

SUM - TOTAL COST FOR A PERIOD
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S CINFO)

SUMIE - SUM OF INFEASIBILITIES
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S FEASCH)

SUMT - TOTAL COST FOR ALL PERIODS
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S CINFO)

SY - START YEAR OF PROBLEM
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)

T(100,10) - STORAGE FOR COLUMNS OF MATRIX ASSOCIATED WITH NON-LINEAR
 VARIABLES
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV2 /)

TCOST - TEMP STORAGE FOR TOTAL PROCUREMENT
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S CINFO)

TEMP - LOCATION USED WHILE SWAPPING CONTENTS OF TWO LOCATIONS IN AN ARRAY
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S GETASQ)

TEMP1 - TEMPORARY STORAGE LOCATIONS FOR ALPHANUMERIC OUTPUT
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S PINFO)

TEMP2 - TEMPORARY STORAGE LOCATIONS FOR ALPHANUMERIC OUTPUT
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S PINFO)

TEMP(4) - TEMP STORAGE FOR COLUMN NAMES
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S SETUP)

THETA - STEP CHOSEN BY ROW, ADJUSTED IN PRIMAL
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / MOVES /)

THETA - BEST FEASIBLE STEP
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S POW)

TITLE(4) - ALPHANUMERIC TITLE OF PROBLEM
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / PARAMS /)

TMAX - MAXIMUM TIME BEFORE MAPOUT
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / PARAMS /)

TMO - TIME SET WAS CALLED
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / IMX /)

TMP(10) - TEMPORARY STORAGE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV1 /)

TOT - NUMBER OF SUPERIODS PLUS 1
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / PARAMS /)

TOTAL - 'TOTAL'
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S CINFO)
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S PINFO)

TPROC - CORRECTION FACTOR FOR PROCUREMENT
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S CINFO)

TSIG - TEMPORARY STORAGE ASSOCIATED WITH EKO
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV5 /)

TSTQ(130) - TEMPORARY STORAGE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S BRCAV2)

TYPE1 - FIRST WORD ON MAP CARD
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN)

TYPE2 - SECOND WORD ON MAP CARD
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S MAPIN)

U (7, 288, 0) - ARRAY OF TASK ALTERNATIVES
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / ISKSTG /)

UR (10) - CALCULATED UPPER BOUNDS ON RESOURCES
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)

URK - UPPER BOUND ON BRANCHING VARIABLE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S RRCV2)

URK2 - DIFFERENCE BETWEEN UPPER BOUND AND VALUE FOR BRANCHING VARIABLE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S RRCV2)

ULO(10) - SET OF UPPER BOUNDS ON NON-LINEAR VARIABLES
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV2 /)

ULT(10) - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR ULO
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S RRCV2)

UMAX - TEMP. STORAGE FOR GREATEST QUANTITY OF A SPECIFIC VEHICLE WHICH MIGHT BE USED IN A TASK
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)

US - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR USP
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S RRCV2)

USM = $UZ/(1-E)$
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV3 /)

USP = $UZ/(1+E)$
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV3 /)

UZ - COST OF BEST NON-LINEAR SOLUTION
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV3 /)

VAL - COLUMN VALUE TEMPORARY STORAGE
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S INSOLN)

VAL - TEMP. STORAGE FOR VALUE OF SPECIFIC ROW AND COLUMN
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S MATFILL)

VCOST(10,5) - THE FIVE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH EACH RESOURCE ARE STORED IN THIS ARRAY - IN ORDER, THEY ARE SALVAGE AND TRUNCATION, OPERATING, R AND D, RETENTION RATE, AND PROCUREMENT.
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG /)
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG /)

VLIFE (10) - MAXIMUM LIFE OF RESOURCE (VEHICLE)
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG /)
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG /)

VMIN - TEMP. STORAGE FOR MINIMUM QUANTITY OF VEHICLES WHICH CAN BE USED FOR TASK
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S YINIERP)

VNAME(10) - STORES RESOURCE NAMES
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG /)
 (GLOBAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S COMMON / VECSTG /)

W - 'W'
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S INSOLN)

X - INPUT VECTOR
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S DOT)

X - 'X'
 (LOCAL - REPORT GENERATOR'S INSOLN)

X - ELAPSED CPU SECONDS
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S STATUS)

XCON(10) - STORES VALUES FOUND IN X WHICH ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NON-LINEAR VARIABLES
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV4 /)

XK - VALUE OF BRANCHING VARIABLE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV8 /)
 XNXPL(25) - VALUE OF BRANCHING VARIABLE FOR EACH NODE
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV9 /)
 XT(10) - SOLUTION VALUES FOR NON-LINEAR VARIABLE
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S NABRN)
 XX- ELAPSED TIME ON PROBLEM
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S TIMEC)
 X(100) - VALUES OF SOLUTION COLUMNS
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / AA /)
 X(110) - VALUES ASSOCIATED WITH COLUMNS IN IX
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV4 /)
 XZ(110) - VALUES ASSOCIATED WITH COLUMNS IN IXZ
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / CV4 /)
 Y - INPUT VECTOR
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S DOT)
 YAVL (10) - YEAR RESOURCE FIRST AVAILABLE
 (GLOBAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S COMMON / ALTSTG /)
 YEARS (21) - STORES INHERITED YEARS
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 YRINT (20) - SCALE FACTOR FOR ALL TASKS IN PERIOD
 (LOCAL - MATRIX GENERATOR'S GENLCP)
 YT(10) - DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SOLUTION POINT AND LOWER BOUNDS
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S NXBRN)
 Z - PARAMETER USED TO PACK INDEX OF COEFFICIENT
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO)
 G9H8 8 7==1977 H91BZ91G9= 97=19H
 (GLOBAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S COMMON / TOLS /)
 ZS - PARAMETER USED TO PACK COEFFICIENTS
 (LOCAL - MAIN PROGRAM'S IO)

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<p>This report describes a methodology which can be used to identify the most cost-effective plan for the phase-in and phase-out of vehicle systems--a methodology for optimal fleet planning over time. Volume I provides a systematic development of the problem structure, a qualitative description of the solution procedure, and mathematical and operational descriptions of the algorithm. Volume II provides appendices containing a demonstration problem, subroutine descriptions, program flow charts, program listings, and error message descriptions.</p>			

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